

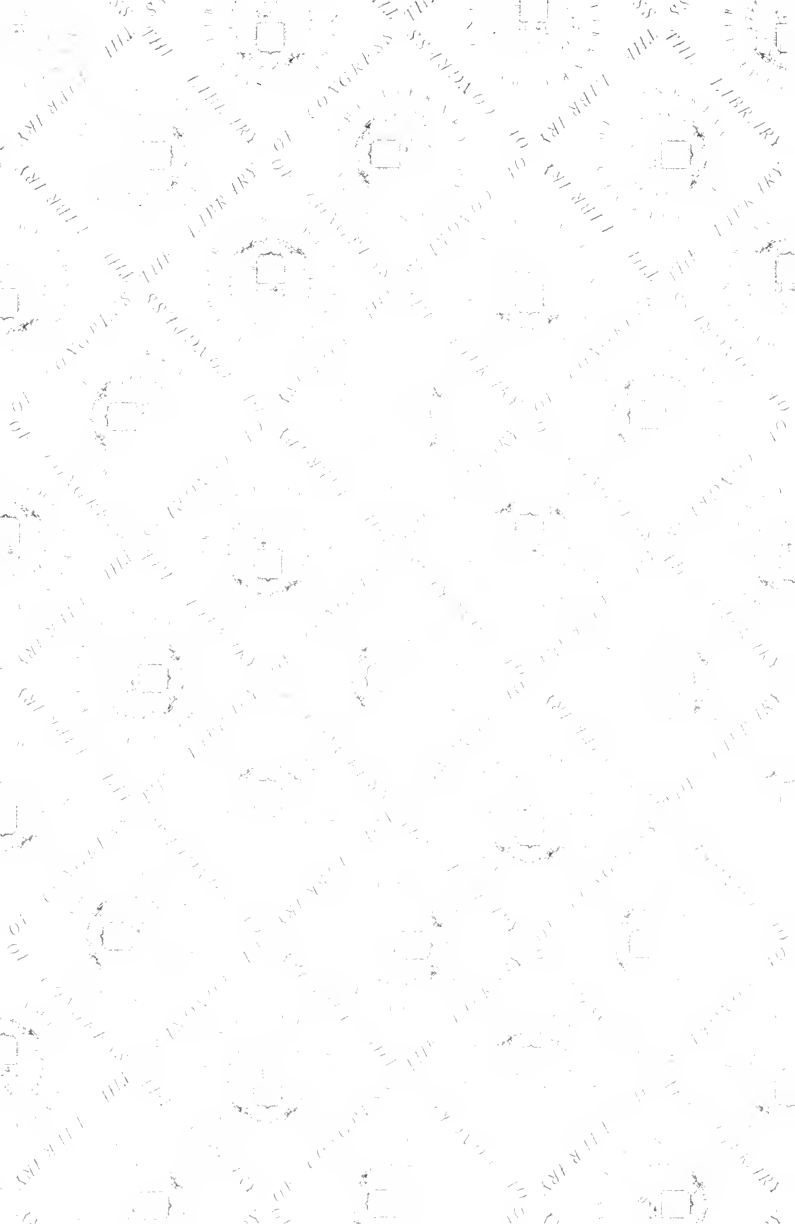
G V

971

S73

1921







GOLF GUIDE

1921

NEWLY-REVISED RULES

WITH INTERPRETATIONS

JAL REVIEW

ATIONAL
MPIONSHIPS

ECTIONAL
LE EVENTS

STATE
URNAMENTS

ANADIAN
SEASON

OPHY AND
' CONTESTS

ORIAL
COMMENT

ETHODS OF
NDICAPPING



TOUR OF
VARDON AND RAY

BRITISH
MATCHES

MAKING A
PUTTING
COURSE

WOMEN'S
COMPETITIONS

PLAY OF THE
JUNIORS

GOLF'S START IN
NEW ENGLAND

HINTS ON
LAYING OUT A
COURSE



A.G. SPALDING & BROS.
MAINTAIN THEIR OWN HOUSES
FOR DISTRIBUTING THE
SPALDING
COMPLETE LINE OF
ATHLETIC GOODS
IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES.

NEW YORK

Downtown—

124-126 Nassau St.
Uptown— 523 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.

589 Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1210 Chestnut Street

BOSTON, MASS.

74 Summer Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

608 Wood Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

611 Main Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

357 So. Warren Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

40 Clinton Ave., North

ALBANY, N. Y.

52 State Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

110 E. Baltimore St.

LONDON, ENGLAND

317-319,
High Holborn, W. C.

78, Cheapside, E. C.

LIVERPOOL

72, Lord Street

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

New Street House

CHICAGO

211-217 So. State St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

130 N. Pennsylvania St.

CINCINNATI, O.

119 East Fifth Avenue

CLEVELAND, O.

1117 Euclid Avenue

COLUMBUS, O.

167 South High Street

DETROIT, MICH.

619 Woodward Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

613 14th Street, N.W.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

325 West Jefferson St.

ATLANTA, GA.

74 N. Broad Street

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

130 Carondelet Street

DALLAS, TEX.

1518 Main Street

MANCHESTER, ENG.

4, Oxford St. and
1, Lower Mosley St.

BRISTOL, ENG.

42, High Street

EDINBURGH, SCOT.

3 So. Charlotte St., Cor. Princess St.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

335 Sauchiehall Street

SAN FRANCISCO

156-168 Geary Street
OAKLAND, CAL.

416 Fourteenth St.

SEATTLE, WASH.

1204 Second Avenue

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

435 South Spring St.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Broadway at Alder

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

331 Main Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.

823 Locust Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

1008 Grand Avenue

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

379 East Water Street

DES MOINES, IA.

803 Locust Street

DENVER, COL.

622 Sixteenth Street

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

52 Seventh St., South

ST. PAUL, MINN.

358 Minnesota Street

MONTREAL, CANADA

569-71 St. Catherine St. W.

TORONTO, CANADA

207 Yonge Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.

339 Hastings St., West

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

204 Clarence Street

PARIS, FRANCE

25-27 Rue Tronchet

Communications directed to A. G. SPALDING & BROS., at any of the above addresses, will receive prompt attention.

THE SPALDING
TRADE MARK QUALITY AND SELLING POLICY CONSTITUTE
THE SOLID FOUNDATION OF THE SPALDING BUSINESS

APR 16 1921

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

Red Cover Series, 25c.

Blue Cover Series, 10c.

Green Cover Series, 10c.

No. 1R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ATHLETIC ALMANAC.	Price 25c.
No. 3R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 6.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ICE HOCKEY GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 55R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL SOCCER FOOT BALL GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 57R.	SPALDING'S LAWN TENNIS ANNUAL.	Price 25c.
No. 59R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD.	Price 25c.
No. 100R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 200R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 700R.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASKET BALL GUIDE.	Price 25c.
No. 1C.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE (Canadian Edition)	Price 25c.
No. 9.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE.	Price 10c.
No. 7A.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL WOMEN'S BASKET BALL GUIDE.	Price 10c.
No. 12A.	SPALDING'S OFFICIAL ATHLETIC RULES (A. A. U.).	Price 10c.

Group I. Base Ball

"Blue Cover" Series, each number 10c.

- No. 202 How to Play Base Ball
- No. 350 How to Score [ners"]
- No. 365 Base Ball for Boys ("Begin-")
- No. 9 Spalding's Official Indoor Base Ball Guide (including rules for Playground Ball)

"Red Cover" Series, each number 25c.

- No. 59R. Official Base Ball Record
- No. 100R. Official Base Ball Guide
- No. 79R. How to Pitch
- No. 80R. How to Bat
- No. 81R. How to Umpire
- No. 82R. Knotty Base Ball Problems
 - How to Organize a League
 - How to Organize a Club
 - How to Manage a Club
 - How to Train a Team
 - How to Captain a Team
- No. 96R. How to Catch; How to Run Bases. New. In one volume
- No. 97R. How to Play the Infield and Outfield Positions. Entirely new. In one volume.
- No. 98R. Ready Reckoner Percentages.
- No. 1C Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide (Canadian Edition)

Group II. Foot Ball

"Red Cover" Series, each number 25c.

- No. 200R. Official Foot Ball Guide
- No. 47R. How to Play Foot Ball
- No. 55R. Official Soccer Guide
- No. 39R. How to Play Soccer

Group III. Tennis

"Red Cover" Series, each number 25c.

- No. 57R. Spalding's Tennis Annual
- No. 2R. Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis
- No. 76R. Tennis for Girls (Miss Ballin)
- No. 84R. Tennis Errors and Remedies
- No. 85R. Tennis for Girls (Mlle. Leng-)
- No. 99R. How to Play Tennis [len]
- No. 101R. The Outdoor Group or Community Sports Club; How to Organize One. Includes directions for constructing a tennis court

Group IV. Golf

"Green Cover" Series, each number 10c.

- No. 2P. How to Learn Golf
- No. 3R. Spalding's Golf Guide, with revised rules
- No. 4R. How to Play Golf
- No. 63R. Golf for Girls (Miss Cecil Leitch)

Group V. Basket Ball

"Blue Cover" Series, each number 10c.

- No. 7A. Spalding's Official Women's Basket Ball Guide
- No. 193 How to Play Basket Ball
- "Red Cover" Series, each number 25c.
- No. 700R. Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide
- No. 93R. How to Play Basket Ball, for Women

Specially Bound Series of Athletic Handbooks

Any 25 cent "Red Cover" book listed in Spalding's Athletic Library will be bound in flexible or stiff covers for 75 cents each; or any two 10 cent "Blue Cover" or "Green Cover" books in one volume for 75 cents. Mention style binding preferred.

(Continued on the next page. Prices subject to change without notice.)

Contents

GV 171
573

	PAGE
Introduction	5
Bad Form in Golf.....	10
Golf Comment	17
Golf has No Age Limit.....	17
Golf and Its Benefits.....	17
Impressions of the National Open Championship.....	18
Impressions of the Western Amateur Championship.....	19
Western Golf Association Rules.....	20
Ray—England's Babe Ruth.....	20
Women Need More Practice.....	21
Sir Walter Scott on Golf's Etymology.....	22
From Link to Link.....	23
Vardon and Ray in the United States.....	27
United States Golf Association.....	35
Officers	35
Annual Meeting	37
Championship Tournaments, 1921.....	39
The Walker Cup.....	40
Club Members	43
National Amateur Championship.....	51
National Open Championship.....	63
Professional Golfers' Championship.....	69
National Women's Championship.....	71
Intercollegiate Championship	75
Golf in New England.....	77
Golf in the Middle States	85
Western Golf Association.....	107
Golf in the Middle West.....	113
Trans-Mississippi Golf Association.....	119
Western Golf	120
Golf in the South.....	135
Golf on the Pacific Coast.....	141
Golf in Canada	143
Golf in Great Britain.....	153
Other Foreign Championships.....	152
Calkins System of Handicapping.....	159
Short Hole and Long Hole Handicapping.....	163
Glossary of Technical Terms.....	167
Golf History at a Glance.....	170
Golf Diversions for Special Occasions.....	172
Obstacle Golf.....	172
Flag (or Tombstone) Golf.....	172
Clock Golf.....	173
The Game of Six-Pin Putt.....	174
The Compact Putting Course.....	175
Hints on Laying Out a Golf Course.....	176
Selecting a Golf Course.....	183

and

THE OFFICIAL RULES OF GOLF

In Convenient Detachable Form

Including Golf Interpretations, Index of Rules and a Special Chapter on
"Standardization of the Golf Ball."

©CL A614122

205 1

INDEX OF TOURNAMENTS.

PAGE

PAGE

Alabama Amateur	139
Alabama C.C.	139
Arcola C.C.	97
Atlantic City C.C.	96
Bala G.C.	102
Belleair, Fla.	138
Berthelbyn Cup	103
Boston Women's	79
Buffalo C.C.	94
California Amateur	141
California Junior	141
Carolinas	136
Cherry Valley Club	94
Chevy Chase Club	105
Chicago City	116
Chicago District Women's	116
Cleveland City	114
Colorado—Golf in	130
Connecticut Amateur	82
Connecticut Women's	82
Deal G.C.	97
Detroit District	115
Eastern Women's	99
Exmoor Cup	116
Father and Son, Sleepy Hollow	89
Florida—Golf in	137
Fox Hills G.C.	91
Garden City C.C.	93
Geist Cup	103
Georgia Amateur	136
Griscom Cup	100
Indiana Amateur	114
Indianapolis Amateur	115
Inland Empire	142
Intercollegiate	75
Interscholastic	94
Interstate at Des Moines	129
Iowa—Golf in	128
Isham Cup	83
Jacques Memorial Cup	81
Kansas Amateur	127
Kansas City—Golf in	120
Kansas Women's	127
Kentucky Amateur	138
Lake Geneva C.C.	117
Lakewood C.C.	96
Lesley Cup	99
Lido G.C.	94
Louisiana Amateur	139
Lumbermen's Association	116
Lynwood Hall Cup	103
Maine State Golf Association	81
Massachusetts Amateur	78
Massachusetts Caddy	81
Massachusetts Junior	81
Massachusetts Open	78
Massachusetts vs. Connecticut	81
Metropolitan Amateur	85
Metropolitan Junior	88
Metropolitan Open	87
Metropolitan Women's	87
Michigan Amateur	115
Michigan Women's	115
Middle Atlantic	105
Minnesota Amateur	132
Mississippi Amateur	139

Mississippi Women's	139
Missouri Amateur	126
Missouri Women's	127
Montana Amateur	132
Morris County G.C.	97
Nassau C.C.	93
National Amateur	51
National Open	63
National Women's	71
Nebraska Amateur	133
New England Professional	78
New Jersey Amateur	95
New Jersey Caddy	95
New Jersey Junior	95
New Jersey vs. New York	96
New Mexico Amateur	133
New York A.C.	93
Northern Michigan	116
North Hills C.C.	103
Ohio Amateur	114
Ohio—Golf in	113
Ohio Women's	114
Oklahoma Amateur	133
Oregon Amateur	142
Oregon Women's	142
Pacific Northwest	142
Pennsylvania Amateur	97
Pennsylvania Open	97
Philadelphia Tournaments	101
Pinehurst, N. C.	136
Piping Rock Club	93
Professional Golfers' Association	69
Race Brook C.C.	83
Rhode Island Amateur	83
Rhode Island Women's	83
St. Louis Tournaments	127
San Francisco Women's	141
Seniors', at Apawamis	89
Shawnee C.C.	102
Shenecossett C.C.	83
Siwanoy C.C.	94
Sleepy Hollow C.C.	94
South Dakota Amateur	132
Southern Amateur	135
Southern Open	135
Southern Women's	136
Staten Island	91
Stockbridge Invitation	81
Syracuse Open	94
Texas Amateur	133
Texas Women's	133
Trans-Mississippi	119
United States vs. Canada	90
Victory Cup	94
Westchester County	91
Westchester-Long Island Women's	93
Western Amateur	107
Western Junior	108
Western Open	107
Western Women's	108
Western Pennsylvania—Golf in	103
West Virginia Amateur	105
Wilmington C.C.	105
Winter Golf League	136
Wisconsin Amateur	117
Wisconsin Women's	117

1777 19 10 12 12



GRANTLAND RICE.

Introduction

Of the United States national golf champions who began the season of 1920 modestly wearing their honors and sturdily striving to retain them as competition started for supremacy in another year, only one was successful.

The woman triumphed. Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta retained her title as the champion woman golfer of the United States, and won in addition the championship of Canada as well as the championship of the South. She played excellent golf all season. Her combined skill and knowledge of the game and her perseverance and faithful application to the task which she had set for herself made her game of golf an admirable creation. She has not lost a match since 1915, when she was defeated on the twenty-second hole in the semi-final round by Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, who won the title that year. Miss Stirling has won the national women's championship three times in succession and has been victor for three times in the Southern championship.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the personal abilities of the men golfers of the United States—the leaders of men golfers—among the women there seems to be no disapproving nor dissenting voice to the acknowledgment of Miss Stirling's superiority. The women golfers of the United States have said there is no woman who can defeat her. There may be some player who will overcome this Georgia girl at some time in her career, if Miss Stirling continues to play until she is forced to admit defeat, but none seemed to approximate that possibility during the past season. The women players of the United States have called her the "Glorious Golfing Girl," a fanciful title appropriately bestowed.

From abroad there came that stout-hearted and stout-muscled player of Great Britain, Ted Ray, to take away the open championship. There were American golfers at Inverness, where the championship was played, who had their chance, but they were not quite equal to the game of the powerful professional of the land across the sea. It was a close battle. Vardon was in the thick of it for awhile, as well as his contemporary, with whom he was speeding through the country; Leo Diegel, Jock Hutchison and Jack Burke spurred the victor to his very best, and his very best was just a little too much for them. Walter Hagen, former holder of the title, was vanquished, but he played well except for one unfortunate round.

Who of those who saw the final round in the national amateur at the Engineers' Club, Roslyn, L. I., will forget the thrill of the play when Charles Evans, Jr., better known as "Chick," met Francis Ouimet in a round which had been dreamed of by golfers, although hardly expected to happen as it did? Evans won and, for the second time in his golfing career, held the title. He had been champion in 1916. The champion of 1919, S. Davidson Herron, made a brave fight to retain the lead, but the golf of the tournament was a trifle superior, on the whole, to that which had been played in the preceding season. Not only did the national championship go to Evans, but he won the Western championship, too.

Walter Hagen retained his grip on the open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association, even though he was unable to wrest a title from



Levick, N. Y., Photo.
CHARLES ("CHICK") EVANS, JR.,
Edgewater.
National Amateur Champion.

the golfers of Great Britain, whom he had visited earlier in the year. While abroad Hagen won the French open championship, so that all of his journey could not be considered as loss of effort. Jock Hutchison, after many a threat, came into his own in the Western open championship, which he won with a display of golf that will long be remembered. In addition to that, he won the championship of the tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association, in which he played with such skill and judgment that he was congratulated by all his fellow associates.

A new college champion superseded the champion of the previous year, Jesse Sweetser, the Yale man, winning laurels in 1920 for the sons of Eli where their athletes on other fields of sport had failed. Mrs. Quentin Feitner became the new woman's champion of the Metropolitan Association, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow won the women's championship of the Eastern Association. In a struggle which called for the best that he had, D. E. Sawyer, but recently a resident of the East, wrested the Metropolitan championship from players who had been famous in their day on Eastern courses.

C. B. Grier earned the honor of being the new amateur champion of Canada; Bobby Jones, that wonderful golf youngster of the South, won the Southern championship; Robert McKee, a young player of strength and skill, won the Trans-Mississippi; and thus it went into the local and state tournament, one after the other, new faces broadening with the smile of honors honorably acquired. It was surely a great year for the new champions, however severe it may have been upon the old.

J. Douglas Edgar retained the open championship of Canada—one survival despite the many overthrown. Throughout the Dominion, however, the older men found the insistence of the younger too much for them in many instances, and years at the game gave way to strength and skill. A notable Canadian victory was that of George S. Lyon, the grand old man of golf in Canada, over Robert A. Gardner in the United States-Canadian team match, a victory which was most grateful to the man who, despite his years, plays with the best on almost even terms. Gardner had been the runner-up to Tolley in the amateur championship of Great Britain, which made it the more gratifying to the Canadian veteran to win.

The tour of the English professionals, Vardon and Ray, was the occasion of great golf gatherings in one city after the other as they swiftly made their way on an arduous route through the East, the West and the South, venturing into Canada, too, where they were greeted with great enthusiasm, and in one city followed over the course by a large gallery despite the fact that the rain fell constantly.

Never have there been so many active golfers in the United States as there were in 1920. Never has there been so much interest of a general character in the game. The increase in interest brought out the new players. Pre-eminent in this increase in interest is that it is beginning to express itself among the younger element far more than in the past. The boys and the girls are playing more golf now than they ever have played since the United States took up the game in a national manner. It has been astonishing to note what some of the younger players have been able to do. Naturally less powerful as a whole than their elders, perhaps a little more disposed to take things for granted and to play with more free-



Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photo.

MISS ALEXA STIRLING,
Atlanta, Ga.

National Champion of the United States for the third successive time and
winner of the Canadian Ladies' Championship, 1920.

dom than the conservatives, they have forced their way into the championships with capital results, occasionally have won, and not infrequently have been runners-up in tournaments which were supposed to belong almost exclusively to the players of experience by reason of their presumed more trained skill.

The modifications which have been made in the rules have been placed before the American golfers, and for a year trial will be given to the new rule regarding the stymie. There are some who think that too revolutionary an attitude has been taken by the golfers of some sections who wish to make the game conform to the surroundings of their immediate environment. It must be appreciated by even the radicals that it is out of the question to have a game of national and international scope which is not governed by a uniform code of rules. Take base ball or lawn tennis as an instance. Of what would either consist if both contained rules dependent upon wishes in a variety of sections. That which makes any game valuable, creative and historical is the uniformity of the code of laws which stipulates that which may be done and may not be done. Where all contestants play alike under like regulations the local aspect is only incidental.

An interesting incident of the season was the visit to the United States of Mr. Cyril Tolley, the British amateur champion; Mr. H. Wethered and Lord Charles Hope. Unfortunately, all of them were bowled out quickly in the championships. There were other visiting golfers from abroad who participated in United States tournaments with varying success. It is fairly well settled that a party of United States golfers will go to England in 1921 to compete in the amateur tournament, and that in this party will be the best representation of United States golfers which has sought to win the British trophy. Equally is it in evidence that a team of professional golfers will sail from here to the shores of England to try their skill in the open championship on the other side.

The national championships of the United States for 1921 have been appointed. The men's tournament goes to St. Louis, the women's to Hollywood, and the open to Washington, D. C. At all of these there is more than a prospect of competing golfers from the clubs of the Isles. It has been stated that if Miss Stirling should select to go to Great Britain to play for the women's title, it is very probable that Miss Cecil Leitch, the champion woman player of Great Britain, will journey to this side. Indeed, she may come to the United States whether Miss Stirling decides to venture upon a title quest in Great Britain or not.

It is evident by the number of tournaments which have been scheduled for 1921, by the number of new courses that have been built throughout the United States, and by the demand for golf supplies, which is in excess of the demand of all other years, that the season can only be prevented from surpassing all golf seasons in general interest by something of which none of us is aware at the present moment. The "season" is all the year with us, for when golf shrinks from Northern frost it is embraced by Southern balm. There is golf all the year around for the votary of the game in this country, and on courses which are gradually improving until they shall be of the standard which the experts of old, where golf began, will acclaim as "being like home."

Bad Form in Golf

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

The following article by Bernard Darwin, one of the leading authorities on the Royal and Ancient Game in Great Britain, was printed originally in *Badminton Magazine* for November, 1920, and is the first of a series on the subject of "Bad Form in Sport" (the second paper was by Mr. William Caine, who wrote on "Bad Form in Fishing"). In an introduction to Mr. Darwin's article, the editor of *Badminton Magazine* says:

"We begin this month a new series of articles on Bad Form in Sport. The title may perhaps be confusing; 'bad form,' as Mr. Bernard Darwin points out in his article, may mean so many things. What we actually meant it to mean, however, is bad manners; things which in the best regulated circles 'aren't done.' Mr. Darwin has covered wider ground than that, but all that he has to say is admirable. Next month (December, 1920) Mr. William Caine will write on Bad Form in Fishing."

The title under which I have been asked to write this article suggests several different ideas. There is, for example, the habit of contorting ourselves into one of those attitudes, too often to be seen on a golf course, which are almost prohibitive of hitting the ball. Again, it may suggest some act of real moral turpitude, such as that of suddenly exclaiming "Bo!" while our adversary is in the act of playing a highly critical putt. Or, to another reader, it may imply a more pardonable breach of the established conventions of golf, such as appearing on the first tee in a frock coat, knickerbockers and a billycock hat. Let us inquire into all three of them, and I think I will begin with the last.

There is a blessed freedom about the clothes in which custom allows us to appear on the links. When the red coat was in fashion, more especially in the 'eighties, when golf was to most people a new thing, there was a misty notion that a man ought to have attained to some sort of ill-defined standard of play, before he bought a red coat. I remember in those 'back ages hearing someone say that he would buy one when he had got round under a hundred. I think a brand-new beginner who should have worn a brand-new coat, complete with club facings and gold buttons, might have been accused of "bad form." Or he would have been regarded, at any rate, as would the small boy at Eton who should abandon his Eton jacket before he was really quite tall enough to go into tails. Incidentally I now find it difficult to realize that when I was in the Cambridge team I possessed not only a red coat with the University arms emblazoned on the breast pocket, but also a light blue cap decked with silver crossed clubs. To be sure I only hung the cap on the corner of a photograph in my rooms; to wear it would have been bad form. But only a very few years earlier, so I am credibly informed, the whole Cambridge team appeared at the Empire, after the University match at Wimbledon, and also after dinner, in full panoply of red coats and blue caps.

However, this is a digression. To-day people play in red coats on one or two commons, because they are compelled to do so as a danger signal, and

at Wimbledon and Blackheath, because it is in those clubs a pleasant and pretty tradition. Elsewhere a man in a red coat would be deemed decidedly eccentric, but apart from that we can wear what we like. I used to know one golfer who always wore out the trousers of his old dress clothes on the golf course, and very shiny ones they were.

There is, to be sure, some general feeling against playing golf in shirt sleeves. I seem to recollect that some years ago Mr. Spencer Gollan was considered rather a brave man for doing so in a tournament at St. Andrews. The feeling has greatly died down; the "thin end of the wedge" has been freely introduced in the form of the woolly waistcoat, and if a golfer likes to play without his coat on a hot day I cannot conceive that any sane person would object. Our American visitors, who at home always play coatless, are under the impression that we over here consider it a crime. When Mr. "Chick" Evans, now the Amateur Champion of America, and probably the finest amateur golfer in the world, first came to play in our Amateur Championship at Prestwick in 1911 it was broiling weather. Fearing to hurt our national susceptibilities, he stuck resolutely to his coat until he had to go to the nineteenth hole in his match against Mr. Bruce Pearce, the left-handed Australian. At this supreme moment, finding himself in a bunker close to the green, he tore off his coat before tackling his niblick shot; but it was too late, and he lost the hole and match. This spring at Muirfield there was no temptation; indeed the easterly wind had such a nip in it that before one of his matches Mr. Robert Gardner, who so nearly beat Mr. Tolley, was practising pitches wrapped in a green coat. The same tenderness towards our supposed prejudices survives, however, and one of the Americans spoke of playing coatless in a British Championship as an impossible thing to do.

I have always imagined that such feeling as exists against coatless golf has a decidedly practical origin, just as has the superstition about walking under ladders or the prejudice against potting the white at billiards. We do not as a rule walk under a ladder for fear of getting a pot of paint on our heads; we do not pot the white because it greatly diminishes our chances of making a break. Gradually the sensible reason is forgotten and an unreasonable tradition remains. Similarly if we, being accustomed to play golf in a coat, take that coat off, we generally play very badly. We enjoy a heavenly sense of freedom and it is altogether too much for us; we hit far too free-and-easily and miss the ball. I can back this statement from personal and painful experience. During the war I was for over two years in Macedonia, and played some golf there. In summer it was far too hot to think of playing till five o'clock, and even then it was impossible to play in a coat. I found that after a few coatless games I invariably developed a slice. Most people brought back with them a horrible *souvenir* of Salonica in the shape of malaria. I was lucky enough to escape that, but I did bring home that slice and have got it still. It is some consolation to have an excuse, and I believe that this is at least partly owing to coatless games on the marshes of that infernal Macedon.

Apropos of playing without a coat, a delicate point may arise in regard to braces. Braces are in themselves incontestably unlovely, but if a man always plays golf in them he will feel uncomfortable when he takes them

off. When some of our amateurs were starting for the American Championship this summer Mr. Roger Wethered was in a quandary. He was quite prepared to play without a coat, but not to take off his braces nor to exhibit them to the American public. I believe that one day he did play without them, and at once holed a very long iron shot and did a hole over a quarter of a mile long in two strokes.

It is, by the way, rather curious to remember that not so very, very long ago many people thought it not "good form" for a player to smoke while playing a match before spectators. I recollect well a friend of mine telling me that he had publicly smoked cigarettes in an Amateur Championship in Scotland, wherein he distinguished himself, and heard hostile remarks made on the subject by the crowd. He is no older than I am, but has long since, alas! been rash enough to forsake golf for hard work. I suppose the championship was about twenty-four years ago. The late Mr. F. G. Tait, who was in his prime in those days, was fond of his pipe, but refrained from smoking it in a big match. He used to keep it in the hands of a trusty friend, and at intervals mingle in the crowd and take a surreptitious 'suck at it. Mr. Hilton, however, always boldly smoked his cigarette, and I rather fancy that he was the first player to smoke regularly and openly in a big match. Perhaps I am wrong and some older golfer can correct me. To-day everybody smokes if he has a mind to it. Very possibly we should play better if we smoked less. Even J. H. Taylor, who was proof against the habit for a long time, may sometimes be seen with a cigarette in a tight finish. Braid has entirely resisted the habit, but I do not think he has ever been seen to smoke in the most domestic privacy.

Let us now come to the questions of moral turpitude. It seems to me that the people who to-day need a little admonition are not those who play golf, but those who look at it. Some of them are, let us hope, not golfers at all, but many who do play golf and ought to know better are very ill-mannered spectators. I was thoroughly delighted by a little scene at Mid-Surrey the other day during the News of the World tournament. Herd was playing Robson. He was 1 up with four to go in a desperately hard match, and at the fifteenth hole Robson had to play a very critical shot from under the branches of a tree. To a well-meaning but foolish old gentleman this appeared a suitable moment to come and talk to Herd. To his first remark a brief answer was returned; to his second Herd replied, "Don't talk to me now—I'm playing." It was a well-deserved rebuff sturdily administered. The old gentleman collapsed, and I trust that he is still young enough to have learned better. In this matter there is one golden rule for the spectator, and that is to speak only when he is spoken to. To obtrude his conversation upon the player in any other circumstances is, however friendly and well meant, a crime. There are, of course, degrees of criminality. Some people are much more wrought-up than others when playing a big match, and in any case he who is several holes up is more likely to be in a conversational mood than he who is down; but whatever the state of the match let the player make the first advance. In certain moods a golfer likes to talk; he relieves the tension of his nerves by babbling. In such a case by all means let the spectator make of himself a beneficent receptacle; but at the same time let him always be on the look

out for signs that his company is no longer welcome, and when he observes them let him sheer off. It is very hard work to play a hard match, and what may seem the player's caprices should be tenderly treated.

Apart from this type of crime, which is committed by the individual, spectators collectively are rather selfish and inconsiderate in the way in which they talk and move and crowd in on the players. No doubt none of us are guiltless in this respect, and I am sure that, having watched more matches, I have committed more crimes than most other people. Too much immobility and silence cannot be expected, and he who has skill enough to attract onlookers must harden himself to some extent. But there are certain things that spectators ought not to do. They ought not to talk loudly on the stroke; they ought not to move just in a line with the tail of a player's eye; they ought not, in cricket language, to move behind the bowler's arm, that is in this case behind the green which the player is approaching. Again, they ought not to creep in so close to the player as to give him the feeling that he has not room to swing his club or so close to the line of play as very possibly to stop the ball. Whether or not they like to take the risk of a ball on their heads is primarily their own concern, but their being hit may turn the whole fortunes of the game. At Mid-Surrey during the News of the World tournament Abe Mitchell's ball twice struck a spectator. It did the spectator no harm, but certainly on one occasion it did Mitchell some good. At the eighteenth hole in his match against young Percy Allis his pitch was decidedly hooked and would have finished in some hummocky ground. The ball hit an onlooker's hat and stayed on the flat ground. Mitchell then played a magnificent little running shot, got his 4 and halved the hole and match. He might have got that 4 without the hat's intervention, but he would have been hard put to it.

The leading professionals go so extraordinarily straight and are so accustomed to play down a living avenue that we come to believe that they can never go crooked, but they are human and do err now and again. I remember very well an episode at Muirfield when Ray won his Open Championship there in 1912. He was playing I think in his last round, the fourteenth, a short hole which has now been abolished. There was a pot bunker on the right hand edge of the green, and the onlookers completely masked it. Mr. John Ball was helping to manage the crowd and he insisted on moving them back to leave this bunker clear, although some of them, who were professional players, plainly showed that they thought the precaution absurd. And then plump into that very bumper 'went Ray's ball, and a slight smile of satisfaction was momentarily seen on Mr. John Ball's face.

We are all, I am afraid, apt to forget our manners when we are watching some very famous champion playing with one comparatively unknown. The unknown does not have such a bad time in a match because he is undeniably part of the show, but it is otherwise in a scoring competition. Then it is only the champion whom we want to watch, and as soon as he has played his shot we stampede forward and the poor little unknown has to play as best he can. It makes a sufficiently difficult situation almost impossible for him. I remember once to have watched a young amateur playing with Massey in the qualifying round for the championship at Prestwick.

When it came to the fourth hole, where the tee shot used to be played over a stone wall, I thought that poor amateur never would get over the wall. He topped and he topped and he topped again. The spectators had perforce to wait for him that time for fear of being killed, and it was very good discipline for them.

There is another tiresome thing which we are all prone to do when looking on. When the approach putts are being played from the edge of the green we have naturally to make a big circle. As soon as the balls are near the hole we instantly press forward and crowd in. This is worrying to the players and does nobody any good. We could all see just as well if we kept to the original circle, but an irrepressible instinct always seems to push us forward. It is mere thoughtlessness that makes us do these things as a rule. It is only occasionally that spectators are wilfully contumacious. When they are they become also rather amusingly illogical. Mr. Croome told me a pleasant little story in illustration. It was on the second day of the Open Championship of 1914 at Prestwick. The Ayrshire miners had a holiday; the course was nearly swamped with them, and to make matters worse Vardon and Taylor, between whom the championship clearly rested, were drawn to play together and took the entire mob with them. "Players, please," said Mr. Croome, the traditional form of request for room for the players to get through to the green. "Players be d——d," answered a miner, "we're here to see."

The ethics of applause in a golf match are rather difficult. Spectators do not clap much at golf in this country, though they do so more than they used to, and at one exhibition match at Totteridge last year they applauded the professionals when they came on to the first tee, an entirely new departure. The one absolute rule that may be laid down is that there should be no applause when a shot is missed. The eager partisan may plead that he is not clapping because the other man has missed a putt, but because his man has won the hole. The point is, however, too subtle and will not be appreciated by the man who has just missed. It is also much better to refrain from any demonstration till the hole is played out. Suppose the two players are like as they lie on the green. A plays the odd and holes his long putt, and the crowd breaks into rapturous cheers. This does not make things easier for B, who is in a sufficiently unpleasant predicament without them. "But stop a bit," here some enthusiast may exclaim, "you are getting me into a regular tangle. If I wait till *after* B has tried his putt and failed I must not clap because he has missed, and I may not clap *before* he tries for fear of putting him off. You don't give me a chance of applauding A's fine putt." I admit the difficulty and can only reply that the enthusiast in this case must as far as possible bottle his pent-up feelings. Golf, with its solemnities and silences and lack of rapid movement, is not a game for applause, and the less of it there is the better. A disconsolate follower of Scottish League foot ball was heard to make this remark at the professional tournament at Gleneagles this summer: "It's very quiet! I have na had a richt guid shout all day nor a chance to cry 'Well played.'" Well yes, it is very quiet and it ought to be, and that gentleman had better go back and shout at the Celtic and the Glasgow Rangers,

A British golfer on a first visit to American courses will be surprised at the ebullitions of feeling. The American spectator is very liberal with his applause. He does not merely clap a long putt holed or some extraordinarily fine recovery or stroke through the green. Any ordinarily well struck tee shot or an approach shot that finishes anywhere near the hole will send him into transports. At least it was so when I was there in 1913, and I am told by those who have just come back that 'it is so still. I ought to add that if the Americans are very demonstrative they applaud with a generous impartiality, and the visitor is every bit as well treated as the home player.

When we come to "bad form" in the actual playing of the game we quit the region of actual crime. No style is criminal, but many of those that we see make it practically impossible to hit the ball either far or sure. Incidentally also they are for the most part exceedingly unbecoming. They result as a rule from people being too independent-minded and teaching themselves. The more I see of golf the more I am convinced of the value of coaching in the early stages: not so much a positive value perhaps as a negative one. It may not make a beginner a scratch player, but it should prevent him—or her—from acquiring some horrible trick that will cling and recur through all golfing life. Those are on the whole undoubtedly fortunate who begin the game when they are young, supple and imitative. They do acquire at least a passably sound method, and they are not so dependent as are later beginners on regular practice. But even they can acquire ineradicable bad habits, which tend nearly always in the direction of too loose, long and florid a swing. A small boy is extremely flexible: he can tie himself into knots, and unless he is checked in youth he will make a habit of doing so. To take a personal instance, I began to play golf when I was eight years old. I remember very well that when I was about ten I was told by a professional of certain things that I did wrongly, in particular that I bent both knees too much. Now, alas! some four and thirty years later I am conscious, when playing worse than usual, of committing those very same faults, and especially of those knees wobbling under me till I feel and look like a broken-down cab-horse. Therefore a golfing father has a duty to perform to his boys who are beginning to play golf. They must not be coached too much lest they become cramped and unnatural. Moreover, it is astonishing how a child will exaggerate anything that is told him. He may be whirling the club round his head till it nearly touches his toes. Tell him to swing a little shorter and he will only take the club about a foot back from the ball. If you tell him not to be as slithery as an eel he becomes as stiff as a ramrod. He needs very judicious coaching, therefore, but a little of it at the right moment may save him from many agonies of style-hunting when he is older.

There seem to be two or three common and obvious faults to be repressed in the young golfer—either young in years or only in the sense in which mature gentlemen of forty were lately "young officers." One is that of over-swinging. We all know that we ought not to do it. We know that it is dangerous and useless to take the club at the top of the swing beyond the horizontal, since we have all the additional trouble of hauling it back again, with no compensating advantage whatever. But we cannot see our-

selves. We all—or nearly all—take the club back further than we think, and too long a swing, once it becomes a habit, is terribly hard to check. We may curb it for a while, but then perhaps in a moment of over-confidence we begin to hit too hard and back comes the old fault again. To have a short swing was once deemed rather derogatory to a golfer's dignity. The learner who had acquired what he pleased to call a St. Andrews swing, no matter how gross the travesty of the original or how lamentably uncertain the results, was looked on by his fellow foozlers with a certain awe. We are not so foolish now, and envy the man who has a comparatively short swing well under control.

There is another bad habit, an exceedingly ugly one likewise, as to which I have the acutest personal feelings. It is that of crouching over the ball. It does not make the game easier—far from it. If we get our noses close to the ground there is a great probability that we shall move the head upwards in the middle of the upward swing and dislocate the whole movement. We shall, too, lose a good deal of power which should naturally belong to us. In approaching and putting it is less harmful, and indeed there are some very good putters who get very well down to the ball and make little use of the leather grips of their clubs. But even here it is better to stand up boldly, for we are far more likely to be able to hit the ball freely—the most important thing of all. To “stand up and give it one” is the best way to treat a golf ball, but once we have got the trick of stooping, how dreadfully hard it is to do! And one thing is sure as fate, that whenever we feel nervous or anxious we shall stoop the more.

Finally, let the beginner determine to curtail his preliminary waggles to reasonable proportions, for if once we go on fidgeting and wagging beyond a certain point we feel that there is no reason why we should ever stop, and that is truly paralyzing. There is one great professional who is a notorious waggler, but he has an excellent retort. When an onlooker once remarked that he had taken a great many waggles in a championship round he replied, “Yes, and he had played a great many d——d good shots, too.” We, who cannot say that, had better take as few waggles as possible, for they do not make our strokes sublime and they certainly make us look ridiculous.

Golf Comment

GOLF HAS NO AGE LIMIT.

At the present time golf can be played by everyone, to any age, provided they are good walkers. Occasionally the older men, who are less nimble in their movements, hang back and permit the younger generation to get an early start on the links, but it is not such a great hardship to pass a pair on the course, unless one is quite bereft of courtesy.

If it is not so easy for the older men to drive long and far, as they did when they were a few years younger, there is compensation derived, as the older men almost invariably putt better than the younger players. Though shots for distance may have lost their effectiveness, when it comes to the game on the putting green the older man frequently does much better than his younger opponent. Putting improves with years, and experience is worth such an unspeakable amount that the loss of distance in the long game is more than compensated for.

The historical octogenarian foursomes that took place at Westward Ho in England some years ago give a fine example of how the power to play golf never leaves us provided health remains. There must be many octogenarians who still enjoy the game. Near London there is a great-grandfather who plays his two rounds a day regularly.

GOLF AND ITS BENEFITS.

Every golfer is an advocate before the bar of outdoor sport for the game of golf. One of the best pleas for the benefits to be derived from golf is that of D. L. Anderson, a director of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, who said, in a published statement in the *Public Evening Ledger*:

"Golf is a splendid tonic for both the old and the young, but especially the old. I can safely say that one of the chief concerns of men who are reaching mature years is how to continue in good health or how to regain good health when it has been lost. Some go to California in the belief the elixir of life is there; others try other methods, some good and some worthless. If they would only try golf they would discover how easy it is to keep as young as possible and young as long as possible.

"Let me tell this story: A man well known here, successful in helping to build up two of the largest business houses in Philadelphia, a hard worker who knew no eight-hour day, who worked harder on Sunday in religious institutional work than during the week, became prematurely old, broken down and nervous as the result of his all-work-and-no-play programme. He went twice to Europe, searching for nerve cures which he failed to find. He was about to go on his third trip when he called upon the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the great nerve specialist.

"Dr. Mitchell at once saw his caller was worn to a frazzle. He told him to get out in the open air, play golf, more golf and still more golf. The nervous wreck took Dr. Mitchell's advice. Result: A man old at fifty-five

is young to-day at past seventy. Golf did it! What golf has done for this man it has done for many men. I feel it is a real privilege to be able to encourage men to take up the game, especially as I am associated with so many men who need it in a club of more than 3,000 members.

"Sunshine is a great tonic, and golf takes one out into the sunshine. Let the business or professional man who thinks he has no time for golf try to escape for an hour or more from his desk. Not the least of the benefits from golf is the taste and love for walking it creates. And in this day of the lazy, injurious habit of calling your automobile to go a few steps, how much better off thousands would be if they knew how to enjoy a tramp over the country roads.

"Some men never walk a block in these days of high-powered locomotion; no wonder they can't sleep at nights.

"Are you sleepless? Try golf.

"Are you nervous? Try golf.

"Are you too stout? They try golf.

"Are you too thin? Try golf.

"Are you overworked and soft-muscled? Try golf."

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

BY D. H. TWEEDIE.

No contest in sport offered a more exacting and exciting finish than the last few holes of the 1920 open championship. Ten players, by virtue of an exceptionally fine nine holes, could have won the golf crown. Four had an opportunity to tie the winner by getting down in a single putt on the last hole. All were probably grateful that it did not require three. Edward Ray, with his ruthless game through the green, his chips and putts handled with the delicate ease of the surgeon's scalpel, is a fascinating man to watch. A cyclonic tee shot, a trifle off line, a tramp through the rough, a prodigious heave and the ball is on the green, these are the broad impressions of his play.

Diminutive Jack Burke is a neat, trimly built, every ounce of muscle and energy evident in his tee shots, a skillful iron player and a cheerful, determined young golfer, withal. The old master, Vardon, ease and grace in every shot with three bad shots on the first hole, settled down to seventeen more without the trace of another error—the grand old man of golf without a peer. A certain winner up to the last nine, when age, not Ray, defeated him.

Jock Hutchison is a dashing Scot, a stream of liquid fire, across the golf course—one hundred and forty pounds of contorted flesh lashed at every shot, his final tee shot fully three hundred yards—there is only one Jock and he is a legion. The game of Leo Diegel is self-developed and of great hitting strength. He is a good putter and an able warrior, in the eyes of many the future American-born champion.

The Inverness Club had the course in exceptional condition. The greens were soft enough to hold the balls, yet smooth and of excellent texture. The fourth and seventh holes were invitations for daring skill and the seven-

teenth tested the shots of the long iron players. Some of the holes enchant one more than others, but there is no really weak hole on the course.

It was a blow to our hopes to see the cup cross the water, but to the writer it seemed a question of equable temperament rather than superior skill. The picture of Ray on the last green, coolly knocking the ashes from his pipe, refilling and relighting his Dunhill while his opponent putted out, then to his ball and without delay two putts, the first sufficiently close to relieve all anxiety, will live in the memory of those who witnessed the scene long after the scores are forgotten.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

BY D. H. TWEEDIE.

Northern golfers at Memphis found the torrid Southern sun distinctly trying, a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees during the day proving a novel experience. The acclimated Atlanta, Chattanooga and Memphian youths played to excellent effect, and it seemed not unnatural for three below the Mason and Dixon line to be found in the semi-finals. The Memphis Country Club is one of the premier Southern organizations. The clubhouse furnishes a large area and cool space within and upon the extensive veranda. Its setting within—a bit of Southland forestry—is impressive. The course, one of Donald Ross design—a remodel—is a good test of golf with many good holes but few high lights. The bunkers are nearly all bermuda strewn—those near the greens retain the ball upon their further bank at times, making any sort of a shot difficult.

Robert F. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta played his best golf during the qualifying round and, incidentally, two unequalled rounds, including a course record, with 69 and 70. The Atlanta wonder is one of the great golfers of the generation. His game has all the apparent ease and simplicity of the artist, and his shots are well under control at all times. His tee shots are long, fairly high, and leave the impression of a slight push towards the left. His iron shots are the reverse of Evans'—plenty of back swing and a little follow through—a driving contact between club, ball and ground, sharply terminated. The ball bites sharply upon alighting with an inclination to break. It is the converse of Evans' nestling, fading shot to the hole. His putting is even and without too much effort. His game throughout is well conceived, heady, and illustrates the results of excellent coaching.

Wenzler and Wolff, the other two semi-finalists, are distinct golfing types. Wenzler, a tall, slender Memphian, is a long driver and has a splendid iron shot with a tendency to become unsteady, but is a player of great promise and will be heard from in years to come. Wolff is very like Evans in style and gives the impression of a finished player. Evans, as usual, was master from tee to hole, and his steady, controlled par-par-and-par game seems to represent the ultimate in golfing skill. His match against Jones was the feature of the tournament and a spun coin could have decided the issue at any time. The Western Association would do well to confine their 18-hole match rounds to one—two introduce too great a hazard.

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION RULES.

Directors of the Western Golf Association announced in October the adoption of general rules on the cleaning of golf balls on putting greens, the playing of a ball from an extraneous green, and for the lifting of a ball embedded in mud. The new Western Association rules, which have been common as local rules on many courses, and frequently used in Western tournaments, are:

"When a ball is at rest on the putting green, if there be mud or other substance adhering to the ball it may be lifted, cleaned and then replaced without penalty, provided such an act be done with the knowledge of an opponent or other competitor.

"A ball embedded in soft mud, except in a recognized water hazard, shall be deemed to be in casual water. In such a case it may be lifted without penalty and dropped not nearer the hole.

"If the ball be played on to a putting green other than that of the hole being played, the ball shall be lifted and played off such green as near as possible to the place where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole, without penalty."

The directors at their meeting also retained the Western Association stymie rule which reads as follows:

"Where both balls are on the putting green, if the player of the ball farthest from the hole claims that the nearer ball interferes with his putt, the nearer ball upon request shall be lifted or played at the option of the owner."

RAY—ENGLAND'S BABE RUTH.

BY J. B. CRAIG.

In one of the best ninth-inning rallies seen in this country, Ted Ray, that towering offspring of swat from across the Atlantic, outslugged the best that America had at golf and really "Babe Ruthed" his way to the open championship.

Much like the younger swatter extraordinary, Ray reminds one of Bambino of the Yankees. Big and powerful, not graceful and yet possessing an ease that smacked of confidence, the giant Briton leaned into shot after shot at Inverness, and when the gallery finally came up to the ball the travelers had covered many, many yards.

When the final was told it was a story much similar to that which had been heard all summer long of the prowess of Ruth, whose long-distance hitting spelled defeat many times for his opponents. What few mistakes Ray made were quickly rectified by making up lost ground with a master swat at the ball.

According to the belief of many the shot that won for Ray the title, as he led his nearest rivals at the finish by one stroke, was his drive on the seventh hole in the second round. While the others in the field were taking a drive and pitch to the pin, Ray put all his bulk behind his tee effort, and was repaid by seeing the ball nestling close to the pin, just beyond the hole. It was a drive of more than 323 yards.

And so it will always be told how Ray, calmly smoking his caked briar, came here and matched his hitting prowess with our best, wallop for wallop, leading them by yards, and carrying the highly prized cup, significant of the championship of the United States, back to Great Britain.

WOMEN NEED MORE PRACTICE.

Miss Alexa Stirling, champion woman golfer of the United States and of Canada, has a system of her own in regard to the game which she plays so admirably. She does not play golf during the winter months. Though an Atlantan, she refrains from venturing upon the links in the milder temperature of Southern courses. When spring comes she begins to prepare for the golf of summer. Each day she does something to assist in perfecting her game for the dawning season. Two hours are for practice. Some days she practises with her wooden clubs and some days with the irons. Other days she practises on the putting greens. This is varied with work on traps, playing out of the rough, and combining both. On occasions she plays around the course.

One reason, she thinks, why a great many women do not improve in their golf is that they do not practice enough. She laughingly avers that women, like the men, seem to enjoy playing practice rounds or foursomes. For the sake of amusement it is conceded that this is pleasant, but it is not practice nor instructive.

The weak factor in a woman's game, according to Miss Stirling, is the iron work. Women's wrists and forearms are not developed like those of men and for that reason the women fail to get results with their iron shots. The iron shot of the average woman player is not compact. It is weak. The women do not put energy into their shots.

That she never had any great trouble with her iron shots she ascribes to a general inclination, when she was a little girl, to prefer to play with hammer and nails, instead of dolls. She likes to do carpentry and plumbing around the house. She cuts the grass of the lawn, tinkers with her automobile when it is ailing, and does other work that men do, whether they like to do it or not. She plays the violin, and is quite certain that has strengthened her forearms, wrists and fingers. Her wrists are more like a man's than any woman player whom she knows.

She has modified her stance so that she crouches over the ball more than she formerly did. The right knee is bent and the left leg is kept straight. When the ball is hit the left knee is bent and the right leg is kept straight. A better pivot is the result and shots get away much more smoothly and truly. Results have been better with this stance. Miss Stirling says if she stands straighter she is prone to slice, but standing over the ball she gets better results. Another thing about the crouch stance is that she begins to hit the ball from the time her arms are at right angles to the body coming down. From that position until she actually meets the ball with the club she does all of her work.

Sir Walter Scott on Golf's Etymology

In 1824, Sir Walter Scott, in writing to a resident of Leith, Scotland, acknowledges his admiration for the game of golf and contributes an opinion as to the derivation of the name given to the game. The letter is of interest to modern golfers and is as follows:

"Sir,

"I should esteem myself happy if I could add anything to the elaborate account of the game of Golf which you were so good as to transmit to me, as I am an admirer of that manly exercise, which in former days I occasionally practised. I fear, however, that the activity of other gentlemen has anticipated any remarks which I can offer, especially as I have no books by me at present. The following particulars I mention merely to show that I have not neglected the wish of the gentlemen golfers. I should doubt much the assertion that the word 'Golf' is derived from the verb 'to gowff,' or to strike hard. On the contrary, I conceive the verb itself is derived from the game, and that 'to gowff' is to strike sharp and strong as in that amusement. If I were to hazard a conjecture, I should think the name Golf is derived from the same Teutonic expression from which the Germans have 'colb,' a club, and the Low-Dutch 'kolff,' which comes very near the sound of 'Golf.' The exchange of the labial letter 'b' for 'f' is a very common transformation. If I am right, the game of Golf will just signify the game of the club. I have visited the Old House, No. 77, Canon-gate, and I see the scutcheon with the arms still in high preservation; but it appears to me that they are not older than the seventeenth century. There is a Latin inscription, mentioning that Adam Paterson was the name of a successful hero in the game described as proper to Scotchmen. I would have taken a copy of it, but my doing so attracted rather too much attention. It would be easy for any expert plasterer to take a cast both of the arms and inscription to ornament your club-room. It is really a curious memorial of the high estimation in which the game was formerly held. I fear, sir, the club will think me very unworthy of their attention, but if anything else should occur in the course of my reading, I will not fail to send it to you. I am, with the best wishes for the sport of the 'Gowff Club' in the field, and their conviviality in the club-room, very much your and their obedient servant,

"WALTER SCOTT."

"I should have said that from the inscription it appears that Paterson gained as much money at a game of gowff as built his house. There is no mention of the King having played either with or against him."

"Edin., 9 June, 1824."

From Link to Link

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, now commissioner of base ball, is also a golfer. He celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday on November 20 by playing a round of golf and telling all his friends not to bother him with congratulations until he gets to be an old man. "I am not going to climb off the bench until I get to be 85 years old. I'm white-haired now, and the only thing that can happen to me is that I can get bald, and there seems to be little chance of that. Most of my family lingered around until they were 85 to 95, and I'll follow their example."

* * *

Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, won the first 1921 Tin Whistles handicap, Class A, at Pinehurst, with a net 78, and Channing M. Wells, Southbridge, won the first Class B with a net 78. Morrison received 8 strokes and Wells 17.

* * *

The first ace of the season was holed at Pinehurst, N. C., by D. W. Err of the Youngstown Country Club, who sank his drive in the cup of the eighth hole on the championship course. The distance is 220 yards and the green is not visible from the tee.

* * *

The Brooklyn *Eagle* said of Ted Ray, who captured the United States open championship: "Ray is a law unto himself on the tee and through the green; yet, in a severe four-day test, he proved himself to be the best of a record-breaking field of experts. The Britisher is not only a skillful, courageous golfer, but he is a fine, generous sportsman, and since our championship is to go abroad, we know of no foreigner to whom we would rather give it."

* * *

Twice the thirty-seventh hole has played its part in an international match. Hilton had the good fortune to have luck break for him on the thirty-seventh hole and won the American championship. Gardner had the misfortune to have luck break against him on the thirty-seventh hole of the British course and failed to win the championship.

* * *

When Mr. Tolley, amateur champion of Great Britain, returned to England after his visit to the United States, he played some excellent golf at the competition of the Oxford University Club on the Frilford Heath course. He lowered the competition record of that course from 76 to 74. It was a record of long standing, made by Captain Adair originally. With this score of 74 he won the Scratch Challenge Cup, and even with the addition of two strokes, for he plays plus two at Oxford, his score easily won for him the handicap award of the St. Andrews Cross with 76 net.



ROBERT A. GARDNER,
Chicago.
Runner-up British Amateur Championship.

Alex. Smith made a new record for the No. 1 course at Belleair, Florida, with a 68. The best previous score was 69, made by three professionals. Smith made but one mistake. This was on the third green, where he took three putts.

* * *

In the first match of any importance that was played by Vardon and Ray after their return to England from the tour of the United States, the tourists defeated George Duncan and Sandy Herd in a close rub. Duncan tossed away a chance to halve the match by missing a short putt on the home green.

* * *

William H. Crocker, San Francisco, set a record on the Pebble Beach course when he did the 260-yard thirteenth hole in two strokes, a drive and a brissie.

* * *

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday by playing seventy-five holes of golf on the course of the Bretton Woods Golf Club. His card was as follows:

First round—Out....	5 5 6 8 5 6 5 5 7—52	In....	8 5 7 7 5 7 5 7 4—55—107
Second round—Out...	4 7 6 8 4 7 5 5 5—51	In....	7 7 7 7 3 6 5 7 3—52—103
Third round—Out....	4 6 6 8 5 6 5 6 5—51	In....	8 5 8 7 4 8 6 7 5—58—109
Fourth round—Out...	4 6 7 8 5 9 5 5 5—54	In....	8 7 8 6 4 7 5 7 3—55—109
Fifth round—Out....	5 6 6	Total of 75 holes on his seventy-fifth birthday.	

His best ball for eighteen holes, with his handicap of 22, gives him a score of 75 net for his seventy-fifth birthday, as follows: 4 5 6 8 4 6 5 5 5—48. 7 5 7 6 3 6 5 7 3—49=97 minus 22 net 75. The course is 6,225 yards in length. It is very level and not over-trapped.

* * *

A three-ball game was being played at Duddingston, which is near Edinburgh. The sixteenth is a short hole. Taking an iron, the first player played his ball within a foot of the hole. The second player holed out in 1, and so did the third. The names of the players do not accompany the tale, but it is vouched for as being true.

* * *

A score of 51 over an eighteen-hole golf course of championship caliber, the par of which is 76 and the bogey 80, was the record of W. D. Kraft, at Hong Kong. Kraft, for some years an American colonist in Hong Kong, was out in 25 and back in 26, and his entire play was an extraordinary exhibition of accuracy. He took one putt on each of seventeen greens and none on the other, the twelfth hole, which he negotiated in 1. Despite his age—fifty-eight—Kraft was forced to use three balls on the round, since two of them were knocked lop-sided by the power of his drives. His card for the round follows:

Out	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3—25
In	4 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3—26—51



EDWARD ("TED") RAY,
England.

Open Champion of the United States, 1920, and winner of the British
Open Championship in 1914.

Vardon and Ray in the United States

The visit to the United States in 1920 by Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, two of Great Britain's professional golfers, aroused great enthusiasm, augmented by the fact that a group of American golfers had played in Great Britain the same year, in the spring and early summer, for the amateur and open championships.

It had been seven years since either of these famous foreign players had been in the United States. Vardon, in the meantime, had become a half centenarian. He was fifty years old when he undertook the strain of making this last tour of the United States, a task severe enough to test the endurance of a young man of twenty-five for the long trip that had been outlined.

Ray, who is Vardon's junior by seven years and a stronger, heavier-framed man, seemed better fitted physically for the strain of the long journey. Had it been possible, California would have had them engage in special matches on the Pacific Slope. So many demands were made for their time east of the Mississippi River, however, that no trouble was experienced in arranging a schedule which would take up all the playing days until October 21. After that they expected to remain here but a short time, both being anxious to return to their homes.

In 1913 they lost only three matches out of one hundred in their tour of the United States. They were not so successful in 1920, winning about seventy per cent. of the total number played. Immediately after landing Vardon was not in the best of condition to play, as he had injured his thumb in a pillow frolic during the last night on the steamer.

Ray played without Vardon in two matches at Siwanoy and then went over to Shawnee, where he took part in an invitation tournament. Vardon did not start in this tournament because of his ailing thumb. Ray was second at Shawnee with a score of 293 to Jim Barnes' 287. On July 22 they began playing through the East, the start being at Fox Hills. They won there and at Woodway, but lost at Greenwich. Again they won in successive matches, until July 31 at Scarsdale. Playing over this course in Westchester, they were beaten by McNamara and Jack Dowling, 6 and 5. In the morning round Ray, McNamara and Dowling each had 71, and Vardon 75. This admirable performance was followed in the afternoon when Dowling, the home professional, went out in 32, against the par of 34.

On the 4th of August they started West and the next day at Youngstown, Ohio, picked up a tartar when French and Lagerblade forced them to halve a match. Another winning streak was followed, until August 19, when they lost at Miami Valley (Dayton, Ohio) to Sherwood and Miller.

On August 21 they were at Skokie Valley, where Evans and Gaudin trimmed them beautifully, 6 to 5, in thirty-six holes. The next day they played on the Lake Shore course at Chicago and were beaten by Diegel and Loos, 3 and 2, but in a match with Evans, August 22, at the Lake Shore Club, Chicago, the same day they defeated him with Gardner as partner, 1 up. On the following day, at South Bend, Ind., they halved a



HARRY VARDON,
England.

Six times British Open Champion—1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911, 1914—and one of the quartette who finished one stroke behind Ray in the National Open Championship, 1920.

match with Hagen and Evans. At Glen View the day after they lost to Hutchison and Ayton, 7 and 5.

They made a little excursion after this to Canada, where they were successful, and returning to the United States, were beaten by Rodick and Peters, 4 and 3 in eighteen holes, at Omaha. From that time until September 11 they were uniformly successful. After winning at Columbus, Ohio, they ran into a streak of five successive defeats. At Englewood, Jones and C. Walker defeated them in eighteen holes, 3 and 2. Jones and Kirkby defeated them over the same course, and at Morris County they were given the worst beating they had had in the United States, losing to Evans and Jones by 10 and 9. Following the Englewood matches, they won a long succession of victories in the vicinity of New York, until on October 5 they lost to Barnes and Hutchison at Garden City, 6 and 5.

A match was arranged for them at the Mohawk Club, Schenectady, October 22, which caused a great deal of interest. Their opponents were Travers and Herron, the latter amateur champion of 1919. The round was very keenly played, Ray and Vardon winning by the narrow margin of 1 up.

In the matches which were played against Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes, the British pair won the first at Shenecossett by 1 up. At Hollywood, N. J., they lost to Hagen and Barnes by 4 and 2. Their next meeting was at Sunset Hill, St. Louis, where Vardon and Ray won, 4 and 3. In the match at Fairview, Hagen and Barnes won by 2 and 1, and at Rochester Hagen and Barnes were again victorious by 3 and 2.

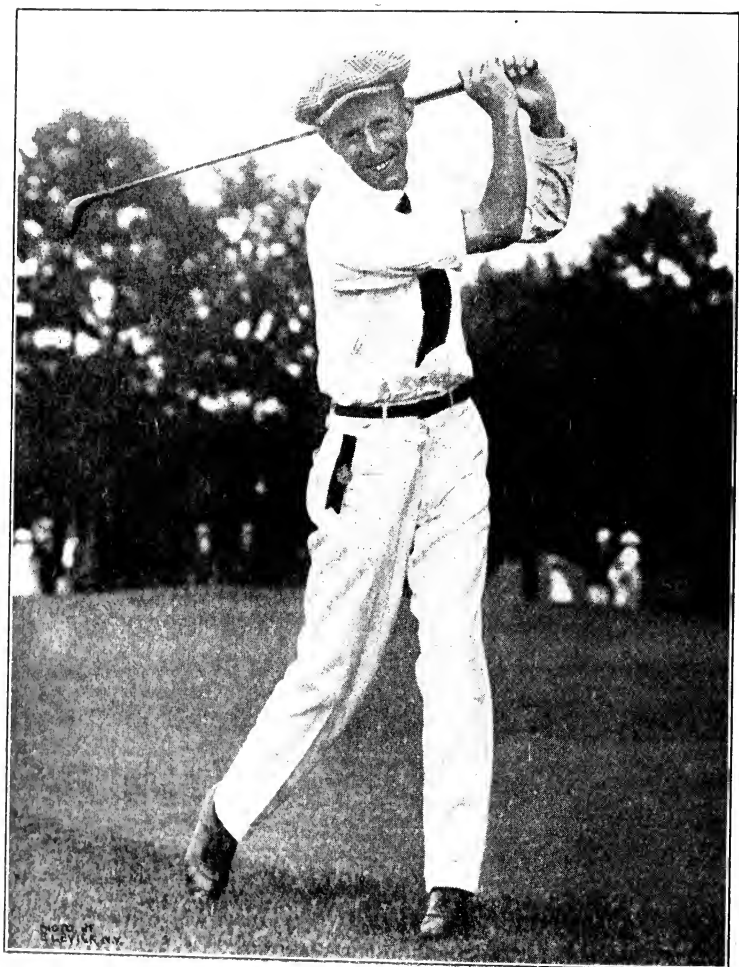
Vardon and Ray after the result of the match with Bobby Jones and Evans, which culminated in one of the worst beatings they received in the United States, were sincerely warm in their praise of both men. They asserted that Jones and Evans were two of the best golfers whom they had seen play. Before they departed from the United States they said they were preparing to give information to their friends at home, that if Jones and Evans should decide to enter for the next amateur tournament in Great Britain, the golfers of the British Isles could get ready for some excellent golf. It may be that they figure an American golfer as the possible winner over Tolley or any British amateur who may aspire to capture the championship in 1921. A complete record of the trip of the British pair will be found on pages 31 and 33.



WALTER C. HAGEN, Photo by International.
Detroit.
Metropolitan Open Champion; French Open Champion.

RESULTS OF VARDON AND RAY TOUR.

Date.	Played at.	Opponents.	Holes.	Result.	V. and R.
July 18—	Siwanoy Country Club.	Sawyer and Anderson.	18	3 and 1	Won
July 18—	Siwanoy Country Club.	Kerrigan and T. McNamara.	18	2 and 1	Won
July 20—	Shawnee Country Club.	Ray second in invitation.			
July 21—	Shawnee Country Club.	Royd and Fotheringham.	36	10 and 8	Won
July 22—	Fox Hills.	Fravers and Kirkby.	36	5 and 4	Won
July 23—	Woodway Country Club.	Engar and Kerrigan.	18	3 and 2	Lost
July 24—	Greenwich.	Barnes and Kerrigan.	18	4 and 3	Won
July 24—	Greenwich.	Barnes and Ray d. Douglas and Vardon.			
July 25—	Apawamis.	Vardon and Lapham d. Ray and Douglas.			
July 26—	Shennecossett.	Hagen and Barnes.	36	1 up	Won
July 28—	Springfield.	Toole and Reach.	18	5 and 4	Won
July 29—	Shuttle Meadow.	Andrews and Elphick.	18	1 up	Won
July 30—	Shuttle Meadow.	Hovey and Seely.	18	4 and 3	Won
July 30—	Belmont Springs.	Quinet and Guilford.	36	4 and 2	Won
July 31—	Scarsdale.	Douling and T. McNamara.	36	6 and 5	Lost
Aug. 1—	Hollywood.	Hagen and Barnes.	36	4 and 2	Lost
Aug. 4—	Yahundasis.	L. Walker and Robeson.	18	1 up	Won
Aug. 4—	Yahundasis.	S. Sherman and T. Sherman.	18	4 and 2	Won
Aug. 5—	Youngstown.	French and Lagerblade.	36	3 and 2	Won
Aug. 6—	Detroit.	Hagen and Ross.	18	2 and 1	Won
Aug. 8—	Inverness.	White and Lorns.	36		
Aug. 10—	Inverness.	Ray won Open Championship; Vardon second.			
Aug. 14—	Shaker Heights.	Ross and Alves.	36	1 up	Won
Aug. 15—	Park (Buffalo).	C. Callaway and H. Callaway.	18	3 and 2	Won
Aug. 15—	Park (Buffalo).	T. Callaway and L. Callaway.	18	4 and 3	Won
Aug. 16—	Park (Buffalo).	Murray and Cummings.	36	7 and 5	Won
Aug. 16—	Scarsboro (Toronto).	Augustus and Bole.	18	5 and 4	Won
Aug. 17—	Mayfield (Cleveland).	Way and Sargent.	18	3 and 2	Won
Aug. 17—	Mayfield (Cleveland).	Way, Sargent and Sherwood.	18	1 up	Won
Aug. 18—	Moundbuilders (Newark, O.).	Sherwood and Millen.	18	1 up	Lost
Aug. 18—	Moundbuilders (Newark, O.).	Nicoll and Sargent.	18	3 and 1	Won
Aug. 19—	Miami Valley (Dayton).	Harris and Heron.	18	1 and 1	Won
Aug. 20—	Portage (Akron, O.).	Evans and Gordin.	36	6 and 5	Won
Aug. 21—	Skokie Valley.	Evans and Gardner.	36	1 up	Won
Aug. 22—	Lake Shore (Chicago).	Begel and Loos.	18	1 up	Won
Aug. 23—	Lake Shore (Chicago).	Hagen and Evans.	36	5 and 2	Lost
Aug. 24—	South Bend.	Hutchinson and Ayton.	36	5 and 2	Halved
Aug. 25—	Glenn View.	Daniels and Penfold.	36	5 and 2	Lost
Aug. 26—	White Bear (St. Paul).	Burke and T. Vardon.	36	3 and 2	Won
Aug. 27—	Pine Ridge (Winnipeg).	Daniels and Penfold.	36	3 and 1	Won
Aug. 28—	Elmhurst (Winnipeg).	Fletcher and Thompson.	18	3 and 2	Won
Aug. 29—	Winnipeg.	Gillespie and Culbert.	18	2 and 1	Won
Aug. 30—	St. Louis City.	Knepper and M. Shearman.	36	2 and 1	Won
Aug. 31—	Minnikahda.	Legg and Stevens.	36	1 up	Won
Sept. 1—	Omaha.	Reynolds and Reid.	18	4 and 3	Lost
Sept. 2—	Omaha.	Rodick and Peters.	18	1 and 1	Won
Sept. 3—	Omaha Hills.	R. C. Watson and Clark.	18	6 and 5	Won
Sept. 4—	Mission Hills.	McClanahan and Ward.	18	1 up	Won
Sept. 5—	Mission Hills.	Edgerton and Ragby.	18	7 and 5	Won
Sept. 6—	Wichita.	Hempfle and J. Shearman.	18	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 7—	Wichita.	Ford and Gray.	36	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 8—	Hillcrest (Kansas City).	Hagen and Barnes.	36	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 9—	Sumner Hill.				



JAMES M. BARNES,
Sunset Hill,

Date.	Played at.	Opponents.	Holes.	Result.	Y. B. and A.
Sept. 7	Birmingham and Roebuck.	Hall and Edgar.	36	5 and 4	Halved
Sept. 8	Capital City (Atlanta).	Edgar and Beckett.	36	Won	Won
Sept. 9	Chattanooga.	Edgar and McKenzie.	36	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 10	Knoxville.	Local amateur and pro.	36	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 11	Nashville.	Walker and Livingston.	36	3 and 5	Won
Sept. 12	Louisville.	Marshall and Hayburn.	36	1 up	Won
Sept. 13	Chicunati.	Briggs and Baumgartner.	36	3 and 2	Won
Sept. 14	Scioto (Columbus).	Brady and Sargent.	36	5 up	Lost
Sept. 15	Kokomo.	Evans and Brady.	36	2 up	Lost
Sept. 17	Somerses Hills.	Whitehead and Kerrigan.	18	10 and 9	Lost
Sept. 18	Morris County.	Jones and Jones.	36	3 and 2	Lost
Sept. 19	Englewood.	Jones and Kirby.	18	3 and 2	Lost
Sept. 20	Englewood.	F. McNamara and Walker.	18	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 20	Cherry Valley.	F. McNamara and Dowling.	36	2 and 1	Won
Sept. 21	Trenton Country Club.	Maxwell and Shea.	18	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 21	Trenton Country Club.	Clasby and Shea.	18	2 and 1	Won
Sept. 22	Huntingdon Valley.	Armstrong and Hobens.	36	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 23	Merion.	Evans and Marston.	36	1 up	Won
Sept. 24	Aronomink.	Reynolds and Tewkesbury.	36	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 25	Scranton Country Club.	Brooks and Woolworth.	18	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 25	Scranton Country Club.	Partner and Woolworth.	18	4 and 3	Won
Sept. 26	Northampton (Bethlehem, Pa.)	Evans and Grace.	36	3 and 1	Won
Sept. 26	Brookline.	Quimet and Guilford.	36	1 up	Won
Sept. 28	Wannamoisset.	Teller and Gordon.	36	3 and 1	Won
Oct. 1	Race Brook.	Scott and Stein.	18	4 and 3	Won
Oct. 1	Race Brook.	Andrews and Henry.	18	4 and 3	Won
Oct. 2	Upper Montclair.	Travers and Reekie.	36	3 and 2	Won
Oct. 3	Century Country Club.	Dowling and Mackie.	36	9 and 8	Won
Oct. 5	Garden City.	Barnes and Hutchison.	36	6 and 5	Lost
Oct. 6	Essex County.	Herron and Travers.	36	2 and 1	Won
Oct. 7	Knickerbocker.	Kirkby and Lansing.	36	3 and 1	Won
Oct. 9	Shackamaxon.	Pat O'Hara and Pete O'Hara.	36	6 and 5	Lost
Oct. 10	Woodmere (Long Island).	Silvester Pirie and J. Pirie.	36	4 and 3	Won
Oct. 11	Pottstown-Hill School.	Hagen and Fraser.	36	1 up	Won
Oct. 12	Baltimore Country Club.	W. Cochran and C. Cochran.	36	1 up	Won
Oct. 13	Columbia Country Club.	McLeod and Hutchison.	36	8 and 7	Won
Oct. 14	Country Club of Virginia.	Harry Hampton and McLeod.	36	1 up	Won
Oct. 15	Wilmington.	Reid and McLeod.	36	1 up	Halved
Oct. 16	Quaker Ridge.	Hagen and Farrell.	36	3 and 2	Won
Oct. 17	Fairview.	Hagen and Barnes.	36	2 and 1	Lost
Oct. 18	Rochester.	Hagen and Barnes.	36	3 and 2	Lost
Oct. 19	Bellevue.	Hagen and Entwistle.	36	10 and 9	Won
Oct. 20	Antlers.	G. Tiffany and Lord.	36	4 and 3	Won
Oct. 22	Mohawk.	Herron and Travers.	36	1 up	Lost
Oct. 23	Albany Country Club.	Local amateurs.	18	Won	Won
Oct. 23	Albany Country Club.	Local amateurs.	18	Won	Won
Oct. 24	Brooklawn.	Sweetzer and Seeley.	18	3 and 2	Won
Oct. 24	Brooklawn.	Sparling and Cuiel.	18	3 and 2	Won
Oct. 27	Royal Montreal.	C. B. Grier and Murray.	36	3 and 2	Lost
Oct. 27	Nassau Country Club.	Hagen and Malden.	36	3 and 2	Lost
Oct. 31	Puxedo Country Club.	Fotheringham and Golden.	36	4 and 3	Won
Nov. 2	Lido Beach.	Ray only vs. I. McLean.	18	5 and 3	Lost



HOWARD F. WHITNEY,
Nassau.
President United States Golf Association.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

Officers United States Golf Association

President

HOWARD E. WHITNEY

Nassau Country Club

Vice-Presidents

J. F. BYERS

Allegheny Country Club

ROBERT A. GARDNER

Onwentsia Club

Secretary

W. D. VANDERPOOL

Morris County Golf Club

Treasurer

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER

Garden City Golf Club

Executive Committee

The above officers and

ALBERT D. LOCKE

Brae-Burn Country Club

NELSON M. WHITNEY

Audubon Golf Club

ROGER D. LAPHAM

President California Golf Association

JOHN R. LEMIST

President Trans-Mississippi Golf Association

HUGH I. WILSON

Merion Cricket Club

JAMES D. STANDISH

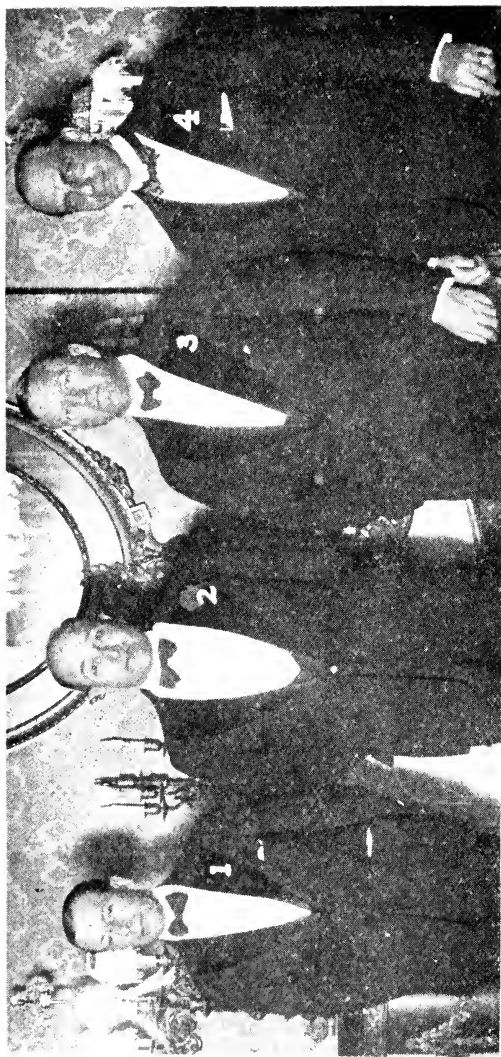
Lochmoor Club

WILLIAM H. BROOKS

President Western Golf Association

A. L. WALKER, JR.

President Intercollegiate Golf Association



1. J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country Club, Vice-President; 2. W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County Golf Club, Secretary; 3. George H. Walker, 84, Louis Country Club, Past President; Donor of the International Golf Team Championship Trophy, to promote world-wide golfing competition similar to that existing in Davis Cup tennis play. 4. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau Country Club, President.

Photo by International.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION.

U.S.G.A. Annual Meeting

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which was held January 7 in New York City, Howard F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club was elected president to succeed G. H. Walker, who retired after one year in office on account of pressure of business. Robert A. Gardner of Onwentsia was named as one of the two vice-presidents to succeed Mr. Whitney, and J. F. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club was re-elected. Wyant D. Vanderpool of Morris County was re-elected secretary and Mortimer N. Buckner of Garden City was retained as treasurer. Albert D. Locke, Brae Burn; Nelson M. Whitney, New Orleans; Hugh I. Wilson, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and James D. Standish, Lochmoor Club, Detroit, are the remaining members of the executive committee.

Before retiring, the nominating committee, consisting of Cornelius J. Sullivan, Garden City, chairman; Thomas B. Paine, E. L. Litchfield, Daniel F. Altland and Frank E. Miller, selected the following committee to make nominations a year hence: James A. Stillman, National Links, chairman; Harry L. Ayer, Brae Burn; William C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont; Robert P. Jones, Atlanta Athletic, and Wallis Winter, Onwentsia.

During the year the following clubs were elected to active membership: Tredyffrin Country Club, Paoli, Pa.; Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn.; Roxborough Country Club, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stenton Golf Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Brookside Country Club, Pottstown, Pa.; Bellevue Country Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; Milburn Country Club, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.; The Links Golf Club, Searington, L. I., N. Y. Clubs elected to allied membership were: Franklin Country Club, Franklin, Mass.; Country Club of Northampton County, Easton, Pa.; Toy Town Golf Club, Winchendon, Mass.; Suburban Club, Richmond, Va.; Irondequoit Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.; Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Jackson Heights Golf Club, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. The Winchester Country Club of Winchester, Mass., was transferred from allied to active membership. The Merchantville Country Club of Merchantville, N. J., and the North Jersey Country Club of Warren Point, N. J., were transferred from active to allied membership. The Colorado Springs Golf Club was disbanded, and so was the Wheaton Country Club of Wheaton, Ill. The Toledo (Ohio) Golf Club was reinstated as an allied member.

The following resolution in regard to reinstatements to amateur standing was announced as agreed upon:

The professional holds an advantage over the amateur by reason of having devoted himself to the game as his profession. He does not lose this advantage merely by deciding no longer to earn money by playing or teaching golf.

Every application for reinstatement shall be considered on its own merits, as it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules that would be just in all cases.

In considering applications for reinstatements the following principles shall be observed:

(1) A player may not be reinstated more than once.

(2) Any applicant for reinstatement must have acted so as to come within the definition of an Amateur Golfer for a period of three consecutive years immediately preceding the date of application.

(3) A player who has acted for five years or more so as not to come within the definition of an Amateur Golfer, shall not be eligible for reinstatement.

Any club can elect a professional to its membership, and this does not affect either the status of those professionals or the amateur status of other members.

It was announced that the executive committee, with the sanction of the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient, has adopted a rule which eliminates the stymie definition or other mention of the stymie as follows:

When either ball is on the putting green, the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke.

Announcement was made of an amendment to the by-laws pertaining to the selection of the courses for the various championships. The new reading of the section follows:

Sec. 6. The Amateur, Open and Women's Amateur Championship Tournaments shall take place on the courses of active clubs, in selecting which, due consideration will be given to accessibility, accommodations and conditions of the courses. The selection shall be made by a committee of three, to be appointed by the executive committee; one of said committee only to be a member of the executive committee and to be chairman of the committee. This committee shall determine the course on which the Amateur, Open and Women's events shall be played, and shall make and announce such selection at least one year before the holding of the championship.

This amendment was adopted so that the club at which the championship is to be played may have ample time to engage in the necessary construction work and make changes in the layout which may be necessary for the tournament.

Another important change which was approved was an amendment to the constitution providing for an addition of four members to the executive committee.

The amateur championship for 1921 was awarded to the St. Louis Country Club, the women's to the Hollywood links at Deal, N. J., and the open to the Columbia Country Club of Washington, D. C.

William C. Fownes of Pittsburgh, who has captained the team to Canada for the last two years, announced that he had received assurances from the best of United States golfers that they would go with him to England for the amateur tournament of 1921. Assuring a return match to this country, Mr. Walker, the retiring president, announced that he had presented a cup which is to be competed for on the lines of the Davis lawn tennis trophy. The first competition for the cup was fixed for the month of September, 1921, over the National Golf Links at Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

Championship Golf Tournaments, 1921

The season for championship golf will begin in the United States July 18. The National Open tournament will start on that date on the links of the Columbia Country Club, at Chevy Chase, Md. On September 5, over the difficult links of the National Golf Club, at Southampton, the great international match will start, with many of the leading British players teeing up.

From September 17 to 24 the National Amateur championship will be decided over the course of the St. Louis Country Club, at St. Louis, and the last of the national events will begin on October 3, when the women will play over the seaside course of the Hollywood Golf Club, at Hollywood, N. J.

Mr. Vanderpool, secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced that in the men's National Amateur tourney there will be two days of medal play, the sixty-four survivors to continue at match play on September 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

The date for the international match will permit the leading amateurs from Great Britain and France, including Cyril Tolley and Wethered, to come here and test their skill against the best of our men, for the British amateur championship begins on June 20.

It is expected that the National Open, at Chevy Chase, will bring forth many stirring battles between home-bred golfers and the greatest of the British "pros," including Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, and perhaps Harry Vardon. Ted Ray, who won this title last year, has already announced that he will not defend it in 1921.

The Western Amateur championship, to be held at the Westmoreland Country Club, Chicago, will take place the week of July 11. This event was originally set for July 18 but was changed to allow the National Open, at Columbia Country Club, Washington, D. C., to use that week.

The Western Open championship was awarded to the Oakwood Club of Cleveland, for August 24, 25 and 26. This championship was held at the Mayfield Club, two miles from the Oakwood course, two years ago, when James Barnes won the title which he lost to Jock Hutchison last summer at the Olympia Fields Club.

The Western Open meet will consist of eighteen holes by all entrants on the first day and another round on the second day, those scoring the 64 low totals for the two rounds competing the third day at thirty-six holes. The low score for the seventy-two holes will win the title.

The Walker Cup

Conditions to govern the play for the International Golf Team championship trophy, recently donated by George H. Walker of St. Louis, show the groundwork for a world-wide golfing competition similar to that existing in the Davis Cup tennis play.

The championship tournament will be open to each nation which has a recognized golf governing body, and for the purposes of challenging and competition the various colonies of Great Britain will be considered as separate nations. Thus, Canada, South Africa, Australasia, India and the British Isles must enter individual teams as is the case in the Davis Cup matches.

The regulations provide that after the initial tournament for the International Golf Team championship, to be held at the National Golf Links of America on Long Island during the first week of September, 1921, all preliminary and challenge rounds shall be held in the country holding the cup and to be known as the "Champion Nation."

In the preliminary rounds the various challenging nations will play elimination matches at thirty-six holes, in which one point will be awarded to the winner of the first eighteen holes; one point to the winner of the second eighteen holes, and two points to the winner of the match. The nation scoring the greatest number of points under these conditions shall be considered the challenging nation and shall meet the trophy-holding nation in the championship round.

In this final contest the teams of the two competing nations will meet: First, in a foursome contest; second, in four-ball matches; and complete the tournament with single matches in which each individual player of the challenging nation shall meet in turn each competitor of the defending nation. The teams in all matches shall consist of four players and two substitutes to be named twenty-one days before such matches. Twenty-four hours before the match the team captain must name his four players, but for the second round of matches the captain may name a substitute in case the committee in charge of the contests considers that one of the regulars is physically unable to continue.

The eligibility rules require that each player of a team shall be an amateur; a native-born citizen of the country, or at least a resident of the nation for a period not less than five years preceding his competition, and no player shall represent two nations in any one year. All challenges shall be in the hands of the champion nation not later than the first Monday of March of the year of competition.

The regulations also provide that the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association is specifically authorized to pay the expenses of a team representing the United States in all matches for this cup, including elimination contests.

The rules to govern the play for the International Golf Team championship trophy follow:

RULES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GOLF TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

The competition shall be called the International Golf Team Championship and shall be open to any nation which has a recognized golf association; and for the purposes of the regulations, Australia with New Zealand, the British Isles, British South Africa, Canada, India, Sweden, Norway, and the United States of America, shall, among others, be regarded as separate nations.

In case of dispute between two associations as to which is the recognized association, the decision of the Executive Committee of the U.S.G.A. will be final.

The nation holding the International Golf Team Championship shall hereafter be termed the champion nation.

The competition shall be played under the rules of the champion nation.

The management of the competition shall be entrusted to a committee, hereafter termed the Committee of Management, which shall be appointed annually by the golf association or corresponding organization of the champion nation.

The Committee of Management shall make all arrangements for the preliminary round or rounds (if any) of the competition, such preliminary round or rounds to be played in the country of the champion nation, and also for the challenge round; and its decision in respect to all such arrangements shall be final. The Committee of Management shall also have power to depute to others in any preliminary round or rounds the making of all or any such arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

Any nation wishing to compete shall give notice to the secretary of the golf association of the champion nation, so that it shall reach him not later than the first Monday in March of the year in which the competition is to take place. Should more than one nation challenge, they shall compete among themselves for the right to play the champion nation in the challenge round.

The draw, at which each challenging nation may be represented, shall be made by the Committee of Management on the day preceding the elimination matches, and the respective captains shall be notified of the particulars.

Failure to conclude a round by the date fixed by the Committee of Management shall render either or both sides liable to be defaulted, unless in the opinion of the Committee of Management the weather or other unavoidable hindrance shall have made the competition impracticable.

When more than one nation challenge, the elimination competition to determine the challenge nation shall be played the week prior to the date set for the championship.

A player shall be qualified to represent a nation if he shall have been born in that nation or shall have resided therein for at least five years immediately preceding his selection to represent the nation, provided always that he be a bona-fide amateur; but no one shall be entitled to play for more than one nation in this competition during the same year.

The golf association of each of the nations concerned shall appoint a captain of its side. In default of such appointment a side shall choose its own captain.

For each match a referee, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, shall be appointed by common consent of the captains of the competing sides. He shall have the power to appoint umpires.

(a) Each competing nation shall, twenty-one days before the date fixed for the commencement of a match, nominate to the Committee of Management not more than four players and two substitutes, who shall represent the competing nation.

(b) Each captain shall, twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the commencement of play in each contest, give notice of the composition of his team to the Committee of Management, and his team shall consist of the four players nominated by him for the contest.

(c) For the second round of any matches the Committee of Management may sanction the substitution of another player who has been named as a substitute, in place of any player who in the opinion of the committee is incapacitated by illness, accident or other unavoidable hindrance.

The first competition shall be held at the National Golf Links of America during the week beginning September 5, 1921. This first competition shall be open to teams from all countries, as hereinbefore described, the details of play to be arranged by the Committee of Management to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association.

The champion nation must defend annually if called upon to do so.

After the year 1921 there shall be an elimination competition each year, which shall be held in the country of the champion nation, in which competition all teams of challenging nations shall play off, under such rules and regulations as may be laid down by the Committee of Management, for the right to become the challenging team.

The team of that nation which wins the greatest aggregate number of points in the elimination competition shall be declared the challenging team.

All matches shall be of thirty-six holes, and in computing points the following system shall be used: *One* point to winner of the first eighteen; *one* point to winner of second eighteen; *two* points to winner of match.

In championship competitions the play should be as follows: First day, foursomes; second day, four-ball matches; third, fourth, fifth and sixth days, single matches, in which each competitor of the challenging team shall meet each competitor of the champion nation team.

Any competing nation whose golf association or whose representatives shall fail to conform to these regulations may be disqualified by the Committee of Management in respect to the competition for the year wherein such failure shall occur.

The foregoing regulations shall be binding upon the nations concerned and shall not be altered except with the consent of two-thirds of the associations whose nations shall have from time to time competed and who shall record their votes.

The Executive Committee of the U.S.G.A. is specifically authorized to pay the expenses of the team representing the United States in all matches (including elimination contests) for this cup.

U. S. G. A. Club Members

ACTIVE CLUBS.

Algonquin Golf Club, Webster Groves, Mo.
 Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa.
 Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.
 Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J.
 Aronimink Country Club, Drexel Hill, Pa.
 Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.
 Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, La.
 Bala Golf Club, West Park Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Baltimore Country Club, Roland Park, Baltimore County, Md.
 Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J.
 Beacon Hill Country Club, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
 Belle Claire Golf and Country Club, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
 Belmont Springs Country Club, Waverley, Mass.
 Beresford Country Club, San Mateo, Cal.
 Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Blind Brook Club, Port Chester, N. Y.
 Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.
 Bob O'Link Golf Club, Highland Park, Ill.
 Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.
 Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Brooklawn Country Club (Inc.), Bridgeport, Conn.
 Calumet Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Cedarbrook Country Club, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cherry Valley Club (Inc.), Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
 Chestnut Hill Golf Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
 Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.
 Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Country Club of Atlantic City, Northfield, N. J.
 Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
 Country Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
 Country Club of Springfield, West Springfield, Mass.
 Deal Golf Club, Deal, N. J.
 Dedham Country and Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.
 Delavan Country Club, Delavan, Wis.
 Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.
 Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.
 Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga.
 Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt.
 Engineers Country Club, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.
 Englewood Country Club, Englewood, N. J.
 Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
 Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill.
 Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.
 Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y.
 Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.
 Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.
 Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
 Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, N. Y.
 Gedney Farms Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
 Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.
 Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y.
 Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.
 Gulph Mills Golf Club, Gulph Mills, Pa.

Hartford Golf Club, West Hartford, Conn.
 Highland Country Club, (Inc.), Meriden, Conn.
 Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.
 Hinsdale Golf Club, Clarendon Hills, Ill.
 Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.
 Hudson River Country Club (Inc.), Yonkers, N. Y.
 Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Noble, Pa.
 Hyannisport Club, Hyannisport, Mass.
 Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.
 Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio.
 Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood, N. J.
 Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J.
 Lido Golf Club, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
 Lochmoor Club, Detroit, Mich.
 Llanerch Country Club, Manoa, Delaware Co., Pa.
 Losantville Country Club, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.
 Maldstone Club, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
 Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, Ill.
 Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J.
 Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
 Nashua Country Club, Nashua, N. H.
 Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
 National Golf Links of America, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
 New Haven Country Club, Whitneyville, Conn.
 New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans, La.
 Newport Country Club, Newport, R. I.
 North Hills Country Club, Edge Hill, Pa.
 North Shore Country Club (Inc.), Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.
 Oakland Golf Club, Bay Side, L. I., N. Y.
 Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, Mich.
 Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass.
 Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Allegheny County, Pa.
 Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Ill.
 Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan, Lake County, Ill.
 Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Onwentsla Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Pa.
 Park Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.
 Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philmont Country Club, Philmont, Pa.
 Pine Valley Golf Club, Sumner, N. J.
 Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
 Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, N. J.
 Quaker Ridge Golf Club (Inc.), Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn.
 Raritan Valley Country Club, Somerville, N. J.
 Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Ridgedale Country Club, Normandy, Mo.
 Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
 Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.
 Rumson Country Club, Rumson, N. J.
 St. Albans Golf Club, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
 St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope, Westchester County, N. Y.
 St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo.
 Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.
 Seloto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio.
 Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.
 Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J.
 Shaker Heights Country Club, Warrensville, Ohio.
 Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Deleware, Pa.

Shenecossett Country Club, New London, Conn.
 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.
 Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Somerset Country Club, Bernardsville, N. J.
 Sunnybrook Golf Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, Mass.
 Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.
 Tredyffrin Country Club, Paoli, Pa.
 Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo, N. Y.
 Upper Montclair Country Club, Upper Montclair, N. J.
 Wannamoisett Country Club, Rariford, R. I.
 Westmoreland Country Club, Glen View, Ill.
 West Okoboji Golf Club, Milford, Iowa.
 Westward-Ho Golf Club, Cragin Station, Chicago, Ill.
 Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 Wilmington Country Club, Kennett Pike, Del.
 Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass.
 Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, Mass.
 Woodway Country Club (Inc.), Springdale, Conn.
 Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.
 Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J.

ALLIED CLUBS.

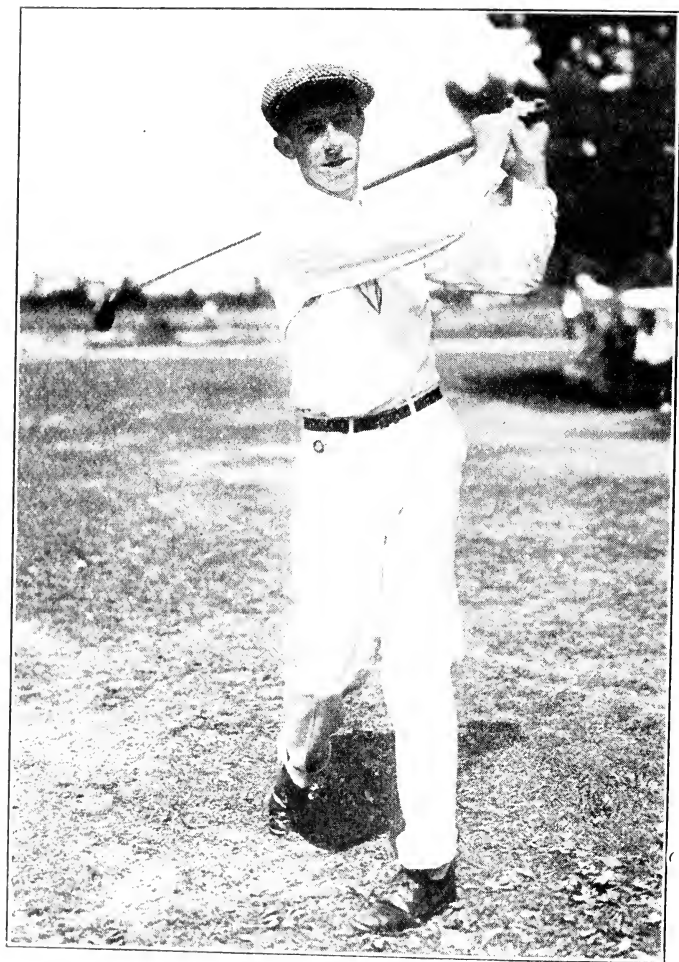
Agawam Hunt, Providence, R. I.
 Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.
 Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass.
 Albuquerque Country Club, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Alpine Golf Club, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Altoona Cricket Club, Altoona, Pa.
 Annandale Country Club, Pasadena, Cal.
 Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Arlington Golf Club, Columbus, Ohio.
 Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington Heights, Mass.
 Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.
 Austin Country Club, Austin, Tex.
 Balsams Country Club, Dixville Notch, N. H.
 Bannockburn Golf Club, Glen Echo, Md.
 Bass Rocks Golf Club, Gloucester, Mass.
 Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield, Mass.
 Beaver Meadow Golf Club, Concord, N. H.
 Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, N. Y.
 Belleair Country Club, Belleair, Fla.
 Bellevue Country Club, Bellevue, Pa.
 Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, Mass.
 Belmont Golf Club, Downers Grove, Ill.
 Ben Lomond Golf Club, Sagamore, Mass.
 Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Pa.
 Bethlehem Country Club, Bethlehem, N. H.
 Binghamton Country Club, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Bismarck Country Club, Bismarck, N. Dak.
 Blue Mound Country Club, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 Brackenridge Heights Country Club, Tarentum, Pa.
 Brockton Country Club, Campello Station, Brockton, Mass.
 Brooklands Golf and Country Club, Rochester, Mich.
 Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa.
 Buffalo Golf Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Burlingame Country Club, Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 Butler Country Club, Butler, Pa.
 Cambria Country Club, Johnstown, Pa.
 Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.
 Cape Fear Country Club, Wilmington, N. C.
 Cape May Golf Club, Cape May, N. J.

Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga.
 Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, N. C.
 Century Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
 Champaign Country Club, Champaign, Ill.
 Charleston Country Club, Charleston, S. C.
 Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte, N. C.
 Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Chicago Heights Country Club, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 Clarksburg Country Club, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Cohasset Golf Club, North Cohasset, Mass.
 Colonia Country Club, Colonia, N. J.
 Concord Country Club, Concord, Mass.
 Cooperstown Country Club, Cooperstown, N. Y.
 Coronado Country Club, Coronado, Cal.
 Country Club of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.
 Country Club of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.
 Country Club of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Country Club, Farmington, Conn.
 Country Club of Glen Ridge, Glen Ridge, N. J.
 Country Club of Greenfield, Greenfield, Mass.
 Country Club of Hagerstown, Hagerstown, Md.
 Country Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Country Club of Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Pa.
 Country Club of Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.
 Country Club of New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass.
 Country Club of New Canaan, New Canaan, Conn.
 Country Club of Pittsburgh, Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Country Club of Ridgefield, Ridgefield, Conn.
 Country Club of Rochester, Brighton, N. Y.
 Country Club of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
 Country Club, Toledo, Ohio.
 Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
 Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn.
 Country Club of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y.
 Cranford Golf Club, Cranford, N. J.
 Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Crow Point Golf Club, Hingham, Mass.
 Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Tex.
 Del Monte Golf and Country Club, Del Monte, Cal.
 Dickinson Town and Country Club, Dickinson, N. Dak.
 Dornick Hill Country Club, Ardmore, Carter County, Okla.
 Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Dutchess Golf and Country Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Eagles-Mere Golf Club, Eagles-Mere, Pa.
 Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, W. Va.
 Edgewood Country Club, Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, Woodbrook, Baltimore Co., Md.
 Elmhurst Golf Club, Elmhurst, Ill.
 Elmira Country Club, Elmira, N. Y.
 Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J.
 Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells, N. J.
 Fairmont Country Club, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Fall River Country Club, Fall River, Mass.
 Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Flushing Country Club, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 Forest Hill Field Club, Soho, Belleville, N. J.
 Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
 Framingham Country Club, Framingham, Mass.
 Frankford Country Club, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Franklin Country Club, Franklin, Mass.
 Genesee Golf Club, Rochester, N. Y.
 Geneva Country Club, Geneva, N. Y.
 Glen Garden Country Club, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Glen Oak Country Club, R. F. D. No. 3, Wheaton, Ill.
 Golf and Country Club (Inc.), Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
 Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester, Mass.
 Greensburg Country Club, Greensburg, Pa.
 Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J.

Haddon Country Club, Haddonfield, N. J.
 Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, Newport News, Va.
 Hatherly Golf Club, North Scituate, Mass.
 Highland Country Club, Attleboro, Mass.
 Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Highland Park Golf Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Homestead Golf Club, Danvers, Mass.
 Hoosic-Whisick Club, Ponkapoag, Mass.
 Houston Country Club, Houston, Tex.
 Huntington Country Club, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
 Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill.
 Intervale Country Club, Manchester, N. H.
 Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
 Island Club, Haverhill, Mass.
 Jefferson County Golf Club, Watertown, N. Y.
 Kalkwa Golf Club, Erie, Pa.
 Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.
 Kebo Valley Club, Bar Harbor, Me.
 Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha, Wis.
 Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass.
 Kirkside Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Kishwaukee Country Club, DeKalb, Ill.
 Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
 La Grange Country Club, La Grange, Ill.
 Lake Geneva Country Club, Lake Geneva, Wis.
 Lake George Club, Diamond Point-on-Lake George, N. Y.
 Lakeside Country Club, Canton, Ohio.
 Lakewood Country Club, Denver, Colo.
 Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, Pa.
 Lawrence Park Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y.
 Leicester Country Club, Leicester, Mass.
 Lenox Club, Lenox, Mass.
 Lexington Golf Club, Lexington, Mass.
 Long Meadow Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.
 Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, L. A. County, Cal.
 Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky.
 Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Glenside, Pa.
 Mahopac Golf Club, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
 Manhattan Golf Club, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.
 Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N. H.
 Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Marin Golf and Country Club, San Rafael, Cal.
 Massapequa Golf and Country Club, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.
 Meadow Brook Golf Club, Reading, Mass.
 Memphis Country Club, Buntyn, Tenn.
 Merchantville Country Club, Merchantville, N. J.
 Merrimack Valley Country Club, Methuen, Mass.
 Metacomet Golf Club, Providence, R. I.
 Midland Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
 Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.
 Monoosnock Country Club, Leominster, Mass.
 Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.
 Montour Heights Country Club, Coraopolis, Pa.
 Moorestown Field Club, Moorestown, N. J.
 Mount Anthony Country Club, Bennington, Vt.
 Mount Kisco Golf Club (Inc.), Mount Kisco, N. Y.
 Mount Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.
 Mount Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, Mass.
 Mount Vernon Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Nashville Golf and Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.
 New Brunswick Country Club, New Brunswick, N. J.
 New York Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
 New York Newspaper Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
 Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va.
 Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, Mass.
 Normandle Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
 North Adams Country Club, North Adams, Mass.
 North Fork Country Club, Outchogue, L. I., N. Y.

North Jersey Country Club, Warren Point, N. J.
 Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn.
 Norwood Golf Club, Long Branch, N. J.
 Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
 Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.
 Oakland Country Club, Metairie Ridge, New Orleans, La.
 Oakwood Club, South Euclid, Ohio.
 Oakwood Country Club, Lynchburg, Va.
 Ocean Country Club, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.
 Old Point Comfort Golf and Country Club, Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Olympia Fields Country Club, Matteson, Ill.
 Omaha Country Club, Benson, Neb.
 Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.
 Oneida Community Golf Club, Kenwood, N. Y.
 Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y.
 Oswego Country Club, Oswego, N. Y.
 Old Newbury Golf Club, Newburyport, Mass.
 Owasco Country Club, Auburn, N. Y.
 Oxford Country Club, Chelopee Falls, Mass.
 Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C.
 Parkersburg Country Club, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola, Fla.
 Philadelphia Golf Club, Cobb's Creek Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.
 Pittsburgh Field Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Plum Brook Country Club, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa.
 Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth, Mass.
 Portage Country Club, Akron, Ohio.
 Port Chester Country Club, Port Chester, N. Y.
 Port Henry Country Club (Inc.), Port Henry, N. Y.
 Portland Country Club, Portland, Me.
 Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Powelton Club, Newburgh, N. Y.
 Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, Cal.
 Princeton Golf Club, Princeton, N. J.
 Racine Country Club, Racine, Wis.
 Ravisloe Country Club, Homewood, Ill.
 Redlands Country Club, Redlands, Cal.
 Red Run Golf Club, Royal Oak, Mich.
 Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, R. I.
 Ridgewood Club, Columbia, S. C.
 Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.
 Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Ill.
 Riverton Country Club, Riverton, N. J.
 Riverview Golf Club, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Roanoke Country Club (Inc.), Roanoke, Va.
 Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y.
 Runaway Brook Golf Club, Clinton, Mass.
 Rutland Country Club, Rutland, Vt.
 Sadaquada Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.
 St. Augustine Golf Club, St. Augustine, Fla.
 St. Clair Country Club, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 St. Davids Golf Club, St. Davids, Pa.
 St. George's Golf and Country Club, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.
 Salem Golf Club, Salem, Mass.
 San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio, Texas.
 San Francisco Golf and Country Club, Ingleside, San Francisco, Cal.
 Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Savannah Golf Club, Savannah, Ga.
 Scarborough Golf Club, Franklin Park, Boston, Mass.
 Scituate Country Club, Scituate, Mass.
 Scottish-American Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
 Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
 Segregansett Country Club, Taunton, Mass.
 Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Mass.
 Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Pa.
 Shuttle Meadow Golf Club (Inc.), New Britain, Conn.
 Siasconset Golf Club, Siasconset, Mass.

Sioux City Country Club, Sioux City, Iowa.
 South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
 South Shore Field Club, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.
 Spokane Country Club, Spokane, Wash.
 Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, Pa.
 Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, Spring Lake, N. J.
 Stamford Country Club, Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
 Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Steubenville Country Club, Steubenville, Ohio.
 Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Storm King Golf Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Suburban Club, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Suffolk Country Club, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
 Sunningdale Country Club, Scarsdale, N. Y.
 Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.
 Tacoma Country and Golf Club, South Tacoma, Wash.
 Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown, Mass.
 Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester, Mass.
 Tekoa Country Club, Westfield, Mass.
 Teugega Country Club, Rome, N. Y.
 Thornburg Country Club, Thornburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Thousand Islands Country Club, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 Toledo Golf Club, Toledo, Ohio.
 Torresdale Golf Club, Torrestale, Pa.
 Town and Country Club, Lockport, N. Y.
 Trenton Country Club, "Oaklands," Trenton, N. J.
 Tuscumbla Golf Club, Green Lake, Wis.
 Uniontown Country Club, Uniontown, Pa.
 United Shoe Machinery A.A., Beverly, Mass.
 Van Shaick Island Golf Club, Troy, N. Y.
 Vesper Country Club, Tyngsboro, Mass.
 Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, Hot Springs, Va.
 Wampatuck Country Club, Canton, Mass.
 Wanango Country Club, Reno, Pa.
 Washington Golf and Country Club (Inc.), Jewell Station, Va.
 Washington County Golf and Country Club, Washington, Pa.
 Waumbek Golf Club, Jefferson, N. H.
 Waverly Country Club, Portland, Ore.
 Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.
 Weldwood Country Club, Elgin, Ill.
 Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Wenham Golf Club, Wenham, Mass.
 Westbrook Golf Club, Great River, L. I., N. Y.
 West Chester Golf and Country Club, West Chester, Pa.
 Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. J.
 Westmoreland Country Club, Verona, Pa.
 Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.
 Westwood Country Club Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wheatley Hills Golf Club (Inc.), East Williston, L. I., N. Y.
 Wheaton Country Club, Wheaton, Ill.
 Wheeling Country Club, Wheeling, W. Va.
 White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J.
 Williamsport Country Club, Williamsport, Pa.
 Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass.
 Windsor Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.
 Winnesuket Country Club, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Wolferts Roost, Albany, N. Y.
 Woodbury Country Club, Woodbury, N. J.
 Woodhaven Golf Club, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
 Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.
 Woodmere Club (Inc.), Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
 Woods Hole Golf Club, Falmouth, Mass.
 Worcester Country Club, Worcester, Mass.
 Wyantenuck Golf Club, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Wyoming Valley Country Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 York Country Club, York, Pa.
 Youghiogheny Country Club, McKeesport, Pa.
 Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, Ohio.



FRANCIS OUMET,
Woodland.
Runner-up National Amateur Championship.

National Amateur Championship

Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Club, Chicago, won the amateur championship of the United States over the course of the Engineers' Country Club at Roslyn, L. I., September 11, with Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Club, Boston, runner-up. The result was even more decisive than that in the tournament of 1919. Evans won by 7 up and 6 to play. Herron won from Bobby Jones in 1919 by 5 and 4. The score of the final round of 1920 was as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Evans—Out	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—41	In.....	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—35—76	
Ouimet—Out	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	6—41	In.....	1	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	37—78

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Evans—Out	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4—34	In.....	2	5	4
Ouimet—Out	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—39	In.....	2	4	5

The result of the match play, which brought Evans and Ouimet into the finals, had been dreamed of as a superlative finish for the tournament, because much discussion had arisen from time to time as to the merits of the present champion and his runner-up in 1920. Thus it happened that anticipation most sought was the realization of the tournament. In describing the match, Kerr Petrie said:

"If ever a golfer won on his merits, that one was Evans. He gathered a lead of two holes in the morning, and in the afternoon he simply was rampant. The Chicagoan's afternoon round was a withering blast, for in twelve holes he made only one mistake, this being when he pulled his approach for the eleventh and had to play from a bunker. And it was here that Ouimet won his first and only hole of the round. After the match those who had attended since play began found themselves recalling the fact that only once had Evans really been extended to win. That was when Reginald M. Lewis of Greenwich took him to the forty-first hole in the second round. Against this, however, Evans had played the most consistent golf of all, generally scoring away down within a few strokes of the hard Engineers' par.

"Like Ouimet, he was wobbly at the outset of this big test, but after he had played the first nine holes the Chicagoan played golf of which Vardon at his best well might have been proud. He had these last nine holes in 35, and in the afternoon he went out in the remarkable total of 34, which, however, may not look remarkable to those who do not know the Engineers' course. For a single round, then, it can be claimed that Evans scored a 69. That was a withering blast, a blast that even the stout-hearted and eminently skilful Ouimet found himself unable to withstand. Further than that, Evans played the next three holes in eleven strokes, so that for twenty-one holes he had a total of 79.

"Ouimet, like the grand sportsman that he is, had no excuse to offer. Too bad that there are not more Ouimets. He would have given a leg almost to have beaten Evans, but, having gone down in defeat, he took it like a man. Ouimet had a bad cold and fever when he defeated Evans in the second



ROBERT T. JONES, JR.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Amateur Champion.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

round of the national amateur championship at Oakmont. Stung to the quick by what he considered the needless magnifying of Ouimet's illness, Evans came back with the reply that he himself played that day under the handicap of neuritis. In 1920 the match was played on its merits. It was no porous plaster contest, but a golf match for blood and glory.

"There is no use saying that Ouimet did not play his best. He did not, by a long shot. This was no fault but his own. Ouimet, generally so reliable on the greens, the man of whom it has been said needs no more than two putts to a green, was often guilty of weakness in propelling the ball toward the hole. At least four times during the day he needed an extra putt. More than that, he had a recurrence of the malady which afflicted him last year at Brae Burn in the national open championship and left too high a percentage of his drives in the left of the rough."

The play in the final round follows:

MORNING ROUND.

NO. 1 (415 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans had the honor. He played his ball out on the right, fifteen yards short of Ouimet's. Both approaches were hooked, that of Evans' short of the bunker. Ouimet was in the trap, but made the closer third. Over the hole twelve feet, Evans gave the ball a chance and just missed. From ten feet Ouimet also was over. Halved in 5.

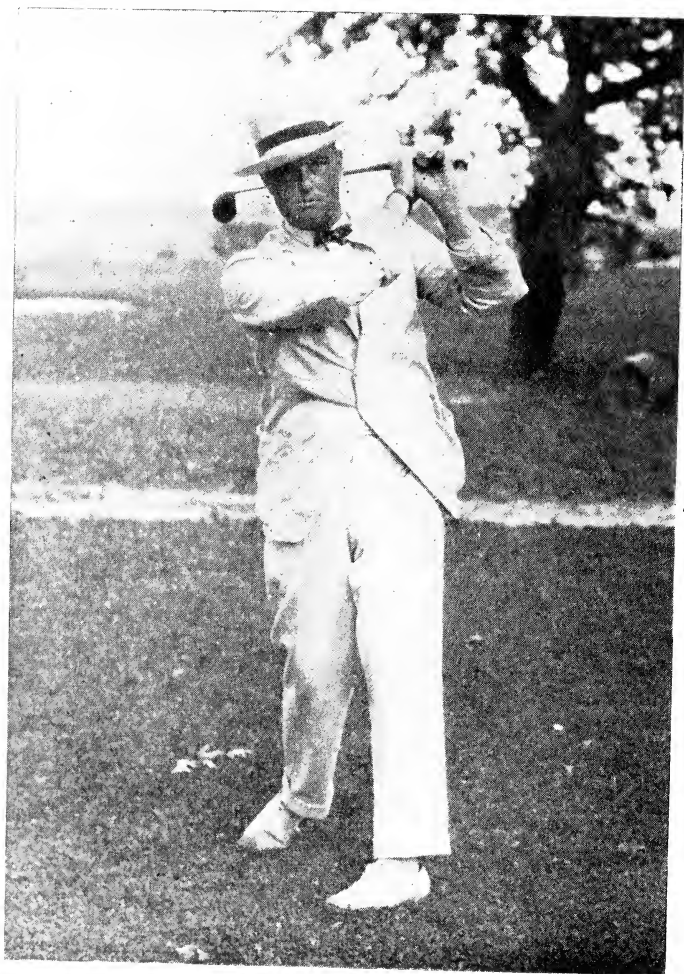
NO. 2 (412 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet beat Evans on the drive fifteen yards. Both were down the middle. Evans' approach was sliced to the short rough, while Ouimet's dropped short on the bank. Using a jigger, Ouimet half topped, but laid his ball four feet to the left. Evans made a miserable effort, his ball getting about half way from a spongy lie. The Chicagoan was left with a fifteen-foot putt, which he missed. Ouimet had a chance, but did not give the ball a chance. Halved in 5.

NO. 3 (325 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans outdrove Ouimet by forty yards. Evans did not hit the ball well on the approach, but he was on, while Ouimet swung his shot to a trap on the left. Recovering cleverly, Ouimet holed a yard putt for his half in 4.

NO. 4 (405 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans had the better line on the drive and was slightly ahead of his opponent, who with a slight slice had to play his second from the rough. Ouimet put his second in a bunker in front of the green, while Evans with nothing to bother him pulled to the fourth tee. Ouimet made a fine recovery, but left Evans with a glorious chance to win the hole when he missed his putt. Evans had played a superb third, a yard and a half over the cup. Evans missed this one. Halved in 5.

NO. 5 (380 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans played the odd after the drive. He was too much to the right. He pulled his second, whereas Ouimet was on eighteen feet short of the cup. Ouimet overran and missed coming back. Evans was on with his third. His fourth was strong and he also missed his short one. Halved in 5.

NO. 6 (316 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet pushed his tee shot into the rough, but laid his approach a yard to the left, hole high. Evans was straight on the drive, but his second was on the edge of the green. Evans ran up dead, but Ouimet holed his 3, winning the first hole of the match.



Levick, N.Y., Photo.

CYRIL J. TOLLEY,
British Amateur Champion.

One of England's crack golfers who visited the United States to take part in the National Championship, but failed to qualify for the amateur classic.

NO. 7 (350 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet pulled his tee shot among the spectators and had a lie in the rough for his approach. Evans was straight, but Ouimet was the closer of the two. Evans from twenty feet to the left ran up within an inch of the cup. Ouimet had a downhill eight-footer, which he missed. Halved in 4.

NO. 8 (213 YARDS), PAR 3—Ouimet pulled to the bunker on the left, while Evans was on the left edge of the green. Ouimet was out short and a yard over on his third. Evans laid his second four feet from the cup, but missed the putt for a win. Halved in 3.

NO. 9 (556 YARDS), PAR 5—Ouimet drove into the rough at the right and then flubbed his iron shot. Evans had a fine drive and brassie, these two being as good as three for Ouimet. Evans' short approach was eighteen feet short, while Ouimet's was over the pin. Ouimet missed, and Evans won in 5 to 6, squaring the match.

NO. 10 (155 YARDS), PAR 3—Evans was just short of the green, while Ouimet's ball rolled down to the mound on the left. Evans chipped to within four feet, and holed while Ouimet putted to within two and a half feet and missed. Evans, 1 up.

NO. 11 (408 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet had a terrific ball from the tee, twenty yards ahead of Evans. Evans laid his second twelve feet beyond the flag, but Ouimet beat even this fine effort. He was but seven feet away, and after Evans had missed Ouimet holed for his 3. Match all square.

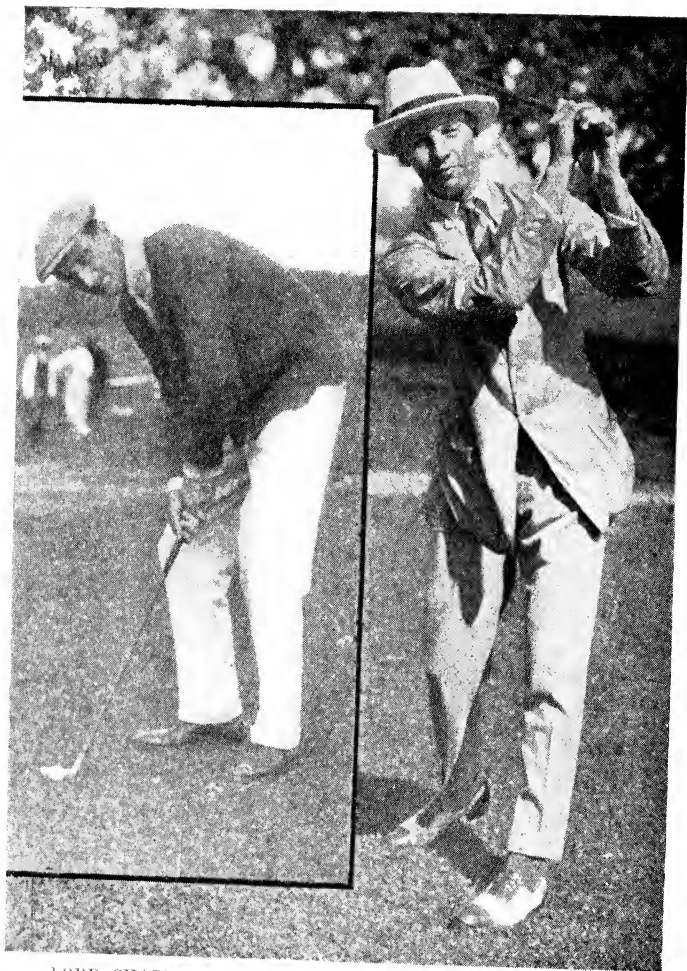
NO. 12 (360 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet outdrove Evans again and once more had the closer approach. Evans' long run-up was six feet short, but he holed and saved a half. Ouimet had missed from twelve feet. Halved in 4.

NO. 13 (413 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans had the longer ball against the wind by a few yards. Ouimet pushed his second to the rough, getting a lie on the side of a mound of soft earth used in connection with the upkeep of the course. Evans, with his second, was on the far corner of the green. After a consultation Ouimet was given the right to lift and drop. Ouimet approached twenty feet short. Evans, who now had almost a stroke on his opponent, chipped short, but sank a four-foot putt to win in 4 to 5, Ouimet going a yard strong on his putt. Evans, 1 up.

NO. 14 (105 YARDS), PAR 3—Evans stopped his ball within four feet of the cup, with back spin, while Ouimet's ball bounced and went over the green. Ouimet played a nice recovery, but failed on a nine-foot putt. Evans stabbed nervously at his putt and had to exercise great care on his next. He holed his 3 to lead 2 by 2 up.

NO. 15 (415 YARDS), PAR 4—Evans hooked his drive to rough and was short with his second, while Ouimet was straight from the tee and on in 2. Evans' chip was ten feet short and Ouimet's putt four feet strong to the right. Evans missed and Ouimet putted short. Halved in 5.

NO. 16 (355 YARDS), PAR 4—Both drove well over the hill, straight on the line. Evans laid his second on the green about thirty-five feet short, while Ouimet was just a trifle further off, but with a lie in clover. Ouimet chipped short six feet, while Evans was three and one-half feet short on his



LORD CHARLES HOPE,
Playing on the course of the
Engineers' Club.

H. WETHERED,
The Oxford star, in a practice
round.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

putt. Ouimet made a woeful stab of his putt, never giving the ball a chance. Evans holed and won in 4 to 5. Evans, 3 up.

NO. 17 (340 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet's ball on the drive came down off the hill into rough. Evans was straight and his ball held the bill. Both were beyond the pin on the approach. Putting first, Ouimet overran about three feet, while Evans was short about the same distance. Both holed and halved in 4.

NO. 18 (430 YARDS), PAR 4—Ouimet let out on his drive and was forty yards ahead of his opponent, who had to use a brassie for his second. Evans' second rolled into a trap to the right and short of the green, while Ouimet with an iron laid his ball up within six feet of the cup. Evans made a masterful recovery, hole high and five feet to the left of the flag-staff, but Ouimet holed for his 3, leaving off 2 down.

AFTERNOON ROUND.

NO. 1—Ouimet was fifty yards over Evans on the opening drive. Both reached the green on the second, Ouimet having the advantage and being only twenty feet short. Evans ran his ball within a yard and holed for the half after Ouimet had given his ball a chance and missed by inches only. Halved in 4.

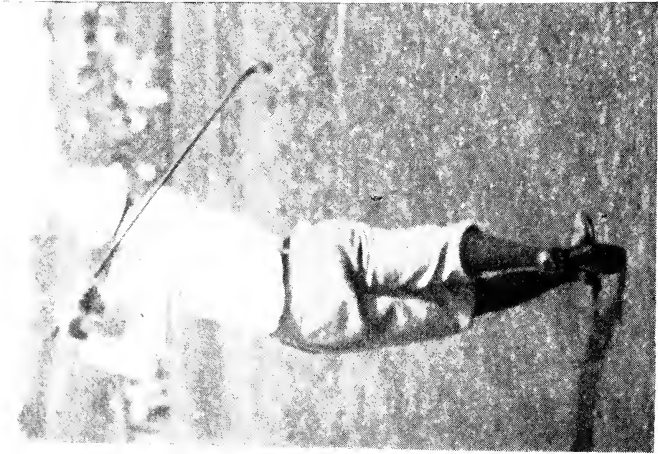
NO. 2—Evans outdrove Ouimet by forty yards, both being down the center of the fairway. On his second Ouimet sliced slightly, overshot the green and got a lie on the roadway. On his third he was further from the hole than Evans was on his second and he had to play two more. Evans' ball on the approach had run across to the bank beyond the green. However, it trickled back and lay not twelve feet away. With his fourth Ouimet came close, but not close enough. Evans failed at the 3, but won in 4 to 5.

NO. 3—Again Ouimet used an iron from his tee. Evans used wood and gained a distinct advantage. His approach he laid up hole high, eighteen feet to the right, while Ouimet was short. On his run-up Ouimet was away short. He missed his second putt and took 5, whereupon Evans dropped his short putt for a 4, winning the hole and standing 4 up.

NO. 4—Evans played the odd on the second this time. Both were straight from the tee. On his second Evans reached the edge of the green, whereas Ouimet's ball trickled over the green to the fringe of a bunker. A little more strength and Ouimet would have been in the sand. The Woodlander made a brave recovery and looked to have a chance when Evans was short. However, the Chicagoan finished out perfectly, holed from four and a half feet and halved.

NO. 5—Ouimet got the longer ball over the hill, but he was only a few yards ahead of his opponent. Both were on the center of the fairway. Evans laid his approach within six feet of the cup, and sinking this became 5 up. Ouimet's approach was on, but short by about twenty-five feet. He was not even close to his 3.

NO. 6—Ouimet intended to hook his tee shot around the trees, but got somewhat of a slice instead. However, he, like Evans, was on the center of the fairway. Ouimet made a high pitch eighteen feet over, while Evans ran his up, laying the ball a yard from the cup. Evans missed this one and allowed Ouimet a half.



Chick Evans playing for the second hole.

THE FINALISTS IN THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS AT THE ENGINEERS' COUNTRY CLUB, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.



Francis Ouimet playing for the second hole.

THE FINALISTS IN THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS AT THE ENGINEERS' COUNTRY CLUB, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y. Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photos.

No. 7—Ouimet's drive had the better direction and was also the longer. Evans' ball finished in the fringe of the rough, but despite the disadvantage he brought off the better approach, Ouimet's ball kicking off the green to the right. Ouimet chipped back perfectly and got his 4, halving the hole.

No. 8—Ouimet's ball overran the green and finished in the bunker, while Evans' shot held. Making a good recovery, Ouimet stabbed valiantly for a 3, but missed. From eighteen feet Evans ran up close and holed for 3 to become 6 up.

No. 9—Evans placed his drive where he would get a good brassie shot around the trees and over the elbow, whereas Ouimet sliced to rough, played safe on his second and over the hill on his third. Evans had a stroke on his opponent. He was on in 3 and Ouimet in 4. Ouimet holed from six or seven feet for his 5, but Evans beat him to it, sinking his ball from four feet for a birdie 4. At the turn Evans was 7 up, but he had gone out in the magnificent total of 34.

No. 10—Using a jigger, Evans laid his ball within six feet of the cup, but Ouimet got an even better shot, being less than four feet away. They halved in 2. This left Evans 7 up with 8 to play.

No. 11—Ouimet had one of the longest drives of the match. He outdrove Evans by sixty yards. Evans pulled his approach into the bunker. Ouimet was on, about ten feet from the cup. Evans was left with an eighteen-foot putt for any chance of a half. He overran and then conceded the hole. This was Ouimet's first success of the round. Evans, 6 up with 7 to play.

No. 12—Evans had the shorter drive but the better direction. Ouimet was down toward the left. With the tips of his fingers Evans felt the texture and holding power of the ground under his ball, and then laid his mashie shot up within seven or eight feet of the cup. Ouimet's approach slipped along the left end of the green and rolled over into a trap. Playing cut Ouimet made a bold stab for a half, but the best he could make was a 5. Evans missed his 3, but won in 4 and 5 and took the championship by 7 up and 6 to play.

In the semi-final round Evans had an unusual experience, inasmuch as he won by 10 up and 8 to play—an overwhelming margin, to be sure—despite the fact that when they were driving off for the seventeenth hole in the morning he and Allis were all square. The reason for this is to be found in the freak nature of the Milwaukee man's putting. Any time that Evans got in the lead Allis was certain to apply the wizard's wand and tumble the ball into the hole all the way across the green. Three times from the fourth to the fifteenth "Hole-In-One" he sank putts ranging all the way from thirty to fifty feet.

In the afternoon there were no fifty-foot putts by Allis. Instead there were a lot of hooked and sliced drives by the Milwaukee man and a well sustained display of brilliant golf by Evans. This time, instead of winning holes with frequency, Allis halved them infrequently.

To many it was a genuine surprise to find Ouimet taking the measure of Bobby Jones so handily. Bobby was a finalist in 1919 and therefore should not have felt the importance of the occasion so much, but there is just a

suspicion that it weighed heavily on his young shoulders. The cards of the semi-finals were:

semi-finals were:												MORNING ROUND.											
Evans—Out	.....	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	6—39	In.....	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	4—37—76		
Allis—Out	.....	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	3	6—39	In.....	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—39—78		
Ouimet—Out	.....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—37	In.....	3	4	4	4	2	5	6	4	5—37—74		
Jones—Out	.....	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	5—40	In.....	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	6	5—36—76		

AFTERNOON ROUND.																			
Evans—Out	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	4	—35	In.....	3						
Allis—Out	.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	—43	In.....	4						
Ouimet—Out	.....	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	—38	In.....	3	4	4	4			
Jones—Out	.....	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	6	6	—42	In.....	3	4	5	4			

In the third round T. D. Armour of Lothianburn, Scotland, was eliminated by Ouimet, and the British menace was wiped out. The summary of the round is as follows:

Evans d. Fownes, 7 and 6; Allis d. Platt, 2 and 1; Ouimet d. Armour, 5 and 4; Jones d. Herron, 6 and 4.

In the second round there was a mighty fall of good golfers and champions. S. Davidson Herron, champion of 1919, was put out by J. Wood Platt of North Hills; Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Club, Chicago, who had been runner-up in the British amateur tournament, was eliminated by W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, Pittsburgh, while E. P. Allis of Milwaukee put out Oswald Kirkby, a Metropolitan champion. The result of the round was as follows:

Evans d. Lewis, 1 up (41 holes); Fownes d. Gardner, 2 and 1; Allis d. Kirkby, 1 up (39 holes); Platt d. Herron, 2 and 1; Ouimet d. Jack, 9 and 7; Armour d. Carter, 4 and 3; Jones d. Dyer, 5 and 4; Wright d. Sweetser, 2 and 1.

The first round resulted:

Evans d. Newton, 8 and 7; Lewis d. White, 1 up; Gardner d. Grier, 9 and 7; Fownes d. Weber, 4 and 3; Allis d. McKee, 1 up; Kirkby d. Cockran, 4 and 3; Herron d. Harmon, 1 up (39 holes); Platt d. Risley, 1 up; Ouimet d. Hickey, 3 and 2; Jack d. Bush, 5 and 4; Carter d. Marston, 3 and 1; Armour d. Hoffner, 1 up; Dyer d. Rose, 9 and 7; Jones d. Dean, 5 and 4; Sweetser d. Sawyer, 7 and 6; Wright d. Seckel, 7 and 6.

The qualifying round, eliminated Cyril J. Tolley, the British amateur champion; Roger Wethered, Oxford star, and Lord Charles Hope, all of whom had crossed the Atlantic to try for the United States title. Tolley turned in an 81 on the North Shore course and went out in 43 over the Engineers' course. Par for the 155-yard tenth hole is 3 and for the eleventh hole is 4. Tolley took fourteen strokes, seven over par, on both of these holes, and that was his undoing. Those who qualified were:

Eng.NS.		Eng.NS.	
Robert T. Jones, Atlanta A.C.	79 75—154	J. B. Rose, Allegheny.....	82 80—162
F. J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle...	79 75—154	Phillip Carter, Shinnecock Hills	80 82—162
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont...	78 79—157	T. D. Armour, Loth'bun, Scot.	83 79—162
Robert McKee, Grandview.....	78 80—158	J. Wood Platt, North Hills....	86 77—163
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood.....	79 79—158	F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair.	82 81—163
Peter Harmon, Scottish-Am....	79 79—158	F. C. Newton, Brookline.....	81 82—163
D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy.....	79 80—159	S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont.	81 82—163
Francis Ouimet, Woodland.....	77 82—159	Jess W. Sweetser, Siwanoy....	82 82—164
Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale...	77 82—159	George W. Hoffner, Bala.....	80 84—164
Max R. Marston, Merion.....	78 81—159	Meredith Jack, Merion.....	80 84—164
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater	83 77—160	Maurice Risley, Atlantic City.	86 78—164
R. Hickey, Atlanta.....	78 82—160	J. N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau....	80 85—165
J. S. Dean, Atlanta.....	80 80—160	Albert Seckel, Riverside.....	81 84—165
C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal...	78 83—161	Sam J. Graham, Greenwich....	83 82—165
Gardiner W. White, Nassau....	79 82—161	W. J. Thompson, Canada.....	83 82—165
D. Clark Cockran, Baltimore...	79 83—162	W. H. Gardner, Buffalo.....	80 85—165
Reggie Lewis, Greenwich.....	79 83—162	Harold Weber, Inverness.....	82 83—165
C. P. Allis, Milwaukee.....	84 78—162	R. B. Bush, Audubon.....	84 81—165

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP

Prior to the Organization of the U.S.G.A.

Held at Newport (R. I.) Golf Club, September 3, 1894; 20 entries.

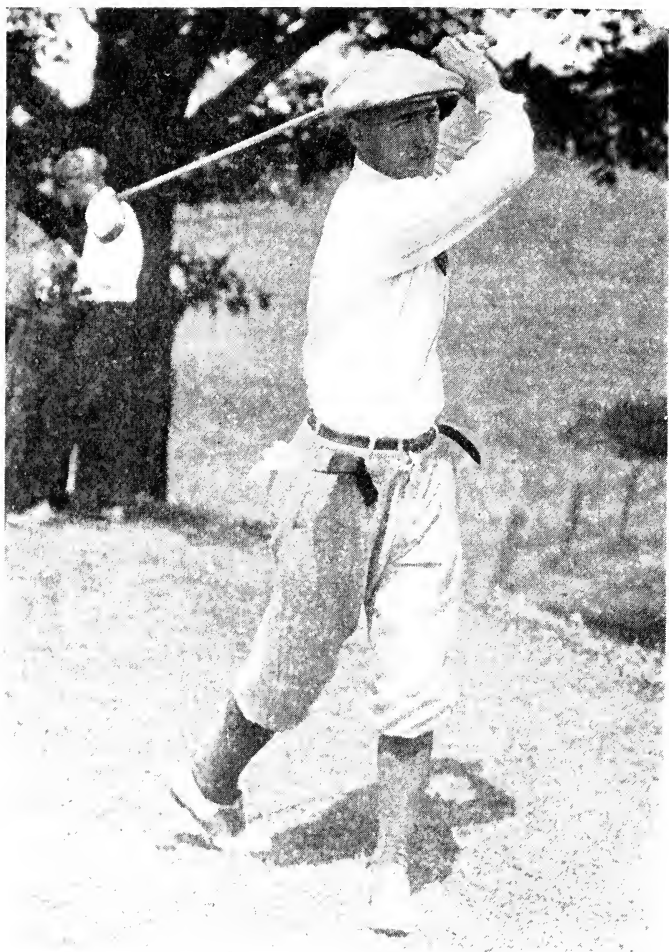
W. G. Lawrence, Newport.....	47	46	49	46—188
C. B. Macdonald, Chicago.....	46	43	50	50—189
G. McC. Sargent, Essex County.....	52	49	51	49—201
Victor Sorehan, Newport.....	50	52	57	53—212
W. W. Watson, Montreal.....	54	50	59	51—214
H. C. Leeds, Boston.....	51	55	59	52—217
L. Curtis, Boston.....	60	52	57	52—221
James Wright.....	61	61	65	56—246

SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at the St. Andrews Golf Club, October 11, 12, 13, 1894; won by L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews, who defeated C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Club, Wheaton, 1 up.

UNDER UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION AUSPICES.

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	score	Where Played
1895	C. B. Macdonald.....	Chicago G. C.....	12 and 11	Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.
1896	C. E. Sands.....	St. Andrews	8 and 7	Shinnecock Hills G. C., Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1897	H. J. Whigham.....	Onwentsia Club.....	8 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1898	Findlay S. Douglas.....	Shinnecock Hills G. C.	5 and 3	Morris County G. C., Morristown, N. J.
1899	W. B. Smith.....	Onwentsia Club	3 and 2	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1900	Herbert M. Harriman.....	Meadowbrook G. C.	2 up	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
1901	Findlay S. Douglas.....	Garden City G. C.....	5 and 4	C. C. of Atlantic City, Atlantic City, N. J.
1902	Walter J. Travis.....	Exmoor C. C.	4 and 2	Glen View Club, Glen, Ill.
1903	Louis N. James.....	Glenview Club.....	5 and 1	Nassau C. C., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
1904	E. M. Byers.....	Allegheny C. C.	8 and 6	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
1905	Walter J. Travis.....	Garden City G. C.....	6 and 5	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1906	E. M. Byers.....	Allegheny C. C.....	2 up	Englewood Golf Club, Englewood, N. J.
1907	George S. Lyon.....	Toronto, Canada	6 and 5	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
1908	Jerome D. Travers.....	Montclair G. C.....	8 and 7	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
1909	Max H. Behr.....	Morris County G. C.	4 and 2	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1910	Robert A. Gardner.....	Hinsdale G. C.....	4 and 3	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1911	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....	1 up (37)	Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.
1912	William C. Fownes, Jr.....	Homewood C. C.	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1913	Warren K. Wood.....	Royal Liverpool G. C.	5 and 1	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
1914	Harold H. Hilton.....	Ekwanok C. C.	6 and 5	Ekwanok C. C., Manchester, Vt.
1915	Fred Herreshoff.....	Upper Montclair C. C.	5 and 4	Detroit C. C., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
1916	Jerome D. Travers.....	Hinsdale G. C.....	1 and 3	Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
1917	Robert A. Gardner.....	Swanox C. C.	5 and 4	Oakmont Country Club Oakmont, Pa.
1918	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Hinsdale G. C.	7 and 6	Engineers' C. C., Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.
1919	—1918—Not held.	Edgewater G. C.		
1920	St. Davidson Herron.....	Woodland G. C.		
	R. T. Jones, Jr.....			
	Charles Evans, Jr.....			
	Francis Ouimet.....			



LEO DIEGEL,
Chicago.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

One of the quartette of professionals who finished one stroke behind Ray in the National Open Championship.

National Open Championship

Edward Ray of Great Britain won the national open golf championship, which was played at Toledo, Ohio, August 10-13, over the Inverness course. Ray's score for seventy-two holes was 295. The cup went to England for the second time, as Harry Vardon won the title twenty years ago at the Chicago Golf Club. One stroke behind Ray were Harry Vardon of Great Britain; Leo Diegel, Chicago; Jack Burke, St. Paul; Jock Hutchison, Glen View. Behind them came "Chick" Evans, Chicago, and Jim Barnes of St. Louis, with 298 for each.

On the first day of qualifying round play Leo Diegel held first place with a card of 71. On the second day Hutchison led with 141. Hutchison made 69 on that round. On the first day of play for the championship Hutchison again made a 69 in the morning and 76 in the afternoon. With a total of 145, he was one ahead of Jim Barnes and Leo Diegel, and two strokes ahead of Harry Vardon, Edward Ray and Walter Hagen.

The closing round created more excitement than in any previous national championship. A big gallery followed the play of Barnes and Vardon. The latter went along swimmingly until the twelfth hole. From then on he was one stroke over par at six successive holes. He finished with 296 and tied with Jack Burke of St. Paul, who had come from behind with two fine rounds of 72, one of the best performances of the day.

When Ray reached the turn in 35 it looked possible for him to win. He started at the tenth with a par of 4 and then dropped three shots at the next two holes. Needing a 4 at the last green, he reached home in 2 and was down in two putts.

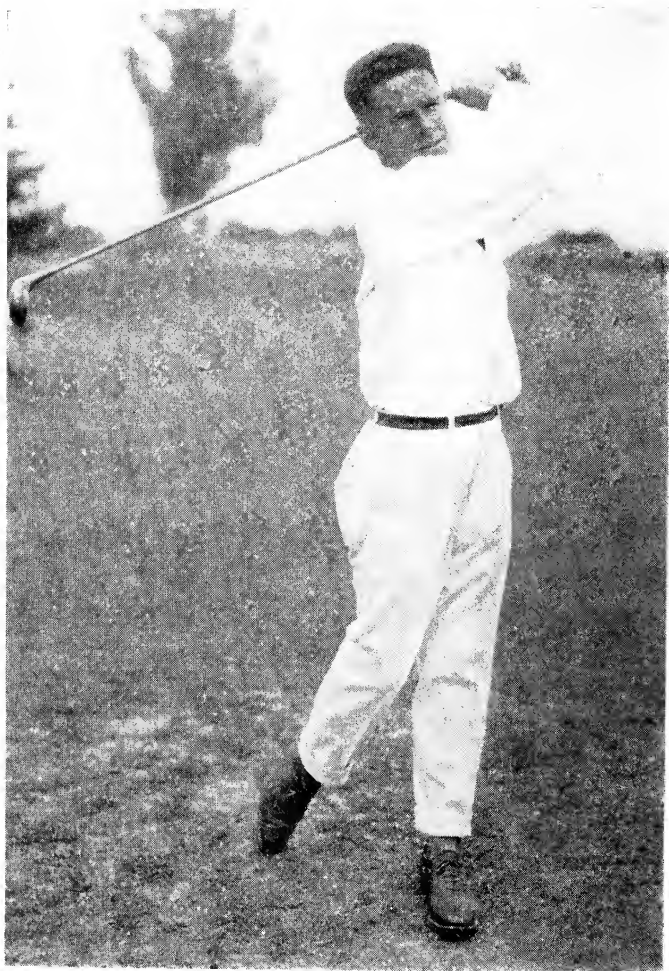
Hutchison reached the turn in 39 and at that point was three strokes behind Ray, but the Englishman's mediocre round was known to Hutchison and he knew he had to get home in 37 to tie. He opened with a brace of 4's and then was trapped at the twelfth hole. This led to a 6, but he sailed along until the fifteenth green and there missed a three-foot putt. He got two more 4's and reached the home green in 2 with a twenty-foot downhill putt in sight. Hagen brought a round of applause by sinking a longer putt, and then silence reigned when Hutchison stepped up to make his final putt. If psychology could have helped this putt—America's last hope of holding the invaders—it would have gone in, but it refused to sink, and Edward Ray, the 43-year-old Englishman, was the champion. Ray's cards:

1st Round—Out.	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—38	In.	3	4	4	1	4	5	1	4	36	—74	
2d Round—Out.	4	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	5	—36	In.	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	37—73—147	
3d Round—Out.	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	5	—37	In.	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	36	—73
4th Round—Out.	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	—35	In.	4	5	6	3	4	5	4	5	4	40	75—148—295
Par—Out	4	1	3	4	5	4	3	5	—36	In.	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	36	—72

SUMMARY OF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY.

Edward Ray, England.....	74	73	73	75	—295	W. MacFarlane, Ft. Wash.	76	75	74	74	—299
Harry Vardon, England....	74	73	71	78	—296	Bob MacDonald, Bob o' L.	73	78	71	78	—300
Leo Diegel, Chicago.....	72	74	73	77	—296	Walter Hagen, Detroit...	74	73	77	78	—302
Jack Burke, St. Paul.....	75	77	72	72	—296	C. W. Hackney, Atl. City.	78	74	74	76	—302
Jock Hutchison, Glen View	69	76	74	77	—296	Fred McLeod, Washington	75	77	73	79	—304
*Chick Evans, Edgewater.	74	76	73	75	—298	M. J. Brady, Detroit.....	77	76	74	78	—305
James Barnes, Sunset Hill	76	70	76	76	—298	F. McNamara, Cherry Val.	78	77	76	74	—305
*Bobby Jones, Atlanta.....	78	74	70	77	—299	C. H. Rowe, Pittsburgh...	76	78	77	74	—305

*Amateur.



JACK BURKE,
St. Paul.

One of the quartette of professionals who finished one stroke behind Ray in the National Open Championship.
Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photo.

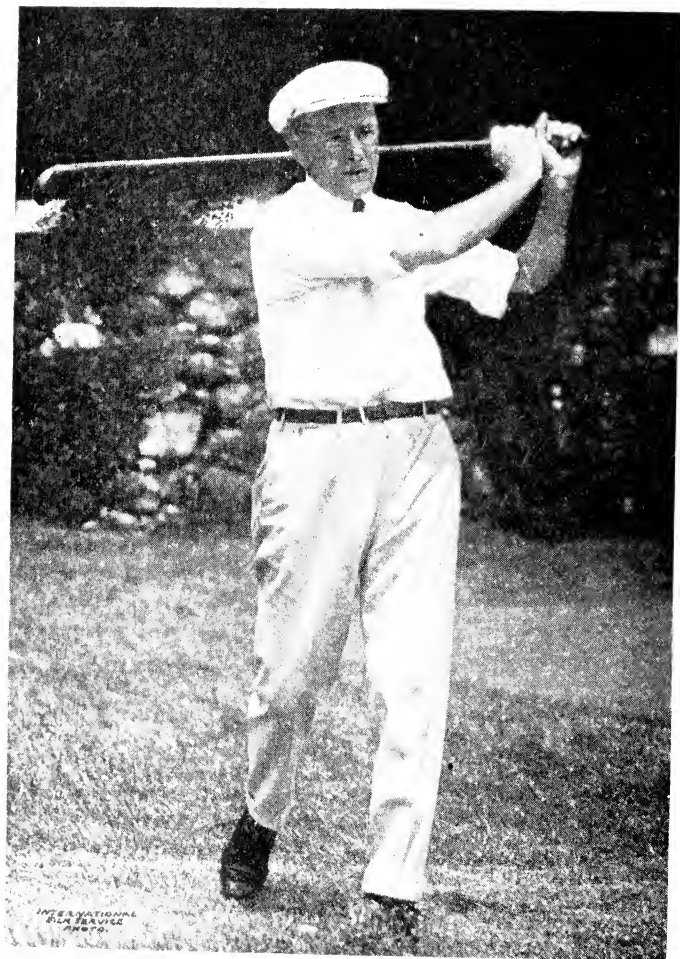
SCORES OF OTHER CONTESTANTS.

John Golden, Tuxedo.....	149	157-396	Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati.....	161	153-314
Eddie Loos, Ravisløe.....	149	157-396	Pat Doyle, Deal.....	161	153-314
Laurie Ayton, Evanston.....	153	153-396	Charles Thom, Shinnecock.....	162	153-315
J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta.....	155	152-397	John Farrell, Tucker Ridge.....	157	158-315
James West, Rockaway.....	157	150-397	*R. E. Knepper, Sioux City.....	153	163-316
Harry Hampton, Richmond.....	155	152-398	*Harrison Johnston, St. Paul.....	161	156-317
Gil Nichols, New York.....	159	150-399	*T. D. Armour, Scotland.....	160	157-317
J. J. O'Brien, Sistersville.....	159	150-399	A. Cunningham, St. Joseph.....	157	161-318
D. K. White, Toledo.....	153	156-399	Fred Brand, Allegheny.....	161	157-318
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy.....	158	151-399	*J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis.....	155	163-318
Alex Ross, Detroit.....	156	154-310	Dave Robertson, Detroit.....	159	161-320
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon.....	158	152-310	Frank Adams, Winnipeg.....	166	154-329
William Melhorn, Tulsa.....	152	158-310	Alex Ayton, Chicago.....	158	162-329
C. W. Hall, Birmingham, Ala.....	157	154-311	Charles Lorms, Toledo.....	161	160-321
William Kidd, Minneapolis.....	158	153-311	Wilfrid Reid, Wilmington.....	165	156-321
George McLean, Great Neck.....	159	152-311	C. H. Mayo, Edgewater.....	158	163-321
George Bowden, Boston.....	154	157-311	F. Sprogel, Montgomery, Ala.....	163	159-322
Gene Sarazen, Fort Wayne.....	158	153-311	Dan Kenny, Olean, N. Y.....	159	163-322
*W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont.....	158	154-312	John Cowen, Boston.....	161	161-322
Emil Loefler, Oakmont.....	156	156-312	James Carberry, La Grange.....	161	163-324
Fred Bell, Denver.....	159	153-312	L. Gullickson, Westmoreland.....	169	165-325
George Sargent, Columbus, O.....	157	156-313	*Howard B. Lee, Detroit.....	165	162-327
Jack Gordon, Buffalo.....	154	159-313	John Rodgers, Parkersburg.....	172	157-329
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale.....	160	153-313	Peter Walsh, Butler, Pa.....	170	166-336
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn.....	153	160-313	E. M. McCarthy, Jacksonville.....	159	178-337
Willie Hunter, Onwentsia.....	157	156-313			

QUALIFYING SCORES.

J. Hutchison, Glen View.....	72	69-141	C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City.....	75	79-154
J. Burke, St. Paul.....	75	71-146	*H. R. Johnson, St. Paul.....	76	79-155
G. Sarazen, Fort Wayne.....	74	73-147	W. MacFarlane, Port Wash.....	76	79-155
F. Adams, Winnipeg.....	74	74-148	W. C. Hagen, Detroit.....	78	77-155
L. Tellier, Brae Burn.....	74	75-149	D. K. White, Toledo.....	74	81-155
L. B. Ayton, Evanston.....	74	75-149	M. J. Brady, Detroit.....	79	76-155
L. Diegel, Lake Shore.....	71	78-149	C. H. Lorms, Inverness.....	79	76-155
W. E. Melhorn, Tulsa.....	74	75-149	P. Doyle, Deal.....	80	75-155
*E. Evans, Jr., Edgewater.....	76	74-150	Ed Ray, England.....	75	80-155
R. MacDonald, Bob o' Link.....	78	72-150	A. Cunningham, St. Joseph.....	79	77-156
E. D. Loos, Ravisløe.....	77	73-150	F. McNamara, New York.....	78	78-156
E. Loefler, Oakmont.....	78	72-150	*W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont.....	76	80-156
W. Reid, Wilmington.....	78	72-150	*J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy.....	79	77-156
J. Golden, Tuxedo.....	74	76-150	F. Brand, Allegheny.....	79	77-156
T. Kennett, Olympia Fields.....	74	77-151	G. Nicholls, New York.....	77	79-156
*R. Jones, Atlanta.....	75	76-151	C. McKenna, Oak Hill.....	78	78-156
F. Bell, Denver.....	78	73-151	C. H. Mayo, Edgewater.....	78	78-156
F. Sprogel, Montgomery.....	77	75-152	F. McLeod, Washington.....	77	79-156
C. H. Howe, Oakmont.....	77	75-152	*R. E. Knepper, Sioux City.....	72	84-156
D. Kenny, Olean, N. Y.....	75	78-153	Alec Ross, Detroit.....	80	76-156
H. Vardon, England.....	75	78-153	D. Robertson, Detroit.....	77	79-156
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill.....	74	79-153	J. Carberry, La Grange.....	78	79-157
W. Hunter, Onwentsia.....	77	76-153	A. Ayton, Evanston.....	82	75-157
H. Hampton, Richmond.....	72	81-153	J. Gordon, Buffalo.....	77	80-157
L. Gullickson, Westmoreland.....	79	76-153	J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge.....	79	78-157
*H. B. Lee, Detroit.....	79	74-153	E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville.....	78	79-157
O. Hackbarth, Cincinnati.....	76	78-154	*T. D. Armour, Scotland.....	82	75-157
G. Sargent, Columbus.....	77	77-154	J. Dowling, Scarsdale.....	79	78-157
P. Walsh, Butler, Pa.....	77	77-154	G. McLean, Great Neck.....	82	75-157
C. Hall, Birmingham.....	77	77-154	P. O'Hara, Shackamaxon.....	75	82-157
W. Kidd, St. Paul.....	77	77-154	G. L. Bowden, Boston.....	79	78-157
J. J. O'Brien, Sistersville, W. Va.....	79	75-154	*J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis.....	83	74-157
J. D. Edgar, Atlanta.....	73	81-154	J. E. Rodgers, Parkersburg.....	78	79-157
T. Kerrigan, Siwanoy.....	81	73-154			

FAILED TO QUALIFY—C. Walker, Englewood, N. J., 158; C. H. Hoffner, Philadelphia, 158; J. Forrester, Meadowbrook, 158; E. French, Youngstown, 158; A. E. Reid, Ardley, 158; N. Bell, Toronto, 158; J. E. Thomson, Philadelphia, 158; C. Ander son, Lawrence Park, 158; W. J. Damen, Montgomery, 159; J. H. Lord, Glen Falls, 159; C. P. Nelson, Danville, 159; L. Norholtz, Sagerstown, Pa., 159; B. J. Lord, Ant lers, 159; J. Mitchell, Montclair, 159; J. Sylvester, St. Albans, 159; A. T. Chisholm, Portland, 159; G. E. Kerrigan, Northampton, 159; J. Pollock, Wheeling, 159; C. Walker, Englewood, N. J., 158; Alex Smith, Shennecosset, 161; G. Turnbull, Mid liothian, 161; E. B. Lloyd, Chicago, 163; A. E. Hackbarth, Hinsdale, 164; Phil Gaudin, Skokie, 164. *Amateur

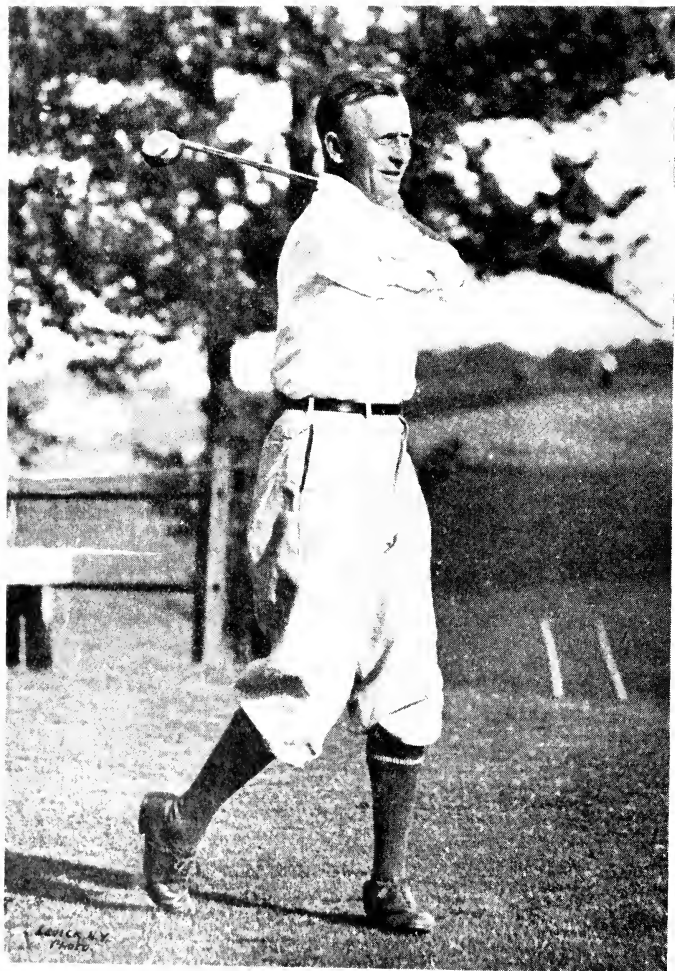


MICHAEL J. BRADY,
Detroit.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1894	Willie Dunn		2 up	St. Andrews Golf Club, Mt. Hope, N. Y.
	W. Campbell			Newport G. C., Newport, R. I.
1895	Horace Rawlins	Newport G. C.	173	Shinnecock Hills G. C., Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
	Willie Dunn	Shinnecock Hills G. C.	175	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1896	James Foulis	Chicago G. C.	152	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
	Horace Rawlins	Sadaquada G. C.	155	Baltimore C. C., Baltimore, Md.
1897	Joe Lloyd	Essex County Club	162	
	Willie Anderson	Watch Hill, R. I.	163	
1898	Fred Herd	Washington Park	328	
	Aleck Smith	Washington Park	335	
1899	Willie Smith	Midlothian C. C.	315	
	George Low	Dyker Meadow G. C.		
	Val. Fitzjohn	Otsego G. C.	326	
	W. H. Way	Detroit		
1900	Harry Vardon	Ganton, Eng.	313	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
	J. H. Taylor	Richmond, Eng.	315	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1901	Willie Anderson	Pittsfield, Mass.	331	
	Aleck Smith	Washington Park		
	Play-off—Anderson w	by one stroke.		
1902	Lawrence Auchterlopie	Glen View Club	307	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
	Stewart Gardner	Garden City G. C.	313	
	Walter J. Travis*	Garden City G. C.		
1903	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	307	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
	David Brown	Wollaston G. C.		
	Play-off—Anderson h	ad 82 to Brown's 84.		
1904	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	303	Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.
	Gilbert Nicholls	St. Louis C. C.	308	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1905	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	314	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	316	Philadelphia Cricket Club
1906	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	295	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
	Willie Smith	Mexico	302	
1907	Aleck Ross	Brae Burn C. C.	302	
	Gilbert Nicholls	Woodland G. C.	304	
1908	Fred McLeod	Midlothian C. C.	322	
	Willie Smith	Mexico		
	Play-off—McLeod wo	n.		
1909	George Sargent	Hyde Manor G. C.	290	Englewood G. C., Englewood, N. J.
	Tom McNamara	Wollaston, Mass.	294	Philadelphia Cricket Club
1910	Aleck Smith	Wykagyl C. C.	298	
	Macdonald Smith	Claremont, Cal.		
	J. J. McDermott	Merchantville F. C.		
	Play-off—A. Smith,	71; McDermott, 75;		
1911	J. J. McDermott	Atlantic City	307	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
	M. J. Brady	Wollaston G. C.		
	George O. Simpson	Wheaton G. C.		
	Play-off—McDermott	80; Brady, 82; Simp	son, 86.	
1912	J. J. McDermott	Atlantic City	294	Buffalo C. C., Buffalo, N. Y.
	Tom McNamara	Boston	296	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1913	Francis Ouimet*	Woodland G. C.		
	Harry Vardon	England	304	
	Edward Ray	England		
	Play-off—Ouimet, 72;	Vardon, 77; Ray, 78.		
1914	Walter C. Hagen	Rochester, N. Y.	290	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.	291	Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J.
1915	Jerome D. Travers*	Upper Montclair C. C.	297	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
	Tom McNamara	Boston	298	
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.	286	
	Joek Hutchison	Pittsburgh	288	
1917	-1918—Not held.			
1919	Walter C. Hagen	Oakland Hills C. C.	301	Brae-Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.
	M. J. Brady	Oakley C. C.		
	Play-off—Hagen 77;	Brady, 78		
1920	Edward Ray	England	295	Inverness Club, Cleveland, Ohio
	Harry Vardon	England		
	Leo Diegel	Chicago	296	
	Jack Burke	St. Paul		
	Joek Hutchison	Glen View Club		

* Amateur.



GIL NICHOLS,
New York.

Professional Golfers' Championship

By J. B. CRAIG.

Although he failed to qualify in the sectional preliminary, held at the Westmoreland Country Club, Jock Hutchison secured a place in the 1920 finals when Arthur Clarkson was unable to play, and from the very first match played such superb golf that he won the big classic over the Flossmoor Country Club course, defeating J. Douglas Edgar, 1 up.

To win the "pro" title Jock was called upon to score as he had never done before in competition. While all but his last match with J. Douglas Edgar do not appear in black and white to be as close as they were, the blond from St. Andrews had a task cut out for him, and fought his way to the Edgar match after nerve-racking rounds with both Laurie Ayton, who was making his debut in the "pro" tourney, and with Harry Hampton.

J. Douglas Edgar, the runner-up, also uncorked some sparkling golf to win his way into the finals. Edgar nosed out Pat O'Hara in the first round, 1 up. Walking away with his next match, 11 and 10, Edgar and Bob MacDonald had a bitter fight in the third round, the Atlanta pro winning, 5 and 4. It was in this match that Edgar played six holes in 19, scoring 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3. Four of these figures were birdies and robbed MacDonald of what chance he had to win.

The triumph of Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City over Jim Barnes, who had held the title of the association since its birth, was the big surprise of the tournament.

J. Douglas Edgar started the final match by winning the first two holes, but by missing two short putts on the sixteenth and seventeenth greens was 1 down in the morning. In the afternoon Jock went out in 35 while Edgar was two strokes behind, Jock being 3 up at the turn. With five holes to play and being 3 up, Jock started pulling his tee shots and soon found himself 1 up and 3 to play. A wonderful spoon recovery to the green on the sixteenth after a pulled drive to the rough saved the day for Hutchison, as he won, 1 up, when the home hole was halved in 5. Summary of play:

FIRST ROUND—A. Cunningham, St. Joseph, Mo., d. W. MacFarlane, New York, 2 and 1; Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon, d. Pat Doyle, Deal, 1 up; George McLean, Great Neck, d. George Sayers, Philadelphia, 2 up; T. Kennett, Olympia Fields, d. A. F. Hackbarth, Hinsdale, 2 and 1; Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, d. Pat O'Hara, New York, 1 up; Bob MacDonald, Bob o' Link, d. Leo Diegel, Lake Shore, 4 and 3; J. Sylvester, New York, d. Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; W. Melhorn, Tulsa, d. W. Nelson, Indianapolis, 3 and 2; H. Hampton, Richmond, d. J. Gordon, Buffalo, 6 and 5; George Thompson, New York, d. Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 3 and 2; C. H. Hackney, Atlantic City, d. P. Hessler, Tulsa, 3 and 2; J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, d. George Bowden, Boston, 4 and 3; C. H. Mayo, Edgewater, d. L. Gullickson, Westmoreland, 2 and 1; Louis Tellier, Boston, d. Joe Roseman, Westmoreland, 11 and 10; L. Ayton, Evanston, d. C. Hoffman, Philadelphia, 1 up (39 holes); Jock Hutchison, Glen View, d. E. Loos, Ravisloe, 4 and 3. SECOND ROUND—O'Hara d. Cunningham, 5 and 1; McLean d. Kennett, 8 and 7; Edgar d. Sylvester, 11 and 3; MacDonald d. Melhorn, 1 up; Hampton d. Thompson, 5 and 4; Hackney d. Barnes, 5 and 4; Tellier d. Mayo, 4 and 2; Hutchison d. Ayton, 5 and 3. THIRD ROUND—McLean d. O'Hara, 1 up (38 holes); Edgar d. MacDonald, 5 and 4; Hampton d. Hackney, 1 and 3; Hutchison d. Tellier, 6 and 5. SEMI-FINAL ROUND—Edgar d. McLean, 8 and 7; Hutchison d. Hampton, 4 and 3. FINAL ROUND—Jock Hutchison, Glen View, d. J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, 1 up.



MRS. DOROTHY CAMPBELL HURD,
Runner-up.

MISS ALEXA STIRLING,
National Champion.

FINALISTS IN THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP AT
THE MAYFIELD COUNTRY CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photos.

National Women's Championship

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., won for the third time in succession the women's championship of the United States, over the course of the Mayfield Country Club at Cleveland, played October 4-7. She defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, 4 and 3, in the final.

Miss Stirling's severest match was with Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia in the semi-final. It was not decided until the seventeenth green. In this match Miss Stirling was out in 39 and back in 41.

In the qualifying round Miss Marion Hollins, former Metropolitan champion, made a new record for women over the course. She went around in 82, with Miss Stirling three strokes behind her. Both of the well-known Philadelphia women golfers—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck—did excellently in the qualifying round.

In the first round Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd defeated Miss Sara Fownes after a hard struggle, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin defeated Mrs. H. A. Jackson, a former champion. In the second round Miss Marion Hollins defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts of Chicago, the Western champion, on the twentieth green. Miss Edith Cummings, who had been runner-up to Mrs. Letts in the Western championship, won from Mrs. Gavin. Miss Elaine Rosenthal was defeated by Miss Stirling. It was Mrs. Barlow's ill fortune to lose to Mrs. Feitner, the Metropolitan champion. The scores of those who qualified and the results of match play follow:

QUALIFYING SCORES.

Miss Marion Hollins, New York.....	82	Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago.....	93
Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta.....	85	Miss Sara Fownes, Pittsburgh.....	93
Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia..	86	Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia...	93
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia..	87	Miss Glenna Collett, Providence.....	94
Miss Bessie Fenn, Portland, Me.....	88	Mrs. H. E. Law, California.....	94
Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis.....	89	Miss Miriam Burns, Millburn.....	95
Mrs. Ernest Byfield, New London.....	89	Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia.....	96
Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Philadelphia....	90	Miss Dorien Kavanagh, Los Angeles...	96
Mrs. William A. Gavin, New York.....	90	Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee....	96
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh.....	90	Mrs. J. N. Turnbull, Philadelphia....	97
Mrs. Harold Foreman, Chicago.....	90	Mrs. E. T. Harwood, Chicago.....	97
Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, New York....	91	Miss Dorothy Klotz, Chicago.....	97
Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner, New York....	91	Mrs. Eugene K. Hays, Cleveland.....	97
Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Chicago.....	92	Mrs. J. M. Hodges, Memphis.....	97
Mrs. Thurston Wright, Pittsburgh....	92	Mrs. E. M. Kunstadler, Chicago.....	97
Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Chicago.....	93	Mrs. L. K. Sterrett, Kansas City.....	98

SUMMARY OF MATCH PLAY.

FIRST ROUND—Miss Fenn d. Mrs. Turnbull, 5 and 4; Mrs. Byfield d. Mrs. Harwood, 5 and 4; Miss Klotz d. Mrs. Billstein, 3 and 1; Mrs. Vanderbeck d. Miss Kavanagh, 4 and 3; Miss Cummings d. Mrs. Wright, 3 and 2; Mrs. Gavin d. Mrs. Jackson, 3 and 2; Miss Rosenthal d. Miss Collett, 2 and 1; Miss Stirling d. Miss Burns, 6 and 4; Mrs. Hurd d. Miss Fownes, 1 up (20 holes); Miss Caverly d. Miss Hadfield, 6 and 4; Mrs. Letts d. Mrs. Hays, 7 and 6; Miss Hollins d. Mrs. Foreman, 5 and 3; Mrs. Feitner d. Mrs. Sterrett, 5 and 4; Mrs. Barlow d. Mrs. Hodges, 3 and 1; Mrs. Gaut d. Mrs. Law, 2 and 1; Mrs. Fox d. Mrs. Kundstadler, 7 and 5. SECOND ROUND—Mrs. Byfield d. Miss Fenn, 3 and 1; Mrs. Vanderbeck d. Miss Klotz, 5 and 4; Miss Cummings d. Mrs. Gavin, 3 and 2; Miss Stirling d. Miss Rosenthal, 2 and 1; Mrs. Hurd d. Miss Caverly, 3 and 2; Miss Hollins d. Mrs. Letts, 1 up (20 holes); Mrs. Feitner d. Mrs. Barlow, 7 and 5; Mrs. Gaut d. Mrs. Fox, 4 and 3. THIRD ROUND—Mrs. Vanderbeck d. Mrs. Byfield, 3 and 2; Miss Stirling d. Miss Cummings, 3 and 2; Mrs. Hurd d. Miss Hollins, 1 up; Mrs. Gaut d. Mrs. Feitner, 1 up. SEMI-FINAL ROUND—Miss Stirling d. Mrs. Vanderbeck, 2 and 1; Mrs. Hurd d. Mrs. Gaut, 2 up. FINAL ROUND—Miss Stirling d. Mrs. Hurd, 4 and 3.

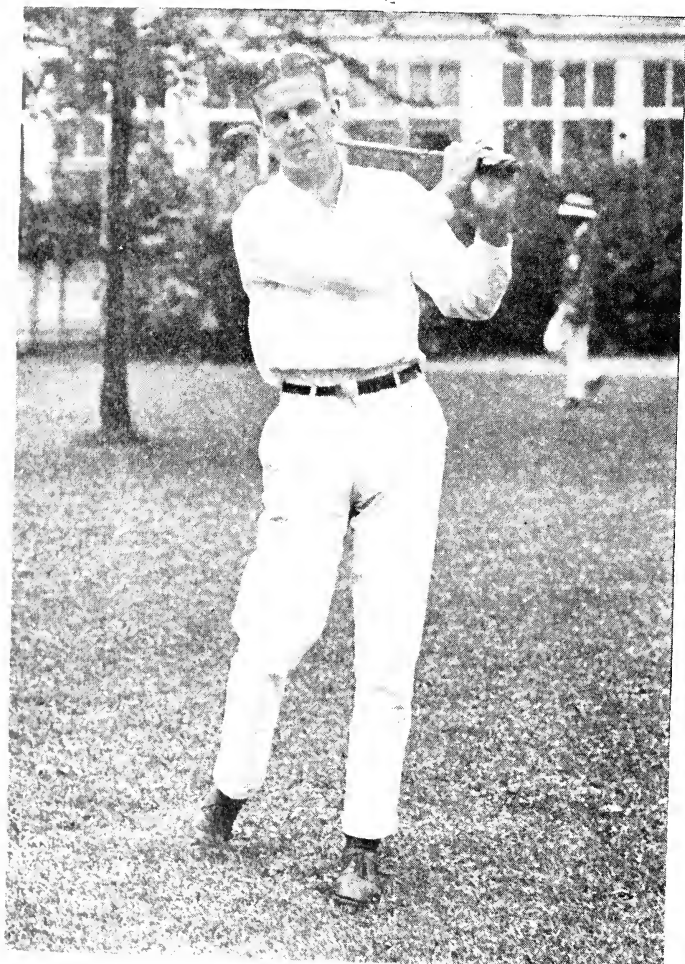


MISS MARION HOLLINS, E. Levick, N. Y., Photo.
New York.

Medalist in the National Women's Championship with the low qualifying score of 82, a new record for women over the Mayfield Club course.

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	132	Meadowbrook G. C., Reading, Mass.
1896	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.... Mrs. A. Turnure.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C. Shinnecock Hills G.C.	2 and 1	Morris County G. C., Morristown, N. J.
1897	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.... Miss N. C. Sargent....	Shinnecock Hills G.C. Essex County Club	5 and 4	Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
1898	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.... Miss Maud Wetmore....	Shinnecock Hills G.C. Newport G. C.	5 and 3	Ardley Club, Ardley, N. Y.
1899	Miss Ruth Underhill... Mrs. Caleb F. Fox....	Nassau C. C..... Huntingdon Val. C.C.	2 and 1	Philadelphia C. C., Bala, Philadelphia, Pa.
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom.... Miss Margaret Curtis..	Merion Cricket Club. Essex County Club	6 and 5	Shinnecock Hills G. C. Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1901	Miss Genevieve Hecker Miss Lucy Herron.....	Apawamis Club..... Cincinnati	5 and 3	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
1902	Miss Genevieve Hecker Miss L. A. Wells.....	Apawamis Club..... Brookline	4 and 3	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony.... Miss J. A. Carpenter..	Glenview Club..... Westward Ho G. C.	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1904	Miss Georgianna Bishop Mrs. E. F. Sanford....	Brooklawn C. C..... Essex County C. C.	5 and 3	Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
1905	Miss Pauline Mackay... Miss Margaret Curtis..	Oakley C. C..... Essex County Club	1 up	Morris County C. C., Convent, N. J.
1906	Miss Harriet S. Curtis.. Miss Molly Adams.....	Essex County Club... Wollaston G. C.	2 and 1	Brac Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.
1907	Miss Margaret Curtis.. Miss Harriet S. Curtis..	Essex County Club... Essex County Club	7 and 6	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1908	Miss Kate C. Harley... Mrs. T. H. Polhemus..	Fall River G. C..... Richmond Co. C. C.	6 and 5	Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.
1909	Miss Dorothy Campbell. Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow..	Great Britain..... Merion Cricket Club	3 and 2	Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
1910	Miss Dorothy Campbell Mrs. G. M. Martin.....	Hamilton, Can..... Tavistock, Eng.	2 and 1	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1911	Miss Margaret Curtis.. Miss Lillian Hyde....	Essex County Club... South Shore F. C.	5 and 3	Baltusrol G. C., Springfield, N. J.
1912	Miss Margaret Curtis.. Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow..	Essex County Club... Merion Cricket Club	3 and 2	Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
1913	Miss G. Ravenscroft... Miss Marion Hollins..	England..... Westbrook G. C.	2 up	Wilmington C. C., Wilmington, Del.
1914	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson. Miss E. V. Rosenthal..	Oakley C. C..... Ravenshoe C. C.	1 up	Nassau C. C., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck Mrs. W. A. Gavin....	Philadelphia..... Shirley Park, Eng.	3 and 2	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1916	Miss Alexa Stirling.... Miss Mildred Caverly..	Atlanta..... Philadelphia	2 and 1	Belmont Spring C. C., Waverly, Mass.
1917-1918	Not held.			
1919	Miss Alexa Stirling.... Mrs. W. A. Gavin....	Atlanta..... South Shore F. C.	6 and 5	Shawnee C. C., Shawnee-on-Del., Pa.
1920	Miss Alexa Stirling.... Mrs. D. C. Hurd.....	Atlanta..... Pittsburgh	4 and 3	Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio



JESSE SWEETSER.
Yale.
Intercollegiate Champion.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

Intercollegiate Championship

Jesse W. Sweetser of Yale, whose home club is Ardsley, N. Y., superseded A. L. Walker of Columbia University as intercollegiate champion in the tournament over the course at Apawamis in the last week of June. James C. Ward of Kansas City, representing Williams College, was runner-up. Sweetser in 1919 showed that he was on the way to become one of the best of the Metropolitan golfers when he won the qualifying round for the Westchester County championship at Apawamis with a new amateur record of 69 for the course. Later he carried D. E. Sawyer to the thirty-eighth hole in the final round for the Victory Cup at Siwanoy.

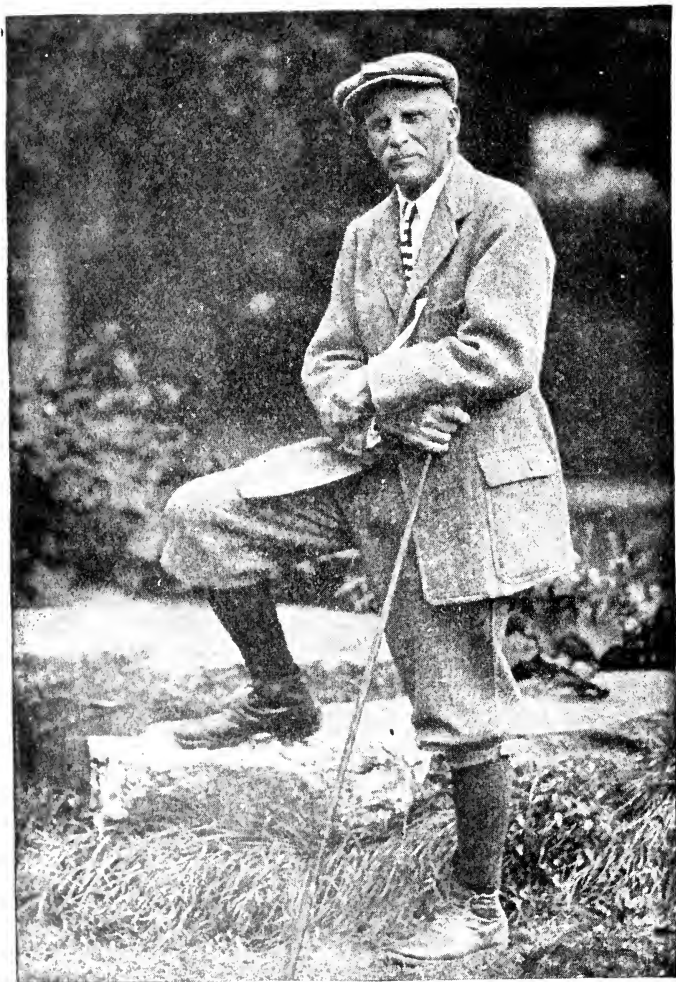
For several years Ward has been a prominent golfer in Kansas City and in 1919 won the Missouri State championship. He was compelled to forego the 1920 championship so that he might represent his college in the annual intercollegiate tournament in the East.

This victory for Sweetser lands the Elis in front in the matter of individual championships, breaking the tie which had existed with Harvard since 1917, when James Hubbell of Des Moines won the last individual title for the Crimson. The count now stands eight for Yale against seven for Harvard, with one tie between the two in 1898, four for Princeton, and one for Columbia, since the tournament was first inaugurated back in 1897 at Ardsley.

Team honors went to Princeton by a margin of thirty-four strokes, with Yale second. The Princeton quartette finished with 1,269 against 1,303 for Yale in seventy-two holes of play. Others finished in the following order: Dartmouth, 1,336; Harvard, 1,339; Williams, 1,376; Cornell, 1,407; Pennsylvania, 1,419; Columbia, 1,421.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

YEAR	NAME	COLLEGE	WHERE PLAYED
1897	L. P. Bayard, Jr.	Princeton	Ardsley
1898	J. Spring, J. F. Curtis	Harvard	Ardsley
	(Fall, J. Reid, Jr.)	Yale	Ardsley
1899	P. Pyne, 2d	Princeton	Garden City
1900	No tournament.		
1901	H. Lindsley	Harvard	Atlantic City
1902	C. Hitchcock, Jr.	Yale	Garden City
1903	Frank Reinhart	Princeton	Garden City
1904	A. G. White	Harvard	Myopia
1905	Robert Abbott	Yale	Garden City
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr.	Harvard	Garden City
1907	Ellis Knowles	Yale	Nassau
1908	H. H. Wilder	Harvard	Brae Burn
1909	A. Seckel	Princeton	Apawamis
1910	R. Hunter	Yale	Manchester
1911	G. C. Stanley	Yale	Baltusrol
1912	F. C. Davidson	Harvard	Ekwanok
1913	N. Wheeler	Yale	Hunt'g'n Val.
1914	E. P. Allis, 3d	Harvard	Garden City
1915	F. R. Blossom	Yale	Greenwich
1916	James W. Hubbell	Harvard	Oakmont
1919	A. L. Walker, Jr.	Columbia	Merion C. C.



MR. GEORGE WRIGHT.

Golf in New England

INTRODUCING GOLF INTO NEW ENGLAND.

Golf began its New England career because George Wright, veteran athlete and all-around player of outdoor games, was sponsor for it. By his own confession, a confession, by the way, in which he takes delight, it happened this way:

"My firm annually imported from England cricket bats and balls. I noticed in looking through an English sporting goods catalogue, among other goods listed were golf clubs and balls. Thinking this game might possibly appeal to sport folks here sooner or later, I imported with the cricket goods a dozen clubs, but when they arrived no rules came with them.

"Not knowing just how the game was played, nor could I find anyone who did, the balls and clubs were put away on the shelves, when later on in dressing our windows two or three clubs and balls were placed in them.

"A Scotchman, naturally, would be the most attracted by a display of golf clubs, and one came into the store inquiring of a salesman where the golf course or courses were located. The salesman said he did not know, and brought him back to my office and explained what he wished. When I informed him that we had no golf course, he seemed surprised and referred to the clubs in the window.

"I explained how we came to get them, but no rules came with the clubs to tell us how the game was played, but would be pleased to know. The Scotchman immediately became interested and explained to me by drawing on a piece of paper how a course should be laid out, the number of holes and how they should be placed with distances between them, with a full description of the game.

"I promised him to introduce the game, when he said upon his return to New York City he would send me a book of rules. About a week afterward I received the book with cuts of players making the different shots, also a full set of clubs with the names under each.

"After becoming acquainted with the rules I went looking for a field large enough to play the game and decided on Franklin Park. When I interviewed the park policeman about allowing me to play, he informed me that I would have to get a permit from the park commissioners.

"I wrote a letter to them asking their consent, and explaining about the game. They refused, saying the game was too dangerous for people walking about the park. I then visited them in person and received a hearing, when I was favored with a permit allowing me to play. After this I went to the park with John Smith, now manager of the golf department of our store, paced off nine holes, dug them in the earth, had sticks made three feet in length, to which were attached pieces of red flannel flags to mark the holes.

"I then invited a half dozen friends interested in sports to play the game with me. A day was set and the weather was perfect. Upon my arrival at the course Mr. Smith had everything ready for play.

"It looked quite inviting with the red flags flying in the breeze from the sticks in the nine holes, and all in the party were anxious to play the new game. The nine holes were played and even the necessary for the "extra" was not forgotten. Selecting an inviting spot, we sat down to talk over the result of our play and the merits of the game, and all decided they enjoyed the outing and the game of golf was a grand success, and all wished to surely try it again at some future date. This resulted in our deciding to get someone to show us how the game should be played."

Mr. Wright is more than seventy years old and golf is his favorite sport. He still plays a fine game, being consistently in the low nineties.

NEW ENGLAND PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Louis Tellier, former French champion, won the New England professional golf championship, July 12, at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Providence, R. I. He made the thirty-six holes in 145, a new competition record. George Bowden, the Massachusetts champion, was runner-up with 147, and Alec Campbell of Rockport third, with 155.

MASSACHUSETTS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1903—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1911—J. G. Anderson (G. V. Rotan)	
1904—A. Carnegie, 2d (T. G. Stevenson)		1912—H. Schmidt (F. Oulmet)	
1905—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1913—F. Oulmet (F. H. Hoyt)	
1906—A. G. Lockwood (L. J. Gilmer)		1914—F. Oulmet (R. R. Gorton)	
1907—J. G. Anderson (F. H. Hoyt)		1915—F. Oulmet (W. C. Chick)	
1908—T. R. Fuller (H. H. Wilder)		1916—J. P. Guilford (S. T. Hicks)	
1909—P. Gilbert (J. G. Thorp)		1919—F. Oulmet (J. P. Guilford)	
1910—H. W. Stucklen (P. Gilbert)			

Brilliant work by Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle Club, a 22-year-old golfer residing at Watertown, Mass., won the amateur title of the state for him, July 24, over the links of the Country Club at Brookline. He defeated his clubmate, Parker F. Schofield, at the thirty-fifth hole, 2 up and 1 to play. Wright learned to play while caddying at the Oakley Country Club of Watertown. He won the caddy championship at Oakley and the state junior championship while a pupil at Watertown High School in 1915 and 1916. It was also in 1916 that he won the Western junior title. The qualifying round was won by Francis C. Newton, who negotiated the 6,325-yard course in 73. Jesse P. Guilford, former state amateur and open champion, was second with 78.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

George L. Bowden won the open championship of Massachusetts, June 23, over the Commonwealth course, with 289. Bowden played for the Commonwealth Club. Tom McNamara, Siwanoy, was runner-up with 297. Bowden was a former caddy over the Commonwealth Country Club course. Long hitting and all-around good work won for him. Bowden was two

strokes in the rear, but tied on the thirty-sixth hole and beat McNamara from then on. The cards of the winner and runner-up follow:

Bowden—Out	4 4 3 4 5 5 4 5 3—37	In.....	3 4 3 4 3 3 4 4—32—69
Out	4 5 4 3 5 4 6 4—39	In.....	4 5 3 4 3 4 4 4—35—74—215—289
McNamara—Out	4 5 4 3 6 4 6 4—40	In.....	3 5 3 4 4 6 3 4—36—76
Out	4 3 4 4 5 4 5 6 5—10*	In.....	3 6 3 1 4 5 4 3 3—35—75—222—297

OTHER SCORES.

George Dernbach, Brae Burn	152	148—300	Jack Shea, Kernwood.....	160	165—325
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn.....	156	146—302	*R. deZ. Pierce, Brae Burn..	165	160—325
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy.....	154	151—305	Ed Myers, Metacomet.....	164	161—325
Alex Campbell, Rockport.....	152	154—306	*F. G. Thayer, Wollaston.....	165	162—327
Carl Anderson, New York...	157	149—306	Fred Miley, Homestead.....	163	165—328
F. McNamara, Cherry Valley	154	157—311	*Joe Farren, Albemarle.....	164	165—329
Hugh Gordon, Rhode Island.	155	156—311	*R. C. Van Arsdale, Woodland	164	166—330
George Gordon, Rhode Island	159	153—312	*H. Wentworth, New Bedford	163	167—330
Willie Dow, Brockton.....	156	156—312	T. R. Fuller, Marion.....	167	164—331
Donald Vinton, Plymouth.....	163	151—314	William Hoare, Tedesco.....	172	160—332
Ralph Thomas, Weston.....	159	155—314	C. H. Bowler, Winchester...	166	166—332
Clark Hodder, Com'wealth..	157	158—315	*W. H. Workman, Com'w'th.	163	169—332
T. L. Jones, Fall River.....	161	157—318	Joe Lally, Jackson, N. H....	163	169—332
Matt Campbell, Essex.....	157	163—320	Ed McPhail, Norfolk.....	168	166—334
Chris J. McGrath, Worcester	159	161—320	*W. B. Uhler, Commonwealth	171	164—335
Frank Gilman, Augusta, Me.	163	158—321	*L. P. Gutterson, Com'wealth	169	167—336
D. B. Waters, Wollaston.....	158	163—321	James Kaye, Wollaston.....	165	172—337
Tom Mahan, Greenfield.....	163	158—321	J. J. Costello, unattached...	169	168—337
W. F. Mulcahy, Wellesley...	166	155—321	*B. S. Evans, Boston.....	179	163—342
James McGregor, Providence	159	162—322	W. Nicoll, Woodland.....	177	168—345
G. G. Folin, Commonwealth.	162	161—323	†Burt Nicoll, Belmont.....	158	
E. F. Wogan, Essex.....	159	165—324	†D. Hackney, No. Andover...	166	
*Amateur. †No card for fourth round.			†Fred Elliot, Woodland.....	176	

BOSTON WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

- 1900—Miss Grace B. Keyes, at Oakley Country Club.
 1901—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
 1902—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Wollaston Golf Club.
 1903—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
 1904—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
 1905—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
 1906—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Woodland Golf Club.
 1907—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
 1908—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Brae Burn Country Club.
 1909—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Oakley Country Club.
 1910—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
 1911—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
 1912—Mrs. G. W. Roope, at Wollaston Golf Club.
 1913—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
 1914—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Woodland Golf Club.
 1915—Miss Vera Ramsay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
 1916—Miss Vera Ramsay, at The Country Club.
 1917—Mrs. H. A. Jackson.

Miss Harriot Curtis won the Boston women's championship by defeating Miss Elizabeth Gordon at the Belmont Country Club course in the final round. Miss Gordon tied with Miss F. C. Osgood, Miss Margaret Curtis and Mrs. M. C. Rowley for the qualifying round. Miss Curtis and Mrs. Rowley failed to appear and Miss Gordon won by six strokes in the play-off.



MISS HARRIOT CURTIS,
Champion Woman's Golf Association of Boston.

Massachusetts Junior Championship.

Eddie Lowery, Newton Classical, won the junior championship of Massachusetts from George Aulbach, Quincy, 2 and 1. The seventeenth was halved in 5. They played the eighteenth, Lowery taking a 4 and Aulbach a 5. Lowery's total was 76, with the second and twelfth holes approximated, and Aulbach was around in 81. In the qualifying round Lowery led with 76 and Aulbach was second with 80.

Massachusetts Caddy Championship.

John MacAndrews won the caddy championship of Massachusetts for the second time over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club with 168 for thirty-six holes. His brother, Charles, finished second with 172. The winner's rounds were 87 and 81.

Massachusetts Defeats Connecticut.

In the annual team match between Massachusetts and Connecticut golfers, which was played over the course of the Brooklawn Club, at Bridgeport, July 31, Massachusetts won by 9 and 6. Jesse P. Guilford, the Massachusetts titleholder, defeated Roger H. Hovey, Connecticut champion, by 5 and 3.

Jacques Memorial Cup.

Francis Ouimet won the second annual contest for the Jacques Memorial Cup over the course of the Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass., in June, 1920, with an even 300. This was just three strokes better than the record for the 72-hole competition for the cup. Ouimet, by the way, made that record, too. Parker W. Whittemore was runner-up with 317. W. C. Chick was third with 326.

Stockbridge Invitation Tournament.

At the annual invitation tournament held at Stockbridge, Mass., Jesse Guilford won the qualifying medal with low score of 73, and then the cup by defeating D. Fairchild of Providence, R. I., by 5 and 4.

MAINE STATE GOLF ASSOCIATION.

BY HARLAN TURNER, SECRETARY.

The Maine State Golf Association was formed three years ago and is a live and strong organization. Its membership is composed of the Augusta C.C.; Augusta; Arundel G.C., Kennebunkport; Belgrade G.C., Belgrade; Brunswick G.C., Brunswick; Condukeag Canoe and C.C., Bangor; Kebo Valley G.C., Bar Harbor; Kineo G.C., Kineo; Megunticook G.C., Camden; Northport C.C., Northport; Portland C.C., Portland; Poland Spring G.C., South Poland; Prouts Neck G.C., Scarboro; Waterville C.C., Waterville.

Many of these are summer clubs and the state championship events have not been confined to residents of the state. In the amateur championship

at the Augusta C.C. in 1918 the winner was W. F. Clapp, Portland C.C., and the runner-up E. A. Randall, Portland C.C. On August 21 to 23, 1919, the amateur championship was held at the Portland C.C. and was won by H. Turner, Portland C.C. The runner-up was W. R. Campbell, Portland C.C. On August 26 to 28, 1920, the amateur championship was held at the Waterville C.C., Waterville, and was won by M. L. Fearey, Kebo Valley G.C. The runner-up was H. Turner, Portland C.C.

Open championships have been won by the following professionals: September 13-14, 1918, at Waterville C.C., won by A. H. Fenn, Poland Spring G.C.; A. Chisholm, Portland C.C., runner-up. September 10-11, 1919, at Kebo Valley G.C., Bar Harbor, won by F. A. Gilman, Augusta C.C.; A. Chisholm, Portland C.C., runner-up. September 10-11, 1920, at Poland Spring G.C., South Poland, won by C. L. Mothersole, Kineo G.C.; A. Chisholm, Portland C.C., and W. C. Skelly, Rangeley G.C., runners-up.

CONNECTICUT GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1899—	Thos. L. Cheney (S. H. Patterson)
1900—	Carl E. Martin (C. H. Seely)
1901—	Chas. H. Seely (Thos. L. Cheney)
1902—	Chas. H. Seely (John P. Cheney)
1903—	Chas. H. Seely (Harry H. Taylor)
1904—	S. H. Patterson (James E. Hewes)
1905—	W. K. Shepard (Roger H. Hovey)
1906—	R. D. Sanford (Carl E. Martin)
1907—	W. K. Shepard (E. Tredennick)
1908—	B. P. Merriman (Roger H. Hovey)
1909—	B. P. Merriman (Richard L. Jackson)
1910—	Roger H. Hovey (E. S. Parmelee)
1911—	C. G. Waldo, Jr. (Roger H. Hovey)
1912—	C. G. Waldo, Jr. (F. R. Cooley)
1913—	R. Abbott (H. J. Topping)
1914—	W. P. Seeley (W. F. Whitmore)
1915—	Hamilton K. Kerr (H. J. Topping)
1916—	Reginald M. Lewis (Samuel J. Graham)
1919—	Roger Hovey.

Roger Hovey of Shuttle Meadow Club defended his title as amateur champion of Connecticut in the annual state championship, held over the course of the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, in the last week of June, 1920. Mr. Hovey and W. Parker Seeley tied in the qualifying round, but Hovey won the play-off. R. M. Lewis of Greenlawn was runner-up for the championship, being defeated by Mr. Hovey, 5 and 4. The champion had the match well in hand throughout.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the annual championship for Connecticut women, played over the course of the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club, at New Britain, in June, Miss Georgianna Bishop won from Mrs. Herbert Shouse of the Farmington Country Club. Miss Bishop scored 94 for the eighteen holes of play and Mrs. Shouse 98. Mrs. Bryant H. Blood of the Hartford Golf Club turned in the best low net score of 85.

Shenecossett Tournament.

Harold Lake of the Harvard golf team, in the annual tournament of the Shenecossett Club at New London, Conn., won by 8 and 7 in thirty-six holes. The runner-up was Robinson Cook of Hartford, Conn. C. A. Griscom of the Yale team won the qualifying round.

Shenecossett Women's Tournament.

Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomet Country Club of Providence captured the trophy in the women's tournament of the Shenecossett Country Club of New London, Conn., by defeating Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, 2 up. In the semi-final Miss Rosenthal defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 1 up. Miss Collett and Mrs. Barlow tied for the qualifying medal with 86 each.

Race Brook Invitation Tournament.

S. H. Pierson of the Wee Burn Golf Club, in the annual invitation tournament of the Race Brook Country Club at New Haven, Conn., won with 157 for two days of competition, thirty-six holes medal play. R. D. Sanford of the Litchfield Country Club was runner-up with a total of 160.

RHODE ISLAND AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

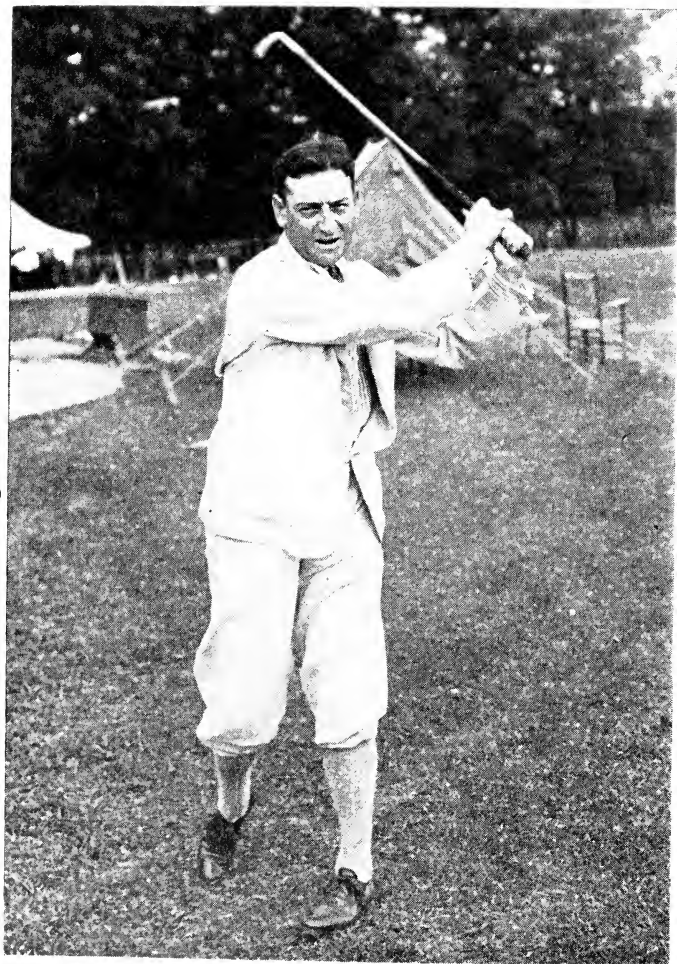
F. M. Hancock of the Metacomet Club won the Rhode Island amateur championship in a 36-hole competition over the Wannamoisett course by defeating J. A. Gammons of the Wannamoisett Club. Hancock's total for thirty-six holes was 160 and Gammons played in 165.

RHODE ISLAND WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The women's championship of Rhode Island was won by Miss Elizabeth Gordon of the Metacomet Club at the Rhode Island Country Club, by 3 and 2, from Miss Glenna Collett, also of the Metacomet Club. The greater experience of Miss Gordon over the runner-up, who is seventeen years of age, unquestionably was of assistance at the finish.

Isham Cup Tournament.

In the Isham Cup tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club, July 31, the play narrowed down to A. L. Walker, Jr., former intercollegiate champion, and Max Marston. Walker was the victor, 6 and 5, in thirty-six holes.



D. E. SAWYER,
Metropolitan Amateur Champion.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

Golf in the Middle States

METROPOLITAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1899—	H. M. Harriman, Garden City Golf Club
1900—	W. J. Travis, Nassau Country Club.
1901—	F. S. Douglas, Apawamis Club.
1902—	W. J. Travis, Tuxedo Golf Club.
1903—	F. S. Douglas, Deal Golf and Country Club.
1904—	H. Wilcox, Garden City Golf Club.
1905—	C. H. Seely, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906—	J. D. Travers, St. Andrews Golf Club.
1907—	J. D. Travers, Nassau Country Club.
1908—	C. H. Seely, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909—	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1910—	F. Herreshoff, Morris County Golf Club.
1911—	J. D. Travers, Garden City Golf Club.
1912—	J. D. Travers, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1913—	J. D. Travers, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1914—	Oswald Kirkby, Englewood Country Club.
1915—	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1916—	Oswald Kirkby, Nassau Country Club.
1919—	Oswald Kirkby, Brooklawn Country Club.

D. E. Sawyer, not long a resident of the Metropolitan district, formerly a rival of "Chick" Evans in Chicago, won the Metropolitan amateur championship in June over the course at Apawamis by 1 up in thirty-seven holes. Although both Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirkby, Metropolitan champions of the past, were in the competition, neither of them as much as finished in the final. Gardner White of the Nassau Club was runner-up to Sawyer.

The first hole at Apawamis is 375 yards, through a valley banked by rough at either side, with an uphill slope to the green. Playing it for the thirty-seventh, White got a par 4, but with a ten-foot putt to make, after a fine approach Sawyer had the pleasure of seeing the ball roll into the cup and receive the congratulations of his opponent and the gallery.

The new champion played with confidence from the start, feeling that he was in his best mood to do well. On the qualifying round he came through with a 71, leading all the field. The next best was Frank W. Dyer of Upper Montclair with 74.

In the second sixteen, J. Simpson Dean, Princeton, defeated H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 7 and 5. In the third sixteen, T. V. Birmingham, Wykagyl, won from E. H. Driggs, Jr., Engineers, 1 up. In the fourth sixteen, C. H. Brown, Hudson River, defeated A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 3 and 2. H. K. B. Davis and Ray W. Thompson, Engineers, won the team pairs match, 35.27—72. In medal play, handicap (gross), A. E. Kammer, Baltusrol, was 34.40—74; (net) William Reekie, Upper Montclair, 74—4.72; Ray Twyeffort, New York Golf Club, 83—11.72. Reekie won the play off.



MRS. QUENTIN F. FEITNER,
South Shore.
Metropolitan Champion.

Levick, N. Y., Photo.

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1900—	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. Ruth Underhill).
1901—	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. H. B. Ashmore).
1902—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss H. Hernandez).
1903—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss L. Vanderhoef).
1904—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Mrs. M. D. Patterson).
1905—	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss Gertrude Travers).
1906—	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1907—	Miss Georgianna M. Bishop (Miss Julia R. Mix).
1908—	Miss Georgianna M. Bishop (Mrs. L. W. Callan).
1909—	Miss Julia R. Mix (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1910—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss J. R. Mix).
1911—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. V. M. Earle).
1912—	Mrs. V. M. Earle (Miss Marion Hollins).
1913—	Miss Marion Hollins (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1914—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1915—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. J. E. Davis).
1916—	Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1917—	Mrs. W. A. Gavin (Mrs. Thomas Hucknall).
1918—	Mrs. L. C. Stockton (Red Cross Tournament).
1919—	Miss Marion Hollins, Arcola Country Club.

Over the course of the Greenwich Country Club in June, 1920, Mrs. Quentin Feitner of the South Shore Club won the Metropolitan women's championship from Miss Georgianna Bishop of Brooklawn. They contested for the same title in 1914 and 1916, and their third meeting had an ending similar to the other two. Mrs. Feitner's victory gave her the Metropolitan honors for the sixth time. As Miss Lillian Hyde she first began winning Metropolitan championships in 1910.

Mrs. Feitner played a wonderful game, especially toward the finish, and triumphed over Miss Bishop by the score of 2 and 1.

There were two "88's" for the medal score. They were made by Mrs. F. E. DuBois, Baltusrol, and Mrs. Charles M. Knight of Garden City. Mrs. Feitner defeated Mrs. Knight in the semi-finals.

METROPOLITAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1905—	Aleck Smith, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906—	George Low, Hollywood Golf Club.
1907—	No Tournament.
1908—	Jack Hobens, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909—	Aleck Smith, Wykagyl Country Club.
1910—	Aleck Smith, Deal Golf and Country Club.
1911—	Gilbert Nicholls, Englewood Country Club.
1912—	Tom McNamara, Apawamis Club.
1913—	Aleck Smith, Salisbury Links.
1914—	Macdonald Smith, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.
1915—	Gilbert Nicholls, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1916—	Walter C. Hagen, Garden City Golf Club.
1919—	Walter C. Hagen, North Shore Country Club.

While Walter C. Hagen was not as successful in the championship of Great Britain as he wished to be, he repeated in the Metropolitan open championship, winning the title for 1920 at Greenwich, Conn., over the course of the Greenwich Country Club.

Barnes made a glorious start. He completed the first eighteen holes in 69, one stroke better than par and two better than Hagen or Willie MacFar-

lane. In the second round Barnes had a 74, netting him 143 for the first half of the journey. Hagen fell back to 77, six strokes behind Barnes, and tied with Tom McNamara and Jack Forrester. MacFarlane was still on the top side with 73 for his score, one short of that of Barnes.

In the third round Hagen began to show the finishing strength which has been characteristic of his golf. Not only did he pick up his handicap of five strokes, but he had gained a lead over MacFarlane of two strokes. More than that, he was four strokes in front of Barnes. He made 69, equaling Barnes' record of the first day.

On the final round, at the last hole, Hagen lifted his ball to permit Tellier to putt from further away. With three feet to go, Hagen missed the putt when it came his turn, and Barnes, who had finished strong, was tied with him on total strokes. In the play-off, where Hagen always is strong, he defeated Barnes and held his title. The scores on the regular seventy-two holes of play follow:

Walter Hagen, New York...	148	144—292	Chris Shea, Trenton.....	157	155—312
Jim Barnes, Sunset Hill.....	143	149—292	Willie Maguire, Houston....	153	159—312
J. D. Edgar, Druid Hills.....	147	149—296	Charles Clarke, Engineers....	156	158—314
W. MacFarlane, Pt. Wash....	144	153—297	Alex. Gerard, Baltusrol.....	155	159—314
T. McNamara, Siwanoy.....	148	152—300	C. P. Betscher, Maryld C.C.	159	156—315
C. H. Hoffer, Philmont.....	149	151—300	George Sparling, Brooklawn.	159	156—315
I. Forrester, Meadow Brook.	148	153—301	G. Thompson, Mt. Vernon...	156	159—315
W. Reid, Wilmington, Del....	147	155—302	W. Braid, Upper Montclair..	157	159—316
E. French, Youngstown, O....	150	152—302	Fred Canausa, Oak Ridge....	160	157—317
J. Sylvester, St. Albans.....	151	151—302	Tom Mulgrew, Hackensack...	160	157—317
Jess Sweetser, Siwanoy.....	152	152—304	Joe Mitchell, Montclair.....	156	161—317
John Golden, Tuxedo.....	151	153—304	A. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	160	158—318
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale.....	154	151—305	Alex Campbell, Rockport.....	156	162—318
J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge....	151	154—305	Dan Mackie, Century.....	160	158—318
G. McLean, Great Neck.....	155	151—306	*T. D. Armour, Scotland.....	163	156—319
W. Leach, Merchantville.....	154	153—307	Hugh Clasby, Trenton.....	157	162—319
Eugene Sarazen, Ft. Wayne.	154	153—307	George Smith, unattached....	156	164—320
F. McNamara, Cherry Valley	155	152—307	Gordon Smith, Sunningdale..	160	161—321
C. Anderson, Laurence Park.	155	153—308	Nick de Mane, Huntington...	150	171—321
Alex Smith, Shenecossett....	152	156—308	E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonv'le	157	166—323
Pat O'Hara, Shackamaxon....	155	153—308	Arthur Beebe, West End....	161	163—324
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy.....	157	151—308	Frank Dowling, Scarsdale....	158	169—327
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn.....	152	157—309	Willie Gourlay, Suburban....	159	168—327
H. J. Topping, Greenwich....	157	153—310	J. Dante, Rockaway River...	162	166—328
A. Cluci, Weatogue.....	157	153—310	E. D. Newnham, Pine Orch.	163	165—328
Willie Ogg, Atlanta, Ga.....	159	151—310	John Druker, North Shore...	166	163—329
T. Harmon, Jr., Hud. Riv....	159	151—310	*R. L. Finkenstaedt, Col. C.C.	164	165—329
Jim Donaldson, Norwood.....	150	161—311	J. C. Dalgleish, Westfield...	165	167—332
Frank Hunt, Moshulu.....	158	153—311	George Jacobus, Ridgewood..	159	184—343
Art E. Reid, Ardsley.....	154	157—311			

*Amateur.

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1912—	Stuart Connolly, Plainfield Country Club.
1913—	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1914—	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1915—	Philip V. G. Carter, Garden City Golf Club.
1916—	Vincent K. Hilton, Garden City Golf Club.
1919—	Peter Harmon, Siwanoy Country Club.

The Metropolitan junior championship was captured by J. G. McMahon of the Sleepy Hollow Golf Club by 3 and 2 to go, after a stubborn battle against J. Leonard, a youth from the Shackamaxon Club. McMahon also won the medal round with a fine 77.

FATHER AND SON TOURNAMENT AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

For the annual Father and Son tournament, played over the Sleepy Hollow course, there were 244 entries. W. Rossiter Betts and W. Rossiter Betts, Jr., of Tuxedo, were winners by the narrow margin of one stroke with a total of 74. Two pairs were tied for second with 75. The leading scores follow:

W. Rossiter Betts and W. Rossiter Betts, Jr., Tuxedo.....	85-12, 74
R. P. C. Sanderson and Richard Sanderson, Upper Montclair.....	85-10, 75
Frank J. Helmie and Edward H. Helmie, Mahopac.....	89-14, 75
Cornelius S. Lee and Cornelius S. Lee, Jr., Tuxedo.....	91-14, 77
Lewis H. Lapham and Roger D. Lapham, Blind Brook.....	87-10, 77
A. L. Pierson and Charles L. Pierson, Essex Fells.....	91-14, 77
Wilson Kinnear and Lawrence W. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow.....	84-6, 78
J. H. Wells and T. R. Wells, Yountakah.....	98-20, 78
G. G. Ackerson and G. G. Ackerson, Jr., Hackensack.....	96-18, 78
Charles G. Waldo and G. Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn.....	78-0, 78
Charles R. Jung and Harold F. Jung, Mahopac.....	99-20, 79
A. C. Fetterolf and C. M. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair.....	88-9, 79
William L. Colt and Leonard B. Colt, Sleepy Hollow.....	93-14, 79
G. C. Platt and Gardiner Platt, Montclair.....	97-18, 79
Jonathan T. Lanman and Ludlow T. Lanman, Rockaway Hunt.....	104-25, 79
C. A. Newkirk and G. A. Newkirk, Hackensack.....	104-25, 79
T. K. Lomas and T. K. Lomas, Jr., Scottish-American.....	93-14, 79

SENIORS' TOURNAMENT AT APAWAMIS.

Hugh Halsell of Dallas, Tex., won the championship of the United States Seniors at Apawamis, September 17. His score for the two days' play was 162, 80 on the first day and 82 on the second day. By some it was thought to be the best score ever made in competition by a man who had passed his fifty-seventh birthday. His excellent play would have given him a chance to qualify in the fast company of the amateur tournament. The scores made by each class in the second section are as follows:

CLASS A (55 TO 59 YEARS).

George C. Howell, Baltusrol.....	186-32, 154
A. C. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair.....	181-22, 159
G. Van Keuren, Englewood.....	183-24, 159
Lorenzo Daniels, Richmond Country.....	191-32, 159
Hugh Halsell, Dallas, Tex.....	162-1, 162
H. S. Redfield, Hartford.....	175-12, 163
Frank M. Clute, Garden City.....	187-24, 163
W. B. Pratt, Colonia.....	200-36, 164
Sidmon McHie, Englewood.....	176-12, 164
George C. Austin, Englewood.....	190-34, 165
L. M. Dennis, Ithaca.....	180-24, 165
E. J. Freedman, Wykagyl.....	206-40, 166
A. H. Wright, Baltusrol.....	218-50, 168
Jerome A. Peck, Apawamis.....	181-12, 169

CLASS B (60 TO 64 YEARS).

Robert H. Tremain, Ithaca.....	191-30, 161
Martin Carey, Apawamis.....	182-20, 162
A. Ledoux, Scarsdale.....	202-38, 164
Charles Cooper, Garden City.....	193-28, 165
L. H. Vories, Arcola.....	192-24, 168
E. A. Young, Wykagyl.....	216-18, 168
George Ryall, Glen Ridge.....	209-60, 169
E. W. Parker, Chevy Chase.....	209-40, 169
D. L. Elmendorf, Arcola.....	207-36, 171
J. A. Tedford, Apawamis.....	211-40, 171
George F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley.....	205-32, 173
W. N. Xavier, Wykagyl.....	212-36, 176
Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., Overbrook.....	217-40, 177

CLASS C (65 TO 69 YEARS).

John H. Boyce, Fox Hills.....	192—36, 156
D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy.....	202—40, 162
H. M. Adams, Nassau.....	193—30, 163
Colin C. Bell, Brae Burn.....	194—28, 166
M. E. Haviland, Garden City.....	212—44, 168
T. B. Boyd, Algonquin.....	196—28, 168
Joseph J. Smith, Oakley.....	206—38, 168
D. S. White, Atlantic City.....	205—36, 169
David Strachan, Glen Ridge.....	213—44, 169
W. H. Canterbury, Crow Point.....	203—32, 171
Herman Wendell, St. David's.....	186—12, 174

CLASS D (70 YEARS AND OVER).

A. S. Nichols, Arcola.....	199—40, 159
George Wright, Wollaston.....	193—30, 163
Thomas H. Gray, Woodland.....	205—40, 165
Col. B. Arnold, Cincinnati.....	211—44, 167
L. K. Passmore, Huntingdon Valley.....	208—40, 168
W. T. Dunmore, Yahnundasis.....	213—44, 169
Morton Alden, Wollaston.....	220—50, 170
Dr. W. S. Worthington, Forest Hill.....	219—40, 179
J. B. Carrington, New Haven.....	220—40, 180
J. R. Gilkeson, Leicester.....	197—16, 181
W. R. Peters, Nassau.....	228—40, 188
J. L. Porter, Greenwich.....	241—52, 189
Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson, New Brunswick.....	254—60, 194

UNITED STATES vs. CANADA.

The annual match between teams of players chosen from the United States and Canada was played over the course of the Engineers' Country Club, Roslyn, N. Y., September 5. The team of United States golfers won by 10 1-2 matches to 4 1-2. Two surprises of the tournament were the defeat of R. A. Gardner by G. S. Lyon, the "grand old man in golf" of Canada, who won, 1 up, and the defeat of Francis Ouimet by W. B. McLuckie, 3 and 1. C. B. Grier, the Canadian amateur champion, was defeated by S. Davidson Herron, 4 and 3.

In the foursomes the United States won four of the five matches and in the twosomes 6 1-2 to Canada's 3 1-2. The Oswald Kirkby-Seymour Lyon encounter, the latter a son of the famous George S., ended all square. It was the fifth international meeting of the series and proved once again that intense excitement and rivalry exist. In 1898, 1899 and 1900 the first three meetings were held, America winning all of them. Then there was a lapse of nineteen years before the fourth of the series was played. This was last season at Hamilton, Ont., when the States' team won by 12 to 3.

SINGLES.

UNITED STATES.	CANADA.
S. D. Herron.... 1	C. B. Grier..... 0
Francis Ouimet... 0	W. McLuckie.... 1
Chick Evans.... 1	G. H. Turpin.... 0
R. A. Gardner.... 0	G. S. Lyon..... 1
R. T. Jones.... 0	F. Thompson.... 1
M. R. Marston... 1	W. J. Thompson.. 0
Oswald Kirkby... 1	Seymour Lyon... 1
G. W. White.... 1	F. G. Hoblitzel.. 0
J. G. Anderson... 1	Fritz Martin.... 0
W. C. Fownes, Jr. 1	Norman Scott.... 0
Total 6½	Total 3½

FOURSOMES.

UNITED STATES.	CANADA.
Evans-Gardner... 1	Grier-Turpin 0
Herron-Kirkby... 1	G. S. Lyon-W. J. Thompson 0
Ouimet-Fownes.. 1	S. Lyon-F. Thompson.. 0
Jones-Anderson .. 1	McLuckie-Martin 0
White-Marston... 0	Hoblitzel-Scott... 1
Total 4	Total 1
Grand total... 10½	Grand total... 4½

Staten Island Championship.

W. H. Follett won the championship of Staten Island, October 17, over the course of the Fox Hills Golf Club, by defeating S. V. D. Bowers, 8 up and 6 to play. On the eighteenth hole Follett was 1 up and Bowers fell off badly in the afternoon round.

Fox Hills Tournament.

A. C. Perry won the championship of the Fox Hills Golf Club by defeating Roy Barnhill, 3 and 2. Barnhill defeated G. G. Baxter in the first round on the twenty-fourth green. In the second round he was forced to go to the twenty-third hole to defeat A. H. Follett.

Fox Hills Invitation Tournament.

A. C. Perry of the Fox Hills Golf Club defeated J. D. Newman, of the same club, by 2 up, June 20. W. E. Donohue of the Shackamaxon Club won the qualifying medal with 74. Par for the course is 73. Donohue was put out in the first round of match play.

Westchester County Tournament.

The annual Westchester County tournament was renewed in 1920 over the course of the Dunwoodie Golf Club. J. S. Worthington was winner over Walter E. Purcell of Dunwoodie, 5 and 4. John G. Anderson and C. H. Paul, the latter the Gedney Farms champion, tied in medal play for the qualifying round. In the play-off Anderson made the capital score of 69, two strokes under par, setting a new amateur record for the course.

Westchester County Open Tournament.

The Westchester County Open Golf Association held its first tourney over the course at Gedney Farms in July, 1920. Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy was the winner. Thirty-six holes were played. Kerrigan made 70 in the first eighteen and 73 in the second eighteen, a total of 143. Arthur Reid of Ardsley finished second with 149. Others in the first ten were: Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 150; John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 151; Fred Canausa, Oak Ridge, 152; Tom Harmon, Hudson River, 152; Peter Harmon, Hudson River, 152; Frank E. Hunt, Mosholu, 152; Tom McNamara, 152; J. S. Worthington (amateur), 152.

Westchester Junior Championship.

In the first competition for juniors in the Westchester section of New York, John MacMahon defeated Willis G. Jones at the thirty-seventh hole. Jones was runner-up in the interscholastic championship. MacMahon is affiliated with the Sleepy Hollow Club.



(1) I. F. W. Kennedy, New York; 2, Bert Way, professional; 3, H. B. Martin, New York, golf enthusiast and prominent sport writer. (2) Seymour Dunn, professional at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. (3) Bonner Miller, St. Louis, President Missouri State Golf Association.

Westchester-Long Island Women's Team Match.

Over the Nassau Country Club links, May 19, the women's team of Long Island golfers defeated the team of Westchester women golfers. Players and points are as follows:

LONG ISLAND.		WESTCHESTER.	
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire.....	3	Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford.....	0
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock..	0	Mrs. A. A. Rossin, Century.....	0
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock....	3	Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview.....	0
Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Flushing.....	0	Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie.....	0
Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Engineers.....	3	Mrs. S. Cahn, Century.....	0
Mrs. H. Curtis, Piping Rock.....	3	Miss Molly Conroy, Fox Hills.....	0
Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock.....	3	Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley.....	0
Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock... 0		Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County	1
Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau....	3	Mrs. Steel, Scarsdale.....	0
Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau.....	2	Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills.....	0
Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Piping Rock.....	2	Mrs. M. S. De Costa, Dunwoodie.....	0
Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Piping Rock....	3	Mrs. Eugene Benjamin, Century.....	0
Mrs. G. F. Baker, Jr., Piping Rock... 0		Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood..	1
Mrs. Charles Fair, Piping Rock.....	1	Miss Margaret Wolfe, Sunningdale....	0
Mrs. H. C. Martin, Nassau.....	3	Mrs. Milroy, Apawamis.....	0
Total	29	Total	2

Piping Rock Invitation Tournament.

Gardiner White, runner-up for the Metropolitan championship, defeated John Stearns, 3 and 2, in the Piping Rock invitation tournament. In the semi-finals Mr. White defeated Tom Armour of Scotland, 5 and 3. John Stearns and Hamilton Kerr were tied for the medal with 76.

New York Athletic Club Tournament.

Harold V. Richards won the championship of the New York Athletic Club over the course of the Garden City Country Club by defeating L. A. Hamilton of the National Links, 5 and 4. The qualifying medal was won by A. E. Ranney of Greenwich.

Garden City Invitation Tournament.

In the Garden City invitation tournament, played May 20-22, Grant A. Peacock, Cherry Valley, defeated Hamilton K. Kerr, Garden City, 2 and 1, for the Garden City Cup. J. Simpson Dean, H. K. B. Davis and H. P. Bingham tied in the qualifying round with 164 each. C. J. Sullivan, Garden City, defeated George T. Brokaw, Nassau, 1 up, for the Hempstead Cup; T. W. Potter, Westchester, defeated J. K. Van Vranken, Cherry Valley, 3 and 2, for the Mineola Cup.

Nassau Country Club Invitation Tournament.

J. Wood Platt of North Hills won the Nassau Country Club's invitation tournament by 1 up, thirty-seven holes. The runner-up was Thomas D. Armour of Scotland. The latter was 1 up at the turn. Going to the last hole Armour was still 1 up. This hole was won by Platt with a 4 to his rival's 6, and on the extra hole Platt sunk a 25-foot putt for a birdie 3. That was too much for Armour to overcome. Armour won the qualifying round with 76.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT.

The interscholastic title was won over the course of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Gove, May 17-19, by Henry Gassoway Davis, 3d, of Hill School, by 2 up, from Willis G. Jones, Tome School. In the team match Hill School won with 371, Tome was second with 375, and Lawrenceville third with 392.

Lido Invitation Tournament.

In the first tournament over the new Lido course, William M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, New Jersey champion, defeated Gardiner W. White of Nassau. Reekie was dormie 5 on the thirteenth hole and won the match on the next with a par 3 against 4.

Siwanoy Invitation Tournament.

Charles H. Paul of Gedney Farms won the Siwanoy Country Club invitation tournament from Ray Thompson of the Engineers' Club, 5 up and 4 to play. In the semi-finals he defeated Lester Conley, whose qualifying score of 73 was dormie above that of Paul. Jesse Sweetser, intercollegiate champion, was medalist.

Country Club of Buffalo Invitation Tournament.

J. Simpson Dean, Princeton team captain, won the invitation tournament of the Country Club of Buffalo by defeating W. H. Gardner of the Buffalo Club, 8 and 7.

Hagen Won Open at Syracuse.

In the two days' open invitation meet of the Bellevue Country Club at Syracuse, N. Y., Hagen won with a total of 293 for seventy-two holes. He was eight strokes below Pat Doyle and Pat O'Hara, who were tied for second place.

Victory Cup Tournament.

The second annual competition for the Victory Cup was held in July, 1920, over the course of the Wykagyl Country Club, and the cup was won by Jesse W. Sweetser. He had low qualifying score of 75, and in the final defeated John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, 3 and 2.

Cherry Valley Invitation Tournament.

Alfred S. Bourne of the National Links won the invitation tournament of the Cherry Valley Club at Garden City, L. I., in September, from Grant Peacock. They finished the first nine holes of the final round even. Bourne won the first four holes turning for home and halved the fourteenth and fifteenth to end the match. Peacock won the qualifying medal with a card of 74.

Sleepy Hollow Invitation Tournament.

Frank W. Dyer of Upper Montclair won the cup in the Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament, July 3, by defeating Gardiner W. White of Nassau, 2 and 1. Dyer also won the qualifying round with 74.

NEW JERSEY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900—	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1901—	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1902—	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1903—	M. M. Michael, Yountakah Golf Club
1904—	Murray Olyphant, Englewood Golf Club
1905—	John M. Ward, Montclair Golf Club
1906—	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1907—	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1908—	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1909—	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1910—	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1911—	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1912—	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1913—	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1914—	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1915—	Max R. Marston, Baltusrol Golf Club
1916—	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1919—	Max R. Marston, Deal Golf Club.

Neither Max Marston, nor Kirkby, nor Travers won the championship of New Jersey for 1920. The title passed to W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, June 5, at the Arcola Country Club. The morning round ended with Reekie 2 up. Dyer, the runner-up, started the last round by losing his ball on the first hole. He was finally beaten, 7 up and 5 to play. Reekie went to the front on the twelfth hole, never to be caught again. Reekie also won the qualifying round.

New Jersey Junior Championship.

In the second annual junior championship of New Jersey, over the Hackensack Golf Club links, J. J. Leonard of Shackamaxon won the title and had low qualifying score. The medal was won with 78, one stroke better than that of Stephen Berrien of Upper Montclair, and in match play he defeated Charlie Pierson of Montclair by 4 and 2.

New Jersey Caddy Championship.

From seventy-three entries, representing nineteen clubs, Dan Williams of Shackamaxon won the annual state caddy championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association over the course of the Cranford Club. In the regulation thirty-six holes of play Williams tied with Howard Coyle of Englewood at 156. In the play-off at six holes Williams won by three strokes. In the team competition Baltusrol won with 666 for thirty-six holes. The team was composed of G. Murray, Joseph Piano and Tony Dante. Mountain Ridge was second with 670; Essex County and Deal tied with 684 for third place. The best individual rounds were by Joe Anastasia of Deal and Charles Luhr of Essex, with 76 each. Seventeen rounds were under 80, although the course measures more than 6,500 yards.

New Jersey-New York Team Match.

The long-heralded match between teams of New Jersey and New York golfers was played over the course of the Englewood Country Club, May 19, resulting in a victory for the New Jersey team. The players and scores are as follows:

NEW JERSEY.			NEW YORK.		
Kirkby	1	Fenn	1	Anderson	0
Travers	1	Proal	0	Sawyer	0
Kammer	1	Lansing	0	Conley	0
Reekie	1	Eddy	1	Reid	0
Dean	0	Coxe	1	Benton	1
Dyer	1	Rice	1	Paul	0
Turrell	0	Gwaltney	1	L. Maxwell	1
Pfeil	0	Barrow	0	Worthington	1
C. Maxwell	0			Mundy	1
		Total	10		
				Total	7

Lakewood Thanksgiving Tournament.

William Reekie of Upper Montclair, a veteran of the old Twenty Club of Edinburgh, Scotland, won the Thanksgiving tournament of the Lakewood Country Club, which was revived in 1920. He defeated Gardiner W. White of the Nassau Country Club, 2 up and 1 to play. Reekie holds the New Jersey State championship and won the first invitation tournament played over the new Lido links. By defeating White he took the rubber from him in three interesting matches. The first was over the National Links in August, where he lost to White in the semi-final. He defeated him at Lido and won from him the second time at Lakewood. It was the first tournament over the Lakewood course since its reconstruction. C. J. Dunphy, Woodland, and F. W. Knight, Whitemarsh, tied for the medal.

Atlantic City Spring Tournament.

Maurice Risley of the Atlantic City (N. J.) Country Club won the annual spring tournament by 4 up and 3 to play from W. E. Donohue of Shackamaxon. The latter defeated J. Wood Platt of Philadelphia in the semi-final by 2 up, after having been 3 down at one stage of the match. Dr. A. T. Haight of Belleclair won the qualifying medal with 79.

Atlantic City Autumn Tournament.

J. Wood Platt of North Hills won the annual autumn tournament at Atlantic City, October 23, by defeating Maurice Risley, champion of the Country Club of Atlantic City, 4 and 3. Platt also won the qualifying round with 74, which was a record of two strokes for the reconstructed course. Platt's victory was unexpected, as Risley for years had been very strong over the course.

Morris County Invitation Tournament.

In the September invitation tournament of the Morris County Golf Club, Bobby Jones of Atlanta won the medal with low qualifying score of 74, seven strokes better than Cyril Tolley, the British champion, who finished second with 79. In subsequent match play Jones defeated Gardiner White, 1 up; G. C. Greenway, 6 and 5, and Reginald M. Lewis, in the final, 2 up. In the special competition for veterans who took part in the amateur championship at Morris County in 1898, Finlay S. Douglas repeated his victory of that year with a best card of 83. This was two strokes better than that of Walter J. Travis.

Arcola Club Tournament.

William M. Reekie, champion of New Jersey, won the Arcola tournament by 10 and 9 from G. A. Hobart of Arcola. In the semi-finals Reekie defeated Tom Armour of Scotland by 4 and 3. R. N. B. Fay of Springfield, Mass., won the medal with 79, eight strokes over par.

Deal Golf Club Invitation Tournament.

The winner of the Deal Golf Club invitation tournament was J. J. Kane of Newark. He defeated Frank W. Dyer, runner-up in the New Jersey State championship, in the semi-final by 1 up, and in the final he won from Herbert C. Buchanan of Shackamaxon by 2 and 1. Dyer and Percy Kendall tied in the qualifying round.

PENNSYLVANIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1909—	H. B. McFarland (A. W. Tillinghast)
1910—	W. C. Fownes, Jr.
1911—	Henry Heyburn (W. L. Thompson)
1912—	W. C. Fownes (G. A. Ormiston)
1913—	W. C. Fownes (H. B. McFarland)
1914—	H. W. Croft (J. B. Crookston)
1915—	F. W. Dyer (E. M. Byers)
1916—	W. C. Fownes (J. B. Crookston)

S. Davidson Herron won the amateur championship of Pennsylvania over the course of the Oakmont Country Club, at Pittsburgh, by 5 and 3, from Max Marston. Herron also won the qualifying round.

PENNSYLVANIA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1912—	Tom Anderson (Norman Clark)
1913—	Jas. Thomson (Fred McLeod)
1914—	Macdonald Smith (Jock Hutchison)
1915—	Thomas Anderson (E. W. Loos)
1916—	Jock Hutchison (J. B. Crookston*)

* Amateur.

Emil Loeffler, former caddy and groundkeeper for the Oakmont Club of Pittsburgh, won the open championship of Pennsylvania at Oakmont with a total of 150. The last nine holes were played in 36, one under par, giving him a total of 73 for the round. Loeffler is a war veteran and always has been a good golfer, with a tendency to slight unsteadiness.



MRS. RONALD H. BARLOW, Levick, N. Y., Photo.
Merion.
Women's Eastern Champion for the fifth time.

LESLEY CUP TEAM MATCHES.

In the annual matches for the Lesley Cup, which were played in September over the course of the Merion Cricket Club, Merion, Pa., the Pennsylvania golfers retained their title to the trophy. S. Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh, former amateur champion, led the Pennsylvania team. Only nine players of the New York team put in an appearance and Cornelius J. Sullivan, president of the Metropolitan Golf Association, kindly volunteered to play that the match might not go by default against New York. The scores in all the matches resulted as follows:

SINGLES.		SINGLES.	
New York.	Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.	New York.
Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.
Peter Harmon... 0	Francis Ouimet... 1	S. D. Herron... 1	Oswald Kirkby... 0
Jesse Sweetser... 1	F. J. Wright, Jr. 0	W. C. Fownes, Jr. 0	J. Sweetser... 1
Oswald Kirkby... 0	Jesse Guilford... 1	M. Marston... 1	R. M. Lewis... 0
R. M. Lewis... 0	T. M. Claflin... 1	J. W. Platt... 1	G. W. White... 0
G. W. White... 1	P. W. Whitmore 0	Norman Maxwell 0	F. W. Dyer... 1
F. W. Dyer... 1	F. M. Newton... 0	G. Hoffner... 1	J. G. Anderson... 0
J. G. Anderson... 1	Ray Gorton... 0	F. S. Kemble... 0	A. F. Kammer... 1
A. F. Kammer... 1	Parker Schofield. 0	W. H. Reynolds. 0	P. Harmon... 1
A. L. Walker, Jr. 0	W. C. Chick... 1	M. M. Jack... 1	G. A. Peacock... 0
C. J. Sullivan... 0	R. W. Brown... 1	L. M. Washburn. 0	A. L. Walker, Jr. 1
Total 5	Total 5	Total 5	Total 5
FOURSOMES.		FOURSOMES.	
Sullivan-Harmon. 0	Ouimet-Guilford.. 1	Marston-Fownes. 1	Lewis-Kirkby ... 0
And'son-Sweetser 1	Wright-Schof'ld.. 0	Hoffner-Platt ... 0	And'son-Sweetser 1
White-Dyer 1	Gorton-Newton... 0	Herron-Ormiston. 0	White-Dyer 1
Lewis-Kirkby ... 1	Whitmore-Brown 0	Maxwell-Rey'lds. 1	Harmon-Peacock. 0
Kammer-Walker. 0	Claflin-Chick ... 1	Jack-Kemble ... 1	Kammer-Walker. 0
Total 3	Total 2	Total 3	Total 2
Grand total.... 8	Grand total.... 7	Grand total.... 8	Grand total.... 7

EASTERN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Winner.
1906—Miss Fanny Osgood, 178	
1907—Miss Mary B. Adams, 189	
1908—Miss Fanny Osgood, 171	
1909—Miss Mary B. Adams, 185	
1910—Miss Fanny Osgood, 175	
1911—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 272 *	

* Played 54 holes.

Year.	Winner.
1912—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 261 *	
1913—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 296 *	
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, 172	
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	
1916—Mrs. W. J. Gavin, 266 *	
1919—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 177	

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club won for the fifth time in June, 1920, the Eastern women's championship over the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. With rounds of 87 and 83, she turned in a total of 170 for thirty-six holes, three strokes better than Mrs. W. A. Gavin of New York, the runner-up. Quite every star player of the East was represented. There were some players of prominence who were still abroad, among them Miss Hollins. At the end of the first day's play Mrs. Barlow was in the lead, two strokes better than Mrs. Gavin, while Miss Elizabeth Gordon of Providence, R. I., was two strokes behind Mrs. Gavin.

At the thirteenth hole on the second round, Mrs. Barlow was still two in the lead. She reached the home hole with a lead of three strokes, and with a par 3 needed to give her a split with the women's record for the course,

held conjointly at 81 by Mrs. Vanderbeck and Miss Caverly, she took 5 for the hole. Those who finished 195 or better for thirty-six holes are as follows:

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion...	87	83—170	Miss G. Collett, Metacomet....	96	96 192
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Belleclaire	89	84—173	Miss M. Curtis, Essex County	100	93—193
Miss Eliz. Gordon, Metacomet	91	90—181	Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Hunt.Val.	92	102—194
Mrs. C. Knight, Garden City..	93	92—185	Mrs. C. F. Fox, Hunt. Valley.	95	99—194
Miss H. Curtis, Essex County.	96	89—185	Miss F. Griscom, Phila. Cr....	103	92—195
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenw'h	98	89—187	Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Baltusrol.	98	97—195
Miss May Bell, Phila. Cricket	95	94—189	Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley.....	97	98—195
Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bala....	92	98—190			

GRISCOM CUP COMPETITION.

- Year. Winner and Where Held.
- 1902—Boston, Baltusrol Golf Club
 - 1903—Boston, Country Club, Brookline
 - 1904—Boston, Phila. Cricket Club
 - 1905—New York, Morris County Golf Club
 - 1906—Phila., Nassau Country Club
 - 1907—Boston, Country Club, Atlantic City
 - 1908—Boston, Oakley Country Club, Mass.
 - 1909—New York, Baltusrol Golf Club

- Year. Winner and Where Held.
- 1910—Boston, Huntingdon Valley
 - 1911—Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
 - 1912—Phila., Philadelphia Cricket Club
 - 1913—Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
 - 1914—Phila., Greenwich Country Club
 - 1915—Phila., Merion Cricket Club
 - 1916—New York, Essex Country Club.
 - 1919—New York

The Philadelphia team won the Griscom Cup from the New York and Massachusetts women at the annual match, which was held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The Philadelphia players defeated Boston, 10 to 5, and New York, 9 to 6. New York won from Boston, 10 to 5. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of New York, who finished second to Mrs. R. H. Barlow in the Women's Eastern Association championship, drew the satisfaction of turning the tables on the Merion star in the New York-Philadelphia meeting, winning 2 and 1. She also subdued Miss Harriot Curtis, the Boston champion, by the same score.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon of Metacomet, affiliated with the Boston district in these team matches, who was runner-up to Miss Curtis for the Boston title and who played second position on the Boston team, won both of her matches. She defeated Miss May Bell, the Philadelphia champion, 3 and 2. In the New York-Boston meeting, she defeated Miss Georgianna Bishop, former national champion, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia, was another to win both of her matches. Meeting the New York team, she defeated Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, herself a former national champion, 1 up. Against Boston, Mrs. Fox emerged a 5 and 4 winner over Miss Margaret Curtis, another former national champion.

Extra holes were required in several matches for a decision. The meeting between Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of New York and Mrs. E. G. Betz of Philadelphia was especially notable in this respect, requiring twenty-three holes to land the former the winner.

Philadelphia Interclub Championship.

The Merion Cricket Club golf team for the second year in succession won the interclub championship from the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, July 10. The victory was gained by 21 1-4 points to 12 1-2 points. The big surprise of the competition was the overwhelming defeat of J. Wood Platt by Max Marston, the latter finishing 13 holes up. Dwight Armstrong subsequently defeated Marston by five holes.

Philadelphia District Championship.

J. Wood Platt won the title of Philadelphia District champion from George Hoffner of Bala in the annual tournament of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club in the last week of June. H. H. Francine, a former champion, was runner-up. Platt won by 8 and 6. Paul Tewkesbury and Fred W. Knight tied for the qualifying round and in the play-off Knight was the winner.

Philadelphia City Championship.

John Wood Platt, North Hills, won the city championship of Philadelphia, June 26, over the Huntingdon Valley links by defeating Horace Francine, 8 up and 6 to play.

Philadelphia Open Championship.

The open championship of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, played in June, 1920, on the course of the Atlantic Country Club, was won by Frank McNamara, Cherry Valley, with 294 for seventy-two holes. Tom McNamara of the Siwanoy Club was tied for third with Pat O'Hara, with a total of 300. George Fotheringham of the Richmond County Country Club was second with 296.

Philadelphia Junior Championship.

R. Kent Hanson of the Cedarbrook Country Club won the Philadelphia junior championship over the course of the Old York Road Country Club by 5 and 3 from G. Warren Stevenson of the home club. Hanson also won the qualifying round with 83.

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1897—	Miss Davis (18 holes medal play).
1898—	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1899—	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. W. M. Gorham).
1900—	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1901—	Miss Sophie Starr (Miss E. F. Cassatt).
1902—	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1903—	Mrs. T. W. Reath, Jr. (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1904—	Miss A. F. McNeely (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1905—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1906—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss F. C. Griscom).
1907—	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1908—	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss E. G. Hood).
1909—	Miss E. Noblet (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1910—	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1911—	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1912—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1913—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss E. Noblet).
1914—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1915—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Catherine Davis).
1916—	Miss Mildred Caverly (Mrs. George S. Munson).
1917—	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss Eleanor T. Chandler).
1918—	Miss Mildred Caverly (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1919—	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Mildred Caverly).

Miss May Bell won the Philadelphia women's championship for her first time. The tournament was held at the Merion Cricket Club. For six years

she had qualified annually. She defeated both Mrs. Caleb Fox and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow. Mrs. Fox was the runner-up and lost to Miss Bell by 4 up and 3 to play.

Shawnee Open Tournament.

In the open tournament at Shawnee, Pa., July 20 and 21, Jim Barnes of Sunset Hill was the winner with a total of 287. Ted Ray was the runner-up. It was the English golfer's first tournament play after arriving in the United States. Harry Vardon did not play because of injury to one of his thumbs. For the first eighteen holes Barnes was held even by Harry Hampton of Richmond, each scoring a 72. Ray and Louis Tellier were second with 73. At the end of thirty-six holes Barnes had a lead of 1 over the field, George McLean of Great Neck being the runner-up due to a 71 in the afternoon. In the third round Barnes made 71 and finished the fourth with a total for two days of 287 for the seventy-two holes. The first ten scores of the match follow:

Jim Barnes, Sunset Hill.....	144	143—287	John Golden, Tuxedo.....	151	148—299
Ted Ray, Oxy, England.....	147	146—293	Louis Tellier, Brae Burn....	148	152—300
Pat O'Hara, Shackamaxon...	153	144—297	George McLean, Great Neck..	145	155—300
Harry Hampton, Richmond..	146	151—297	W. MacFarlane, Pt. Wash..	150	151—301
William Leach, Merchantville	146	152—298	Tom McNamara, Siwanoy....	149	152—301

Shawnee Invitation Tournament.

Maurice Risley won the Shawnee invitation tournament from J. Wood Platt, August 7, by 2 and 1. One feature of the tournament was when Frank Sheble of the Shawnee-on-the-Delaware Club won the sixteenth, which is a water hole, in 1.

Shawnee Invitation Tournament.

At Shawnee, Thomas D. Armour, the Scotch amateur, won his first American tournament. The medal round was won by Ray Thompson of the Engineers' Club, and it so happened that Thompson and Armour made the fight in the finals. Thompson lost to Armour, 2 down, the last four holes being halved.

Women's Invitation at Shawnee-on-Delaware.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia won the Women's invitation over the course at Shawnee-on-Delaware by 7 and 6. The runner-up was Mrs. Charles A. Knight of Garden City. Mrs. Barlow's score was but one stroke short of the course record for women.

Bala Invitation Tournament.

With more than two hundred entrants, J. Wood Platt won the annual Bala invitation tournament from W. H. Reynolds by 6 and 4. In the second round Fred Knight of Whitmarsh went out in 34 and returned in 35 for what is reputed to be the record of the course, as no other 69 could be recalled.

Geist Cup Tournament.

The medal in the annual Geist Cup tournament over the Whitemarsh course, Philadelphia, was won in September by Spencer Jones with 74. In the final round of match play, Spencer Jones was defeated by Morris Jones—they are not related—by 2 up and 1 to play.

North Hills Invitation Tournament.

Almost all of the honors of the North Hills Club's invitation tournament fell to J. Wood Platt. He won the qualifying round with 80, W. U. Dewees finishing second with 81. In the final round of match play he defeated George Hoffner, the district champion, 2 and 1. In the semi-final he won from Tom Collins, a clubmate, on the twentieth hole.

Lynnewood Hall Cup.

George Rotan of Pine Valley won the Lynnewood Hall Cup over the Huntingdon Valley course by 4 and 3. The runner-up was J. Simpson Dean of Princeton. W. H. Gardner of Buffalo made a 69 on the second round of the qualifying test. This broke the course record. He made the first round in 78, giving him low qualifying score with 147. Gardner also won from Max Marston in the second round after twenty-two holes.

Berthellyn Cup.

Miss Alexa Stirling defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin of New York City, 3 and 2, in the final round for the Berthellyn Cup, which was played over the course of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Miss Stirling was 1 down at the turn, but won the tenth and eleventh holes and was never headed after that. She finished her golf season without losing a match, a feat that never has been accomplished before in this country by a woman.

GOLF IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY WILLIAM A. WHITE.

Western Pennsylvania experienced a capital golf year in 1920. Nine major tournaments were played in that territory, including the State and Western Pennsylvania amateur and open tournaments. A new champion was crowned in each title event.

Emil Loeffler, a world war veteran, who was wounded overseas—the greenskeeper at Oakmont Country Club—rose to his greatest golfing height during the season and won both the State and Western Pennsylvania open titles, the former over his home course and the latter over the Allegheny Country Club course. S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont, though defeated for the national amateur title earlier in the season, won the State amateur title. In addition he was medalist in the title tourney, runner-up in the open tourney, runner-up in the Allegheny invitation tourney and medalist and winner at the Field Club's invitation event.



WILLIAM A. WHITE.

Joseph I. Crawford, Stanton Heights Golf Club, a player with wonderful natural ability but with little opportunity for play, distanced the field in the Western Pennsylvania amateur tourney and won by defeating Frank Nash, Sewickley Y.M.C.A.

The state tourneys furnished the big attractions of the season, though neither Pat Grant nor George Hoffner, champions in their respective classes, appeared to defend their titles. Loeffler, in winning the open title, which Hoffner had held, so far distanced the field that it was only a question of how many strokes he would be ahead of the runner-up. He finished the thirty-six holes with a birdie 4, which gave him 150 for the day, ten strokes better than the three who divided honors for second place.

Both Max R. Marston and Herron, who contested for the title in the amateur event, disposed of their opponents with ease to the final round, where Herron, in true championship form, had little trouble to win.

The Cambridge Springs and Bedford Springs tournaments drew fields larger than ever, and the courses were so crowded that it was with difficulty that play was completed. This was also true of the Field Club invitation tournament, which shattered all Western Pennsylvania records for entries.

Many young players stepped to the fore. Crawford, the new West Penn leader, excelled, though he has been a figure in tournament play for several seasons. C. E. Kaufmann, Edgewood Country Club, looms up as a new star by virtue of leading the field in the qualifying round of the West Penn amateur tourney, his medal of 144 being one of the best scores ever returned in a title event. Kaufmann has been out of the caddy ranks but a short time and first qualified in the State amateur tourney. "Jimmy" Fry, winner of the Cambridge tournament, and Greer McIlvaine, who led the field at Bedford, are young players whose futures seem promising.

William C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, former amateur champion, demonstrated that he is still to be reckoned with in title play. Starting the season by defeating Herron in the Allegheny invitation he played a remarkable game to the National event, where he not only qualified but played his way into the third round. There he fell before the great play of "Chick" Evans.

New clubs opened during the season, while virtually every club not boasting an eighteen-hole course is preparing to enlarge to care for the great increase in players, indicating that greater things are in prospect for the season of 1921. The winners in Western Pennsylvania tournaments were as follows:

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP: ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB, September 22-24—Joseph I. Crawford, Stanton Heights, d. Frank Nash, Sewickley Y.M.C.A., 3 and 1; C. E. Kaufmann, Edgewood, medalist, 144.

INVITATION TOURNAMENTS: ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB, June 10-12—W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, d. S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont, 3 and 2; Fownes medal-

1st, 150. STANTON HEIGHTS GOLF CLUB, July 14-16—R. C. Long, Stanton Heights, d. John Graham, Stanton Heights, 3 and 2; G. A. Ormiston, Oakmont, medalist, 153. BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 17-19—Greer McIlvaine, Pittsburgh Field Club, d. A. C. F. Kelleher, Oakmont, 4 and 3; Dr. F. H. Darragh, Beaver Valley C.C., medalist, 79. CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS (RIVERSIDE) GOLF CLUB, September 22-24—James Fry, Wanango Country Club, Oil City, d. D. A. Casey, Stanton Heights, 6 and 5; F. M. Hunter, Stanton Heights, medalist, 78. PITTSBURGH FIELD CLUB, September 15-17—S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont, d. Joseph I. Crawford, Stanton Heights, 6 and 4; Herron medalist, 158.

Western Pennsylvania Open Championship.

Emil Loeffler of the Oakmont Country Club, open champion of Pennsylvania, won the Western Pennsylvania open championship September 21, over the course of the Allegheny Country Club. The runner-up was Charles Rowe of the Oakmont Club. Loeffler was one stroke better than his opponent with a total of 150 to Rowe's 151.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Middle Atlantic championship over the course of the Country Club of Richmond, Va., was won by A. L. Hawse of the Richmond Club by 1 up in twenty holes. The runner-up was R. L. Finkenstaedt of Washington. In the final round the match was all even at seven holes. By taking the ninth Finkenstaedt was 1 up. Hawse evened the score again on the tenth, and from there until the eighteenth it was nip and tuck, neither gaining. The first extra hole was halved. On the twentieth Hawse came through with a winning four when Finkenstaedt required three putts. F. J. D. McKay, president of the association, won the qualifying round with 76.

WEST VIRGINIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

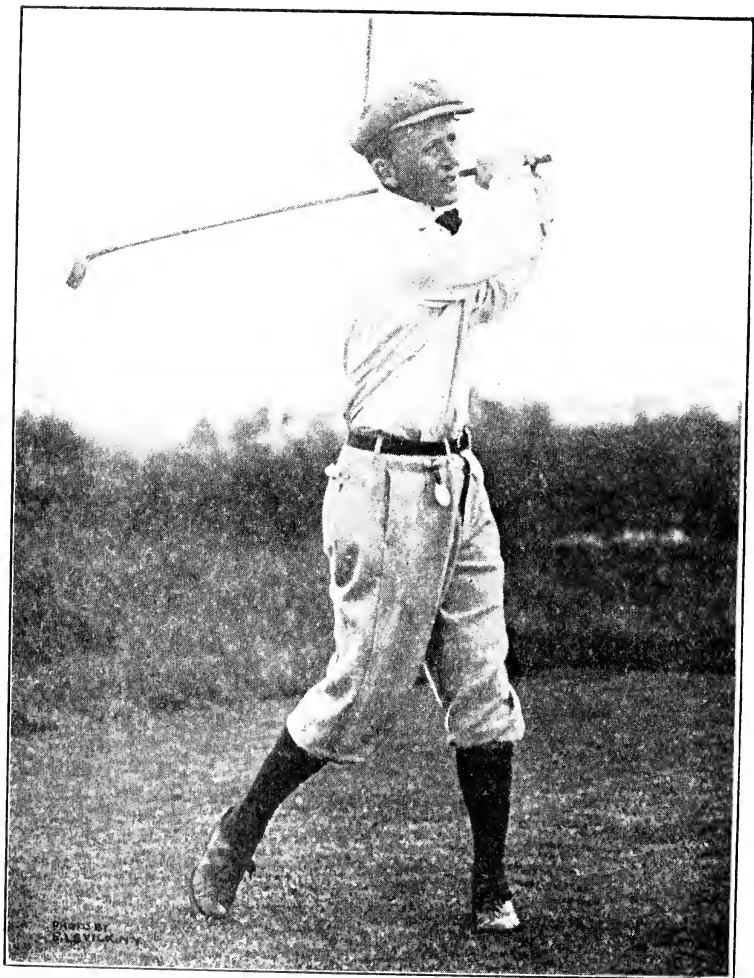
Forrest McNeil, Clarksburg, defeated Joe Holloway of Wheeling by 12 and 10 in the final round of the West Virginia championship, over the course at White Sulphur Springs.

Wilmington Club Invitation Tournament.

Sidney Scott, Yale team captain, won first honors at the invitation tournament of the Wilmington Country Club. George Rotan won the qualifying round with 76. W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, who had played well in the Lynnewood Cup competition, was runner-up against Scott, and lost when they halved on the seventeenth.

Chevy Chase Invitation Tournament.

Walter R. Tuckerman of the Chevy Chase Club won the annual invitation tournament of that club, in which a number of Canadian golfers played. W. J. Thompson, one of the best of the Canadian amateurs, won the qualifying gold medal with a score of 75.



JOCK HUTCHISON,
Glen View.

Western Open Champion; Professional Golfers' Association Champion; one of the four professionals who were tied for the runner-up position in the National Open Championship.

Western Golf Association

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

"Chick" Evans for the fifth time won the Western amateur championship in the annual tournament held in July, 1920, over the course of the Memphis Golf and Country Club. In the semi-final round he played Bobby Jones. They finished the first eighteen holes in the morning round all even. Each took 76 to cover the course. On the first nine holes of the afternoon round Evans led by 3. He did the nine holes in 35, while Jones required 37. At the fourteenth hole Jones made the match all even. The next two holes were halved. On the seventeenth Evans won, and as the eighteenth was halved, Jones was defeated.

In the final, Evans defeated Clarence Wolff of St. Louis. After rather mediocre golf for the first nine holes, Evans held Wolff 3 up on the eighteenth. The outcome of the match was 5 and 4 in favor of Evans.

Jones' record card over the course is as follows:

Out	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	3-34
In	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4-35-69

Of course Jones' record of 139 took the qualifying medal. It also went a long way toward landing the Olympic Cup for the Southern Golf Association. This competition is based on the scoring for the first eighteen holes of the qualifying round. The Southern team was made of Jones, 69; Tom Prescott, 74; Perry Adair, 76—all of Atlanta—and Pollock Boyd, 80, of Chattanooga, totalling 299. St. Louis District Association finished second with 302, Richard Bockenkamp, Clarence Wolff, Walter Kossman and James Manion composing the team. The Indiana Golf Association finished third, "Chick" Evans being a member of the team. The total was 321. Following are the qualifying scores:

R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta.....	69	70-139	Burt Wilbur, Indianapolis.....	82	81-163
R. E. Bockenkamp, St. Louis.....	72	75-147	C. O. Pfiel, Memphis.....	79	84-163
"Chick" Evans, Kokomo.....	73	77-150	R. L. Hickey, Atlanta.....	83	81-164
Clarence Wolff, St. Louis.....	75	78-153	Ed Limberg, St. Louis.....	78	87-165
James Manion, St. Louis.....	78	75-153	T. W. Palmer, Jacksonville.....	79	86-165
Perry Adair, Atlanta.....	76	78-154	Henry Wenzler, Memphis.....	81	84-165
Tom Prescott, Atlanta.....	74	80-154	James Ward, Kansas City.....	88	78-166
George McConnell, Chicago.....	80	76-156	Dudley Weaver, Jr., Memphis.....	85	82-167
Pollock Boyd, Chattanooga.....	80	76-156	F. G. Gardner, Memphis.....	85	82-167
Walter Kossman, St. Louis.....	77	80-157	Harlow Hurley, Topeka, Kans.....	85	82-167
John Simpson, Indianapolis.....	78	80-158	Baxter Sparks, Terre Haute.....	88	80-168
R. F. Knepper, Sioux City.....	80	78-158	P. W. Hubby, Dallas, Tex.....	88	80-168
H. R. Walton, Chicago.....	83	76-159	Louis Morrow, Memphis.....	81	87-168
Douglas Tweedie, Chicago.....	79	82-161	Leroy Taylor, Memphis.....	86	82-168
Dudley Weaver, Sr., Memphis.....	82	80-162	Martin J. Condon, Memphis.....	78	91-169
Frank Cramer, Helena, Ark.....	82	81-163	R. W. Thompson, New York.....	87	82-169

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jock Hutchison won the Western open championship at Olympia Field, Chicago, August 4-6, defeating Jim Barnes, titleholder of 1919, by one stroke. Hutchison had threatened winning the championship for some time by his good play and at last made his threat good, although toward the

latter part of the match he had a bad time of it. He undeniably "cracked" on the last round after playing the first nine excellently. The sixteenth was disastrous. He topped his drive, had to force his second out of a cart run, and his niblick shot cut into a trap, the hole eventually costing him an 8. A sliced tee shot on the home hole found him behind a clump of trees and he got down in 6, the round costing him 80.

Barnes, starting eight strokes in arrears of Hutchison, fought valiantly and brought in a 72, which lacked one stroke of leveling Jock's winning total. Hackney had the best effort in the last round, a 70, which tied him with Barnes and Hampton for second place. The scores were:

Jock Hutchison, Glen View..	145	151-296	L. Montresser, Kansas City.	160	154-314
James Barnes, Sunset Hill...	151	146-297	Robert Peebles, Beloit.....	153	161-314
Harry Hampton, Richmond...	147	150-297	W. C. Sherwood, Newark, O.	150	164-314
C. W. Hackney, Atl. City...	149	148-297	C. W. Hall, Birmingham....	159	156-315
William Creavy, Kansas City	146	152-298	George Turnbull, Chicago....	161	154-315
Eddie Loos, Ravisloe.....	155	147-302	W. J. Baman, Montgomery...	160	155-315
George Carney, Chicago.....	152	152-304	John Bredemus, San Antonio.	157	158-315
J. J. O'Brien, Pittsburgh...	159	147-306	S. Robson, Bradford, Tenn..	158	158-316
Emil Loeffler, Oakmont.....	152	155-307	Charlie Rowe, Oakmont.....	158	158-316
Laurie Ayton, Evanston.....	154	153-307	F. C. Williams, Chicago.....	159	158-317
Willie Ogg, Atlanta.....	161	147-308	Lloyd Gullickson, Chicago...	157	160-317
Wilfrid Reid, Wilmington...	152	157-309	Jack Morton, Rockford, Ill..	159	159-318
A. Cunningham, St. Joseph.	157	152-309	W. J. Bell, Cedar Rapids....	162	157-319
A. F. Hackbarth, Chicago...	156	153-309	G. Nelson, Lafayette, Ind....	164	157-321
Charles Hoffner, Philmont...	152	157-309	W. D. Robinson, Philadelphia	158	164-322
George Kinsman, Wauwatosa	161	151-312	Matt Jans, Chicago.....	167	155-322
Wm. Rautenbusch, Chicago...	162	151-313	Arthur Reid, Ardsley.....	169	156-325
Fred Brand, Pittsburgh.....	156	158-314			

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Ill., was the scene of the Women's Western championship in 1920, which was won by Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., of the Onwentsia Club. It is the third time she has taken the title. In the finals she defeated Miss Edith Cummings, also of the Onwentsia Club, by 2 up. The field was large with an unusual number of champions of various sections as starters. In the qualifying round Mrs. Melvin Jones won with 88, one stroke over par for women on the course.

Women's Western Junior Championship.

The first junior championship of the Women's Western Golf Association was held over the course of the Beverly Country Club of Chicago and was won by Miss Mercedes Bush of Westmoreland, who is only fourteen years of age. She turned in rounds of 100 and 96, giving her a total of 196 for thirty-six holes. Miss S. Luttringhaus of Glen Oak was second with a total of 203.

WESTERN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harold P. Martin of Highland Park won the Western junior championship over the course of the Bob o' Link Club at Chicago by defeating Walter Crowe of the Columbus Park Golf Club, 1 up in nineteen holes. The boys were never more than two holes apart. The champion weighed 115 pounds and learned his game as a caddy.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	David R. Forgan.....	Onwentsia Club.....	6 and 5	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1900	Walter E. Egan.....	Onwentsia Club.....	1 up	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
	William Waller.....	Onwentsia Club.....		Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1901	William Holabird, Jr.....	Glenview Club.....	6 and 5	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
	Phelps B. Hoyt.....	Glenview Club.....		Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1902	Bruce D. Smith.....	Onwentsia Club.....	1 up (37)	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....		Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1903	Walter E. Egan.....	Lake Geneva C. C.....	1 up (37)	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....		Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
1904	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....	6 and 5	Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
	D. E. Sawyer.....	Wheaton G. C.....		Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1905	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....	3 and 2	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
	Walter E. Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....		Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1906	D. E. Sawyer.....	Wheaton G. C.....	1 up	Glen Echo C. C., Normandy, Mo.
	Warren K. Wood.....	Homewood C. C.....		Glen Echo C. C., Normandy, Mo.
1907	H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C.....	5 and 4	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
	Herbert F. Jones.....	Wheaton G. C.....		Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1908	Mason Phelps.....	Midlothian C. C.....	6 and 5	R. I. Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.
	Harry W. Allen.....	St. Louis Field Club.....		R. I. Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.
1909	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....	1 up	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
	Albert Seckel.....	Riverside G. C.....		Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mason Phelps.....	Midlothian C. C.....	2 and 1	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....		Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
1911	Albert Seckel.....	Riverside G. C.....	8 and 7	Detroit G. C., Detroit, Mich.
	R. A. Gardner.....	Hinsdale G. C.....		Detroit G. C., Detroit, Mich.
1912	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....	1 up	Denver C. C., Denver, Colo.
	Warren K. Wood.....	Homewood C. C.....		Denver C. C., Denver, Colo.
1913	Warren K. Wood.....	Homewood C. C.....	4 and 3	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
	Edward P. Allis, 3rd.....	Milwaukee C. C.....		Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1914	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....	11 and 9	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
	J. D. Standish, Jr.....	Detroit.....		Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1915	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....	7 and 5	Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio
	J. D. Standish, Jr.....	Detroit.....		Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio
1916	Heinrich Schmidt.....	Claremont C. C.....	7 and 6	Del Monte G. and C. C., Del Monte, Cal.
	Douglas Grant.....	Burlingame C. C.....		Del Monte G. and C. C., Del Monte, Cal.
1917	Francis Ouimet.....	Woodland G. C.....	1 up	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
	Donald Edwards.....	Midlothian C. C.....		Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1918	Not held.....			
1919	Harry G. Legg.....	Minikahda Club.....	2 up	Sunset Hill C. C., St. Louis, Mo.
	R. E. Bockenkamp.....	St. Louis, Mo.....		Sunset Hill C. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1920	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C.....	5 and 4	Memphis G. and C. C., Memphis, Tenn.
	Clarence Wolff.....	St. Louis, Mo.....		Memphis G. and C. C., Memphis, Tenn.

OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENTS.

- 1905—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 7; won by Western Golf Association team—W. C. Fownes, Jr., J. A. Ormiston, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, E. M. Byers; total medal score, 655.
- 1906—Held at Glen Echo C.C., Normandy, Mo., September 3; won by Western Golf Association team—H. Chandler Egan, D. E. Sawyer, Warren K. Wood, O. W. Potter, Jr.; total medal score, 635.
- 1907—Held at Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio, July 8; won by Metropolitan Golf Association team—Walter J. Travis, Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Archie Reid; total medal score, 641.
- 1908—Held at Rock Island Arsenal G.C., Rock Island, Ill., July 11; won by Western Golf Association team—K. P. Edwards, W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, R. E. Hunter; total medal score, 632.
- 1909—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., September 4; won by Western Golf Association team—H. C. Egan, W. K. Wood, C. Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 623.
- 1910—Held at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn., July 13; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., R. A. Gardner, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter; total medal score, 615.
- 1911—Held at Detroit G.C., Detroit, Mich., July 22; won by Western Golf Association team—Paul Hunter, Albert Seckel, Mason Phelps, Robert A. Gardner; total medal score, 606.
- 1912—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 31; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 629.
- 1913—Held at Homewood C.C., Flossmoor, Ill., July 19; won by Western Golf Association team—W. K. Wood, Charles Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards, W. I. Howland, Jr.; total medal score, 628.
- 1914—Held at Kent C.C., Grand Rapids, Mich., July 25; won by Chicago District Association team—Fraser Hale, K. P. Edwards, J. C. LeDuc, E. H. Bankard, Jr.; total medal score, 628.
- 1915—Held at Mayfield C.C., Cleveland, Ohio, July 17; won by Chicago District Association team—D. E. Sawyer, E. H. Bankard, Jr., Donald Edwards, William Rautenbusch; total medal score, 651.
- 1916—Held at Del Monte G. and C.C., Del Monte, Cal., July 17; won by California Golf Association team—Heinrich Schmidt, E. S. Armstrong, Douglas Grant, Harold Lamb; total medal score, 588.
- 1917—Held at Midlothian C.C., Blue Island, Ill., July 7; won by Western Golf Association team—K. P. Edwards, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter, Addison Stillwell; total medal score, 655.
- 1920—Held at Memphis G. and C.C., Memphis, Tenn., July; won by Southern Golf Association team—R. T. Jones, Jr., Tom Prescott, Perry Adair, Pollock Boyd; total medal score, 299.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	Willie Smith.....	Midlothian C. C.....	after tie	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
	Lawrence Auchterlonie	Glenview C. C.		
1900	No open championship	was held.		
1901	Lawrence Auchterlonie.	Glenview C. C.....	160	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
	David Bell.....	Midlothian C. C.....	162	
1902	Willie Anderson.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	299	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
	Willie Smith.....	Midlothian C. C.....	} 304	
	W. H. Way.....	Euclid Club.....		
1903	Aleck Smith.....	Nassau C. C.....	318	Milwaukee C. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
	Lawrence Auchterlonie	Glenview C. C.....	} 322	
	David Brown.....	Wollaston G. C.....		
1904	Willie Anderson.....	Apawamis Club.....	304	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
	Aleck Smith.....	Nassau C. C.....	308	
1905	Arthur Smith.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	278	Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio
	James Maiden.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	280	
1906	Aleck Smith.....	Nassau C. C.....	306	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
	John Hobens.....	Englewood, N. J.....	309	
1907	Robert Simpson.....	Omaha C. C.....	307	Hinsdale Golf Club, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Willie Anderson.....	Onwentsia Club.....	} 309	
	Fred McLeod.....	Midlothian C. C.....		
1908	Willie Anderson.....	Onwentsia Club.....	299	Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
	Fred McLeod.....	Midlothian C. C.....	300	
1909	Willie Anderson.....	St. Louis C. C.....	288	Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.
	S. Gardner.....	Exmoor C. C.....	297	
1910	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.....	Match	Beverly C. C., Chicago, Ill.
	George Simpson.....	La Grange C. C.....	Play	
1911	Robert Simpson.....	Kenosha C. C.....	Match	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
	Tom McNamara.....	Boston.....	Play	
1912	Macdonald Smith.....	Del Monte C. C.....	299	Idlewild C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
	Aleck Robertson.....	Rock Island Arsenal	302	
1913	J. J. McDermott.....	Atlantic City.....	295	Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.
	M. J. Brady.....	Wollaston G. C.....	302	
1914	J. M. Barnes.....	Whitemarsh Val. C. C.	293	Interlachen Golf Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
	William Kidd.....	St. Louis.....	294	
1915	Tom McNamara.....	Boston.....	304	Glen Oak C. C., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
	A. Cunningham.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	306	
1916	Walter Hagen.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	286	Blue Mound C. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
	George Sargent.....	Interlachen G. C.....	} 287	
	Jock Hutchison.....	Pittsburgh.....		
1917	J. M. Barnes.....	Whitemarsh Val. C. C.	283	Westmoreland C. C., Evanston, Ill.
	Walter Hagen.....	Rochester.....	285	
1918	Not held			
1919	J. M. Barnes.....	Sunset Hill C. C.....	283	Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio
	Leo Diegel.....	Detroit.....	286	
1920	Jock Hutchison.....	Glen View Club.....	296	Olympia Fields C. C., Chicago, Ill.
	J. M. Barnes.....	Sunset Hill C. C.....	} 297	
	Harry Hampton.....	Richmond.....		
	C. W. Hackney.....	Atlantic City.....		

* Amateur.

WESTERN WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1901	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Mrs. H. Chatfield Taylor...	Glenview Club.....	3 and 1	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1902	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Mrs. W. A. Alexander.....	Glenview Club..... Exmoor C. C.	1 up	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Miss Mabel Higgins.....	Glenview Club..... Midlothian C. C.		Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1904	Miss Frances Everett..... Miss J. Anna Carpenter....	Exmoor C. C..... Westward Ho G. C.		Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1905	Mrs. C. L. Dering..... Mrs. W. France Anderson.	Midlothian C. C..... Hinsdale G. C.		Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1906	Mrs. C. L. Dering..... Miss Frances Everett.....	Midlothian C. C..... Exmoor C. C.	1 up	Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1907	Miss Lillian French..... Miss Sallie Ainslee.....	Windsor (Ont.) G. C. Westward Ho G. C.	1 up	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1908	Mrs. W. France Anderson... Miss Grace Semple.....	Hinsdale G. C..... St. Louis C. C.		St. Louis C. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1909	Miss Vida Llewellyn..... Miss Caroline Painter.....	La Grange C. C..... Midlothian C. C.	6 and 5	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mrs. Thurston Harris..... Mrs. Harvey L. Pound....	Westward Ho G. C... Skokie C. C.	3 and 2	Skokie C. C., Glencoe, Ill.
1911	Miss Caroline Painter..... Miss Alva Sanders.....	Midlothian C. C..... Midlothian C. C.	3 and 2	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1912	Miss Caroline Painter..... Miss Ruth Chisholm.....	Midlothian C. C..... Mayfield C. C.	1 up	Hinsdale G. C., Hinsdale, Ill.
1913	Miss Myra Helmer..... Miss Ruth Chisholm.....	Midlothian C. C..... Mayfield C. C.	5 and 3	Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.
1914	Mrs. Harry D. Hammond.... Mrs. F. S. Colburn.....	Highland G. C., Indpls Glenview Club.	5 and 3	Hinsdale G. C., Hinsdale, Ill.
1915	Miss Elaine Rosenthal..... Mrs. Harry D. Hammond..	Ravisloe C. C..... Highland G. C., Indpls	4 and 3	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1916	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr..... Miss Laurie Kaiser.....	Cincinnati..... Flossmoor C. C.	3 and 2	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1917	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr..... Miss Elaine Rosenthal.....	Indian Hill G. C..... Ravisloe C. C.	5 and 4	Flossmoor C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1918	Miss Elaine Rosenthal..... Miss Frane Hadfield.....	Ravisloe C. C..... Blue Mound C. C.	4 and 3	Indian Hill Club Winnetka, Ill.
1919	Mrs. Perry Fisk..... Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr....	DeKalb, Ill..... Indian Hill G. C.	3 and 2	Detroit G. C., Detroit, Mich.
1920	Mrs. Fred Letts, Jr..... Miss Edith Cummings....	Onwentsia C. C..... Onwentsia C. C.	2 up	Oak Park C. C.; Oak Park, Ill.

Golf in the Middle West

GOLF IN OHIO.

BY JOE WILLIAMS.

Golf reached its topmost peak in Ohio in 1920. The national open was decided on the Inverness links at Toledo and the women's national held at the Mayfield Club, in Cleveland. It is reasonably safe to assert that more golf was played by more persons in Ohio the past season than ever before.

An outstanding feature was the organization of the first women's golf association in the history of the state. The women named Mrs. S. B. Kent of Cincinnati their leader, and Mrs. Kent, being a tireless and efficient worker, promptly arranged for a state championship. This was held at the beautiful Scioto course in Columbus and attracted a field of some ninety competitors. The tournament resolved itself into a purely local affair, with Mrs. Blanche Graham meeting Mrs. Katherine Starbuck in the final. The match went to Mrs. Starbuck after a spirited duel. In a later match for the city title Mrs. Graham, playing a vastly improved game, reversed the decision. Cincinnati is to get the 1921 tournament.

The men decided their championship at Dayton, playing for a cup awarded by Governor James M. Cox. This resulted in another victory for that sterling Toledo veteran, Harold Weber. Exactly 150 players competed for the title. In numbers and ability it was the most notable tournament in the history of the state.

Ellsworth Augustus, the Cleveland champion, who was never really "on" his game all the year, fell by the wayside early. Joe K. Bole, who is Cleveland's best known golfer, bowed to Weber in the semi-finals, but not until he had carried the Toledo player to the nineteenth hole. Young Joe Bush of Columbus, who made a most impressive showing in his victory over Augustus, found Weber a bit too much for him in the final and was beaten, 7 and 6. Jack Munro, the 1918 champion, who won the medalist honors with a neatly turned 76, lost in the second round.

The "pros" failed to hold their annual open event, but it is probable the fixture will be revived this season, with George Sargent in control.

All the old favorites fell in the annual Cleveland amateur championship. Augustus and Bole, former champions, and Howard Hollinger, erstwhile state champion, succumbed early in the fray. In the final Mike Wilson of Country won from Art Behm of Highland, 3 and 2.

The women's championship was won by Miss Jeannette Kinney of Country, after a remarkable uphill fight in the final. She was opposed by Mrs. Lee Seelover, who got away to an early lead and was 5 up going to the thirteenth. Here her game broke badly, while Miss Kinney, a golfer of the never-say-enough type, took advantage of every opportunity and won the next six holes and the match, 1 up.

Grange Alves, who once caddied with George Duncan in Scotland, won the Cleveland open with a total of 148 strokes. The cards:

Out	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3-36	In....	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4-38-74
Out	5	4	3	6	3	4	4	5	4-38	In....	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4-36-74-148

OHIO AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.**PREVIOUS WINNERS.**

- 1904—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Cleveland.
 1905—Chas. H. Stanley, Country Club, Cincinnati.
 1906—Robert H. Crowell, Country Club, Toledo.
 1907—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Youngstown.
 1908—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Canton.
 1909—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Akron.
 1910—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Cleveland.
 1911—Jones, Elberon Country Club, Cincinnati.
 1912—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Toledo.
 1913—DeWitt C. Balch, Cincinnati Golf Club, Toledo.
 1914—J. K. Bole, Mayfield Club, Cleveland.
 1915—Holland Hubbard, Toledo.
 1916—Ira S. Holden, East Hill Club.
 1919—De Witt C. Balch, Cincinnati Golf Club, Columbus.

Harold Weber of Toledo won the amateur championship of Ohio over the course of the Dayton Country Club by the wide margin of 7 and 6 to play. His opponent was Jimmie Bush of the Scioto Club, Columbus. In the semi-finals Weber defeated Joe K. Bole of Cleveland, who had been champion in 1909, 1910 and 1914. Weber is also a winner three times, as he was Ohio's champion in 1907 and 1912. _____

OHIO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first tournament for Ohio women was held over the course of the Scioto Club, at Columbus. The championship was won by Mrs. Katherine Starbuck of the Scioto Club by 3 and 1. The runner-up was Mrs. Blanche Graham, a fellow club member. Mrs. Starbuck won the medal honors with 92. This was a new record for women on the course.

Cleveland City Championship.

Myron H. Wilson of the Cleveland Country Club won the championship of Cleveland by 3 and 2, from Arthur Behm of the Highland Club, over the course of the Country Club. Four scores of 161 tied for the qualifying medal. These were made by Ellsworth Augustus, Nelson Davies, S. S. Hughes and Charles Windett. Messrs. Augustus, Bole and Hollinger, all one-time champions, either of the state or city, failed to survive the second round.

INDIANA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.**PREVIOUS WINNERS.**

- | Year. | Winner and Where Played. | Year. | Winner and Where Played. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1900—H. I. Miller, Indianapolis. | 1910—Will Diddel, Logansport, Ind. | | |
| 1901—L. H. Lillard, Marion Golf Club. | 1911—Burr Swezey, Richmond. | | |
| 1902—J. C. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind. | 1912—Will Diddel, Indianapolis. | | |
| 1903—L. H. Lillard, Indianapolis. | 1913—Robt. Resener, Muncie. | | |
| 1904—Newton Cox, Richmond. | 1914—Robt. Resener, Marion, Ind. | | |
| 1905—Will Diddel, Ft. Wayne. | 1915—John Simpson, Kokomo, Ind. | | |
| 1906—Will Diddel, Indianapolis. | 1916—Bert Wilbur, La Porte. | | |
| 1907—Will Diddel, Terre Haute. | 1918—Herman Seilken, Indianapolis. | | |
| 1908—Edgar Zimmin, Indianapolis. | 1919—Burr Swezey, Lafayette. | | |
| 1909—David Baxter, Marion. | | | |

The amateur championship of Indiana was won over the course of the Kokomo Country Club in August by Robert Resener of the Kokomo Club. He played the final against Baxter Sparks, a 19-year-old member of the Terre Haute Country Club, making the first and second nines each in 38.

At the end of the eighteenth hole Resener was 5 up. He won the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second, and after that the result of the match was a formality. The twenty-ninth hole was halved. Sparks eliminated Simpson, former state champion, on the third round, repeating the feat which he had accomplished against Simpson at Memphis.

Indianapolis City Championship.

The Indianapolis city championship was won by Bert D. Wilder of the Highland Golf and Country Club, over the Highland course. Competition extended over fifty-four holes of medal play and Wilder had a margin of ten strokes over the field. His total was 232, against 242 for John Simpson of the Indianapolis Country Club. —

MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1906—	J. T. Wylie, Saginaw Country Club.
1907—	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1908—	Jos. B. Schlotman, Detroit Golf Club.
1909—	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1910—	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1911—	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1912—	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1913—	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1914—	Edward Brown, Country Club of Detroit.
1915—	J. D. Standish, Jr., Kent Country Club.
1916—	A. H. Vincent, Saginaw Country Club.
1919—	L. L. Bredin.

The amateur championship of Michigan was won by Howard B. Lee, Lochmoor Club, Detroit, over the course of the Highlands Country Club by 1 up from James D. Standish, Jr. From the beginning of the morning game Standish took the lead, and until he drove into the woods at the twenty-seventh hole in the afternoon he did not seem to be in danger. Lee evened the match at the twenty-seventh and lost the next. At the thirty-fourth he had Standish 2 down. The latter won the thirty-fifth and the thirty-sixth was halved, leaving Lee winner.

MICHIGAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The women's championship of Michigan was won over the course of the Country Club of Detroit by Mrs. J. Stuart Pritchard of the Battle Creek Country Club, 3 up, on the sixteenth green. Mrs. William L. McGiverin of Detroit was runner-up. Mrs. Pritchard, formerly Miss Myra Helmer of Chicago, had won the women's Western championship prior to her marriage. General better ability to drive carried her through successfully in the Michigan championship. —

Detroit District Championship.

Joseph B. Schlotman, Country Club of Detroit, won the district championship over the Bloomfield Hills course by defeating C. Gilbert Waldo, Jr., Country Club, 10 up and 9 to play in the 36-hole final round.

Northern Michigan Tournament.

Modie Holdsworth, 19 years of age, won the championship of Northern Michigan over the course of the Traverse City Golf and Country Club, August 19, by defeating Dr. T. W. Thirlby, 2 and 1, in thirty-six holes.

Chicago City Champion.

George Hartman of Marquette Park retained the title of Chicago champion by defeating Roy Patterson, also of Marquette Park, by 1 up in 39 holes at the Jackson Park Golf Club. Hartman assumed the lead by winning the thirty-fifth hole, only to have Patterson square the match on the last hole. They halved the first two extra holes, and at the thirty-ninth Hartman landed his ball about three feet from the cup and made his putt for a 3, giving him the match.

Chicago District Women's Championship.

In the Chicago district tournament for women, Miss Elizabeth Klotz won the title by defeating Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Glen Oak Club, 1 up, at the nineteenth hole of the final round, over the course of the Glen Oak Club. The qualifying medal was won by Mrs. Jones with 90. Miss Klotz scored 98 in the qualifying round.

Lumbermen's Association Tournament.

John Simpson of Indianapolis, Western junior champion in 1916 and Indiana State champion in 1915, won the fourteenth annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, over the course of the Beverly Country Club of Chicago, with rounds of 78 and 75.

"Chick" Evans in Practice.

Prior to the national open and amateur tournaments, "Chick" Evans, in a practice game with Charlie Mayo over Evans' home course at Edgewater, near Chicago, turned the first nine holes of the course five strokes under par. On the second nine he conceded one stroke to par. His finish in 68 was four strokes under for the eighteen holes.

Exmoor Club Cup.

Dudley H. Mudge of the Town and Country Club of St. Paul, Minn., won the first leg on the cup offered by the Exmoor Club of Chicago in its first annual open amateur tournament. Mudge defeated Raymond J. Daly of the Flossmoor Club by 5 and 3. The qualifying round resulted in a tie between Albert Seckel and J. R. McNulty of La Grange, both scoring 73, which is par for the course.

New Course Record for La Grange Country Club.

Dewey Weber, Chicago amateur champion, broke the record of the La Grange (Ill.) Country Club course with a card of 68, going out in 35 and returning in 33.

WISCONSIN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year. Winner and Runner-up.

1901—Hamilton Vose (J. L. De Moss).

1902—F. R. Petit (Stephen H. Bull).

1903—E. J. Buchan (W. H. Yule).

1904—R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).

1905—W. H. Yule (F. W. Jacobs).

1908—F. R. Petit (F. W. Jacobs).

1906—G. W. Hewett (Hamilton Vose).

1907—F. W. Jacobs (Al. Schaller).

1909—R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).

Year. Winner and Runner-up.

1910—Hamilton Vose (H. S. Hadfield).

1911—E. P. Allis, 3d (C. C. Allen).

1912—E. P. Allis, 3d (Gordon Yule).

1913—R. P. Cavanagh (J. R. Anderson).

1914—E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).

1915—R. P. Cavanagh (E. P. Allis, 3d).

1916—E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).

1917—Augustus A. Jonas (K. Dickinson).

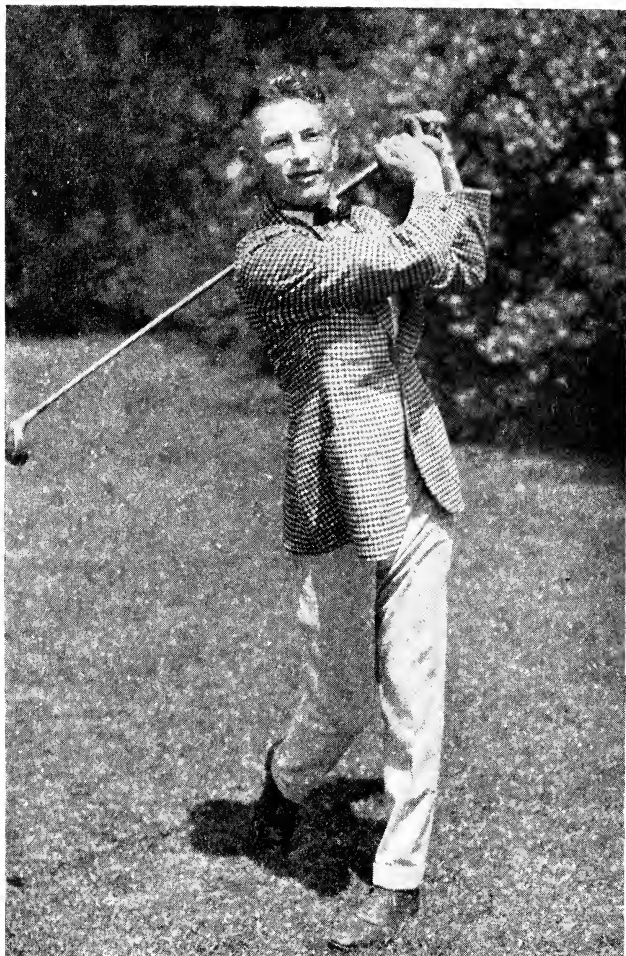
Richard P. Cavanaugh, Kenosha, won the championship of Wisconsin at the Maple Bluff Golf Club of Madison by defeating H. H. Rockwell of Beloit, 12 and 11, in the final round. Rockwell had low score in the qualifying round. Ned Allis, many times champion of the state, was put out in one of the early rounds.

WISCONSIN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Frances Hadfield of the Blue Mound Country Club of Milwaukee for the second time in succession won the women's championship of Wisconsin, in August, with a victory of 3 and 2 over Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb of the Milwaukee Country Club. The tournament was played over the course of the Blue Mound Club. Miss Hadfield defeated Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, champion of the Northwestern Women's Golf Association, 5 and 3, early in the tournament. Mrs. Whitcomb won the qualifying medal with 94, leading Mrs. Reed by one stroke.

Lake Geneva Invitation Tournament.

Kenneth Edwards of Glen View won the Lake Geneva invitation by defeating Kenneth Burns, a clubmate, 2 and 1. Edwards had to play the semi-final to the last hole, winning 1 up from Benton Sturgis of the Lake Geneva Club.



Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photo.

ROBERT McKEE,
Des Moines.

Trans-Mississippi and Iowa State Champion.

Trans-Mississippi Golf Association

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Winner	Runner up	Where Held
1901—J. Stuart, Cedar Rapids C.C.	W. Dickinson, D. Moines G. and C.C.	Kansas City C.C.
1902—R. R. Kimball, Omaha C.C.	W. Dickinson, D. Moines G. and C.C.	Omaha C.C.
1903—J. R. Maxwell, Keokuk C.C.	R. H. Finkbine, D. Moines G. and C.C.	Waveland Pk. G.C.
1904—H. P. Bend, St. Paul T. and C.C.	J. P. Stewart, Omaha C.C.	Minikahda Club
1905—Warren Dickinson, D. Moines.	Walter Fairbanks, Denver.....	Glen Echo C.C.
1906—C. T. Jaffray, Minikahda Club.	F. W. McCartney, Denver C.C.	Omaha Field Club
1907—Sprague Abbott, Omaha C.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.....	Rock Island Arsenal
1908—E. H. Seaver, Evanston G.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.....	Evanston G.C., K.C.
1909—H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	B. F. Guinand, Des Moines.....	D. Moines G. and C.C.
1910—H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	W. Sheehan, Hyperion Club.....	Denver C.C.
1911—H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	R. P. Rider, Hyperion Club.....	Omaha C.C.
1912—H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	W. D. Middleton, Rock Island....	Minikahda Club
1913—Stuart Stickney, St. Louis....	R. P. Rider, Des Moines.....	Glen Echo C.C.
1914—Jack Cady, Rock Island.....	M. A. McLaughlin, Denver.....	Evanston G.C., K.C.
1915—Alden B. Swift, St. Jos., Mo.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.....	Memphis C.C.
1916—H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	Jas. Hubbell, Hyperion Club.....	Interlachen C.C.
1917—S. W. Reynolds, Omaha F.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.....	St. Joseph C.C.
1918—G. L. Conley, Siwanoy C.C.	Frank Griggs, Topeka C.C.	Hillcrest C.C.
1919—N. Whitney, New Orleans.	R. E. Bockenkamp, St. Louis.....	St. Louis C.C.

The course of the Rock Island Golf Club was chosen for the Trans-Mississippi tournament for the week of June 7-12. Some players were missing who had made the tournament famous in the past. Robert McKee, the young Iowa State champion, of Des Moines, was the winner after a week of severe play. The runner-up was Clarence Wolff of St. Louis, one of the best of the St. Louis players.

At the finish of the first eighteen holes Wolff was 4 down to McKee. In the afternoon he played better golf, but he could not overcome the lead of his rival, and the final round ended, 3 and 1, in favor of McKee.

Ray Ouimet, brother to Francis Ouimet, for the first time participated as a player in a golf event of importance. He had abandoned professional golf work and when he applied for reinstatement his amateur standing was restored. He entered from the Hillcrest Club of Kansas City. In the qualifying round he showed improvement as a golfer, as well as possibilities for the future, by winning with the score of 72 for each of the two rounds of the qualifying test. This good work made him a favorite, but in the very first round he was defeated by C. R. Reilly of Minneapolis.

McKee showed good form from the start. In the first round the new champion was matched against J. D. Cady, a former title winner and one of the high class players of the Rock Island Club, and won from him, 3 and 1. In the next round McKee had championship playing to face again, as his opponent was Sam Reynolds of Omaha. McKee was better by far in this round than in that which preceded and won from Reynolds, 6 and 5. Wenzler, the youthful Tennessee State champion, also lost in this round to Harlow Hurley of Topeka, 1 down on the nineteenth.

In the third round McKee put out G. Decker French of Davenport by 2 and 1. French was the last hope of the home club. Wolff in the same round defeated Ralph Rider by the wide margin of 11 and 9.

In the semi-final round McKee played against Dickinson, a fellow townsman, and Wolff's opponent was Hurley of Topeka. Wolff played admirably in the round and won. McKee came out with a 3 and 2 victory.

Western Golf

GOLF IN KANSAS CITY.

By C. E. McBRIDE.

KANSAS CITY CLUB CHAMPIONS.

Club.	Winner.	Runer-up.
City	J. Stuttle Milburn	R. Onimet, Hillcrest
Blue Hills.....	R. W. Hodge	Dr. G. L. Miller
Hillcrest	J. E. Nugent	Arthur Schooley
Mission Hills.....	J. E. Nugent	E. R. McClelland
Shawnee	S. S. Lindley	Lee Judy
Meadow Lake.....	M. A. Woodbury	W. R. B. Miller
Milburn	Jess Stuttle	Ralph Sackman
Country Club.....	W. L. Karnes	H. C. Campbell
Oakwood	A. Rosenberger	Sam Bren
Swope Park.....	Everett Sackman	G. E. Martin

The season of 1920 was a wonder golf year for Kansas City, the State of Missouri and all the territory of the Missouri Valley and the Mississippi Valley of which Kansas City is the center. A wonder year, yet far from the coming pinnacle year. Just another rung on the ladder of the growth of golf in this section of the country. Kansas City now has seven 18-hole courses and one 13-hole course—the other five holes not yet completed—and three 9-hole courses, one of these to be extended to eighteen holes in the spring of 1921.

Blue Hills, Mission Hills, Hillcrest, Country Club, Meadow Lake, Milburn and Shawnee are the 18-hole courses. Shawnee is situated sixteen miles due west in the state of Kansas. It is a marvelously picturesque course. The greens are of sand, as the course is far from city water, but the sand greens are deep laid, well oiled and attractive for accurate putting. No initiation is charged for membership, the players paying nominal dues.

Lakewood is the newest Kansas City course. It was laid out by Charley Thomas, an experienced golf course builder, in the summer of 1920, and by fall the club had a 9-hole course that is a beauty, and a member of 200. The course is located on the Excelsior Springs line. Most of the courses are situated in the opposite direction, so Lakewood filled a long-felt need. The course will be completed to the full 18-hole distance early in 1921. Fred Ford, a brother of Ernest Ford, the Meadow Lake professional, came from England in the summer of 1920 to take the professional job at Lakewood. Oakwood is the Jewish club, as pretty a 9-hole course and as fine a test of golf as there is in Kansas City. Four holes were added in the summer of 1920, making a 13-hole course. There is ample ground for a full eighteen, and the remaining holes probably will be constructed the coming summer. Swope Park, the municipal course, is not up to the standard of most public courses in the Middle West, but the city fathers are beginning to awaken to the demand for golf as a public recreation, and the second 9-hole course was laid out in 1920 and will be completed this summer. There is talk of another municipal course in the city.

A novelty in the way of golf is the 9-hole sand greens course in the Country Club district. This links is known as the Community course. It

was built by the residents of the Country Club district, is maintained by the residents of that district and used solely by them. It is strictly a neighborhood affair, one might say, and a wonderfully popular innovation, and the ground on which the course is located will be absorbed for residence property within the next few years, but J. C. Nichols, the founder of the district, is said to be planning a great club of twenty-seven holes, farther out in the district. This club will be modeled somewhat after the Sunset Hill Club of St. Louis. There will be memberships entitling the holder to special privileges, as well as golfing, and there will be memberships for men who want their golf without social privileges. Within the next few years it is probable that Kansas City will be able to boast of a 36-hole course. Ground has been obtained for an 18-hole course adjoining the Mission Hills course on the west. Mission Hills is the most accessible course in Kansas City, being only a twenty-minute car ride from the downtown district and in the heart of the Mission Hills and Country Club residence districts. Plans are under way for the building of an 18-hole course and the establishment of a new club. The arrangement when completed will be such that, on big days and for tournament play, the two courses may be linked into a championship 36-hole course.

There were more players in Kansas City and in the State of Missouri in 1920 than ever before. The growth of the game through Missouri and also throughout the State of Kansas has been truly marvelous. Few are the towns of 5,000 population and more that have no course, and nearly every week comes the announcement that some new Missouri or Kansas town is organizing a club and laying out links. J. W. Watson, former professional at Mission Hills, spent all his time in the late summer and fall of 1920 constructing courses in small towns in this section. Joe Mathews, for years professional at the Kansas City Country Club, is now "pro" at Mission Hills. Mathews left the Country Club to take the job vacated by Willie Kidd at Algonquin, St. Louis. When the call came to him from Mission Hills, however, Joe could not resist the temptation to return to the city where he grew up as a professional.

William Creavy is the new professional at Hillcrest. James Dalgleish, for many years the Evanston, and later the Hillcrest, professional, has retired from the game so far as active professionalism is concerned. "Dal" has charge of the greens at Hillcrest, Blue Hills and Meadow Lake. He is a grass expert, much in demand as a general greens and course overseer.

One of the season's bright features was the return of Ray Ouimet, brother of Francis, formerly instructor at Hillcrest, to the ranks of the amateurs, and the brilliance of his play throughout the season. Ouimet is now in business in Kansas City. Several weeks after his amateur standing was returned, Ouimet entered the Trans-Mississippi tournament at Rock Island, where he won medalist honors, but was defeated in his third round match. Ouimet gave further testimony to his brilliance as a stroke player by turning in the low medal in the qualifying round of the city tournament. He played in the finals of this tourney, losing to Jess Stuttle, a 19-year-old youngster who bids fair to become one of the Valley's sensational golfers.

Fred Marshall, for several months professional at the Community course, was officially returned to the amateur ranks. He qualified in the city tour-

nement, but was defeated later. J. W. Watson announced early in the winter of 1920 that he would apply for reinstatement as an amateur. If he succeeds he will enter all local, state and Valley tournaments.

As usual, the Missouri tournament season opened with Charles W. Fish's annual invitation tournament over the course of the Excelsior Springs Golf Club, a course that "Chick" Evans has called "the finest natural golf course I have seen." It is without an artificial hazard, yet is a picturesque links and as fine a test of golf as the most exacting would expect. Edgar Campbell, known in Valley golf circles as "The Iron Man," for the reason that he carries no wooden clubs, was the medalist with an 82, but the victory was won by Jess Stuttle, the brilliant player of Milburn, who was destined to have a wonderful year of golf that finally ended with the winning of the city championship. In the semi-finals of this May tourney, Stuttle defeated Robert W. Hodge, perhaps the most experienced tournament player in Missouri, 3 and 2. In the finals he defeated H. R. Shellenberger, Beverly, Chicago, 7 and 6.

The Trans-Mississippi, at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., was the first of the Valley tournaments of importance. Kansas City and the state generally contributed to the success of the tournament by sending its best players. From the start Ray Ouimet, Hillcrest, Kansas City, and Clarence Wolff, Sunset Hill, St. Louis, were the favorites; but ultimate victory fell to the lot of neither, although Ouimet won the medalist prize with a pair of 72's for 144, and Wolff had the honor of playing in the finals. C. R. Reilly, Minneapolis, dropped Ouimet by the wayside in a close match. Wolff battled his way to the finals and was expected to win the championship in the thirty-six holes play against Robert McKee, a Des Moines youngster under twenty-one. McKee, however, shot a better grade of golf than he had been given credit for, defeating the brilliantly erratic St. Louisan, 5 and 4. McKee, the Valley champion, is a student in Drake University, and M. K. Banks, director of athletics in the Des Moines member of the Missouri Valley Conference, has a plan under way to introduce a Valley Conference intercollegiate golf tourney each spring. This event, if Mr. Banks is able to bring it about, will be something new in Valley college sports and will be a further milestone in the growth of the game in this section. There are several other Des Moines youngsters at Drake, and the University of Missouri has a fine young golfer in Mel Woodbury, who won the club championship of the Meadow Lake Club, Kansas City, in 1920.

The Missouri state tournaments for men and women, at St. Louis, followed the Trans-Mississippi a week. The men competed over the Sunset Hill course and the women played at Bellerive. Golfers from Kansas City as usual, played an important part in each tournament. In the men's play a Kansas City golfer won medalist glory and the Milburn team won the team trophy in the qualifying round. In the women's play a Kansas City woman was medalist and a Kansas City woman retained the state title by fighting her way through the tourney. The women started their tournament on Monday, taking the entire week for the playing through of the championship. The men started on Wednesday of the same week, rushing to a finish in two matches per day through the remainder of the week. Seven Kansas City women made the trip to St. Louis and six of them qua

fied in the championship flight. The seventh, Mrs. Hugh Brann, Hillcrest, qualified and played to the finals in Class A. Mrs. R. C. Greenlease, Hillcrest, was the medalist with 91, a 45 and a 46. She, with Mrs. E. R. McClelland, Mission Hills; Mrs. Channing Folsom, Hillcrest, and Miss Miriam Burns, 16-year-old star of Milburn drew places in the upper bracket. Mrs. E. R. Morrison, Blue Hills, and Miss Carolyn Lee, Hillcrest, the champion, played in the lower bracket. Mrs. Lynn Wasson, Glen Echo, St. Louis, and Miss Lee played their way brilliantly through their respective brackets. Miss Lee, however, rose to the top of her game in the finals and with an 88 retained her title in a 7 and 6 match. Their card follows:

Miss Lee—Out	.... 5 4 5 5 4 6 5 6 5—45	In.... 5 5 6 4 6 4 6 4 3—43—45—88
Mrs. Wasson—Out.	6 3 6 6 6 6 8 7 6—54	In.... 5 6 6 5 5 4 5 4 3—43—54—97

While the Kansas City women were winning their way to fame at Bellevue, Kansas City men were doing well at Sunset Hill, although they failed to travel into the semi-finals. Henry Decker, 21 years old and Kansas City champion at 19, turned in the low medal score, 76. The Milburn Club of Kansas City sent a quintette of golfing stars to the tourney. Decker, Stuttle, Sackman and Wilson entered the team play competition in the qualifying rounds and won. Their qualifying scores were: Decker, 76; Stuttle, 82; Sackman, 82; Wilson, 86; total, 326. The team of Sunset Hill—Wolff, 82; Kenney, 77; Bock, 83; Jostes, 91; total, 333—was second.

In a first round match Dr. Paul R. Talbott, Springfield, known throughout Missouri and the Valley as "The Golfing Parson," eliminated an experienced tourney player, E. R. McClelland, Mission Hills, Kansas City. Walter Wilson, a member of the Milburn team, also lost his first round match to T. L. Moriarty, Kirkland, 2 up. Decker, the medalist, went through his first and second round matches victoriously, but lost to Clarence Wolff in his third round match, 2 and 1. Hugh Brann, Hillcrest veteran, was defeated by Jimmy Manion, a former state champion, 4 and 3. Ralph Sackman, one of the Milburn quartette, fell before Richard Bockenamp, destined to be the runner-up, in a second round match, 6 and 5. Lawson Watts, St. Louis Country Club, put Stuttle out of the running, 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals Bockenamp defeated Wolff, 3 and 2, and Chris Kenney, Sunset Hill, state champion of 1908 and 1909, defeated Jimmy Manion, titleholder of 1917, 2 up.

Bockenamp was the favorite in the final 36-hole match, but the play of the veteran Kenney held up to the finish and he defeated his youthful opponent, 4 and 2. He is the only Missourian who ever has won the title three times, and so took permanent possession of the beautiful cup. The card of the final match follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Kenney—Out	..... 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—37	In.... 3 4 4 3 4 6 4 5 3—36—37—73
Bockenamp—Out.	5 4 3 3 6 4 6 4 4—39	In.... 3 4 6 5 5 5 4 5 4—41—39—80

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Kenney—Out	..... 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 5 4—37	In.... 4 3 5 6 5 7 3
Bockenamp—Out.	5 3 4 3 5 4 4 6 4—38	In.... 3 4 5 4 5 7 6

The annual Kansas City tournament was held at Blue Hills the third week in August. Ray Ouimet, Trans-Mississippi medalist, brought home



MISS MIRIAM BURNS,
Milburn.

JESSE STUTTLE,
Milburn.
Kansas City Champion.

TWO PROMISING YOUNG GOLFERS OF KANSAS CITY.

the low score of the qualifying round, 40,36-76. Ouimet played true to form through the tournament, but in the finals he fell before the superlative game of Jess Stuttle. In fighting his way to the finals Ouimet turned back the following players: C. A. ("Kid") Nichols, Swope Park (Municipal course), 5 and 4 (Nichols is the old-time Boston pitcher); G. E. Martin, Swope Park, president of the Public Course Golf Club for 1921, 2 and 1; Henry Decker, Milburn, 3 and 2; James E. Nugent, Hillcrest, 5 and 4. Stuttle, in his way to the finals, swept aside the following players: M. A. Woodbury, Meadow Lake, 3 and 2; L. V. Graham, Blue Hills, by default; Price Wickersham, Blue Hills, 2 and 1; C. D. Smith, Country Club, 4 up. Ouimet was not up to his usual game in the final match, and if he had been would have found a worthy opponent in Stuttle. The card follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Stuttle—Out	.....	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3—35	In....	6	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—41—35—76
Ouimet—Out	.....	5	6	4	4	5	3	5	5	4—41	In....	4	4	5	5	3	6	4	5	3—39—41—80

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Stuttle—Out	.....	5	5	3	3	5	3	5	5	4—38	In....	4	4	5	3	4
Ouimet—Out	.....	4	5	4	2	5	4	5	5	5—39	In....	5	4	3	4	5

The weather in Kansas City was unusually open and warm all through the fall, so that the players did not move to the temporary greens until the middle of November, and Saturdays and Sundays through December saw many players out on all courses.

One of the features of the Kansas City and Missouri state golfing year of 1920 was the rise of a remarkable girl player, Miss Miriam Burns of the Milburn Club, the organization that sponsors Stuttle, the city champion; and, incidentally, Miss Burns, who had not passed her seventeenth birthday in the summer of 1920, easily won the Kansas City women's championship. Miss Burns devotes her time in summer to the game. She played in the state tournament at St. Louis, being put out by the runner-up of the tourney. She qualified in the National at Cleveland, but was unfortunate in meeting Alexa Stirling in her first round match, losing, 5 and 4. In the Western women's Miss Burns qualified and won her first and second round matches, losing in the third round to Miss Elizabeth Klotz, Chicago city champion, 1 down. In the Kansas City women's championship Miss Burns was medalist with 42.46-88. Miss Lee, the state champion and former city champion, did not defend her title, being in Chicago at the time. In winning her way to the finals Miss Burns disposed of the following opponents: Mrs. M. E. Levy, Oakwood, 2 and 1; Mrs. R. C. Greenlease, Hillcrest, state medalist, 7 and 5; Miss Katherine Harvey, Country Club, 7 and 5. In the finals she defeated Mrs. E. R. McClelland, Mission Hills, 5 and 3. The card:

Miss Burns—Out	.....	5	6	5	7	5	2	5	5	5—45	In....	4	6	6	6	3	6
Mrs. McClelland—Out	.....	5	5	7	7	6	4	5	7	5—51	In....	4	5	6	7	4	7

The visits of Vardon and Ray capped the climax of a great season for Kansas City. The English stars played thirty-six holes at Mission Hills and two days later returned for thirty-six holes at Hillcrest. The morning eighteen at Mission Hills was against professionals—Tom Clark, Blue Hills, and J. W. Watson, Mission Hills—the visitors winning, 5 and 4. In the afternoon the Britishers met two Mission Hill amateurs—Jay Ward, twice state champion, and E. R. McClelland. Vardon and Ray won, 1 up, after a

great match. At Hillcrest the British pair met Ernest Ford, Meadow Lake, and William Creavy, Hillcrest, professionals, winning, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole contest.

An interesting contribution to the success of the season in Missouri was the history of the Missouri State Golf Association, published by Bonner Miller of St. Louis, president of the state organization and for many years the prime mover in state golf. The book is finely illustrated and completely summarizes all state tournaments.

KANSAS CITY CLUB CHAMPIONS.

Club.	Champion.	Runner-up.
Mission Hills.....	M. B. Nelson	J. DeK. Towner
Blue Hills.....	R. W. Hodge	Dr. G. L. Miller
Hillcrest.....	J. E. Nugent	Hugh E. Brann
Country Club.....	W. W. Goodwin	C. D. Smith
Meadow Lake.....	W. R. B. Miller	P. E. Reeder
Milburn.....	Walter Wilson	Robert Wilson
Oakwood.....	Ed Aaron	Sam Heilbrun
Swope Park.....	D. E. Martin	F. B. Nierman
Shawnee Heights.....	A. H. Little	L. G. Trickett
Community.....	F. F. Pulver	E. G. Freed

The championship of Kansas City was won by Jess Stuttle of the Milburn Country Club from Ray Ouimet, 5 and 4. The victory was somewhat unexpected, as Stuttle was predicted not to have the finish of some of the best of the Western Missouri golfers who entered the field.

Miss Miriam Burns, sixteen years old, won the Kansas City women's championship, 5 and 3, from Mrs. E. R. Bradley. She captured the qualifying round over the course of the Mission Hills Club with 88, a new record for the course for women. In the qualifying round she had as rivals both her mother and grandmother.

MISSOURI AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1905—	H. W. Allen (C. W. Scudder).
1906—	Bart S. Adams (Christian Kenney).
1907—	Albert B. Lambert (Harry Potter).
1908—	Christian Kenney (Bart S. Adams).
1909—	Christian Kenney (H. E. Brann).
1910—	Ralph McKittrick (I. W. Lincoln).
1911—	R. W. Hodge (Rev. Paul R. Talbot).
1912—	Stuart G. Stickney (R. C. Thorne).
1913—	R. C. Thorne (Harvey Fleming).
1914—	Alden B. Swift (Jesse L. Carleton).
1915—	Cyrus B. More (A. W. Warren).
1916—	R. W. Hodge (C. O. Anderson).
1917—	James S. Manlon (Stuart G. Stickney).
1919—	Jay Ward (Hugh E. Brann).

Christian Kenney, Sunset Hill Country Club of St. Louis, won the amateur championship of Missouri over the Sunset course, June 19, by 4 and 2 from Richard Bockencamp. It was Kenney's twentieth anniversary as a golfer. In addition to winning the title, the A. B. Lambert Trophy, a cup to be given to the golfer who won the state title three times, became Kenney's permanent property. Kenney was state champion in 1908 and 1909. James Ward and Robert Hodge were the only ones to hold two legs on the trophy in addition to Kenney. The winner ran up an early lead on Bock-

encamp and never relinquished it. Kenney covered the first round in 73, one over par for the course. Henry Decker won the qualifying round with 76. The Milburn Club team of Kansas City won the team match trophy with 326, Sunset Hill being second with 333.

MISSOURI WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Carolyn Lee of the Hillcrest Club won the women's championship of Missouri for the third successive time over the course of the Bellerive Club, June 19. She established a new woman's record of 88, two under par for women. The runner-up was Mrs. Lynn E. Wasson. The result was 7 and 6 to play in favor of Miss Lee. The qualifying round was won by Mrs. R. L. Greenlease of the Hillcrest Club, with 91. Mrs. A. N. Edwards, former Kansas City champion, was second with 93, and Miss Miriam Burns, a 16-year-old Kansas City girl, third, with 96. In the team match competition the Bellerive Club won with 426, Glen Echo was second with 432, and Hillcrest third with 433.

St. Louis City Championship.

Almost the same field of brilliant young golfers who have made recent golf history in St. Louis were entered for the city championship of 1920, which was won by Richard Bockencamp from his old rival, James Manion, 2 up, after thirty-five holes of play. The tournament took place over the public links at the Forest City course. Manion was 1 up on the first eighteen. In the afternoon Bockencamp obtained the lead on the eighth and also won the ninth, turning for home 2 up. He led to the finish.

St. Louis Caddy Championship.

Walter Murray, an 82-pound mite, fourteen years of age, won the annual caddy championship of St. Louis at Forest Park links by defeating Richard Balston, 4 and 3. Murray frequently caddies for James Manion. Gray English won the qualifying medal with 81. English is fifteen years of age.

Champions of Forest Park, St. Louis.

Miss Gertrude Wessling won the women's golf championship of Forest Park, St. Louis, by defeating Miss M. Schraubstadter, 2 and 1. The men's championship was won by John Pep, who defeated Harold Long, 1 up.

KANSAS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. Middleton of the Shawnee Country Club, Topeka, won the championship of Kansas in the tournament held on the links of the Salina Country Club. The runner-up was E. A. Liebmann of Emporia, who lost by 1 up in a well contested match.

KANSAS WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchinson won the women's title of Kansas by defeating Mrs. Kurtz Kellam of Topeka, 5 and 4. She also won the qualifying round with 44. She held the championship struggle well in hand all of the way.

GOLF IN IOWA.

BY SEC TAYLOR.

Golf in Iowa came into its own in 1920. More Hawkeye golfers competed in the large meets than ever before and all acquitted themselves with credit in severe competition. Starting early in June, with the Trans-Mississippi tournament, which was won by Robert McKee, the 18-year-old Iowa state champion, the season was a continuous triumph for Iowa golfers. Francis Dickinson, another young golfer of Iowa, was a semi-finalist in the Trans-Mississippi, and the Cedar Rapids Country Club team won the Brock Cup. Later McKee and William Ingham of Des Moines competed in the Western open and were in a tie for sixty-fourth honors in the first half of the qualifying round with creditable scores, twenty-four well known "pros" taking nine more strokes than the Iowa youngsters.

McKee continued his excellent work by getting a tie for third low qualifying score in the National Amateur, an event in which several of the best American players and the British champion, Cyril Tolley, were unable to reach the first round of match play. McKee had a score of 80—78 on the difficult Engineers' course. However, he was eliminated in the first round by E. P. Allis of Milwaukee, several times Wisconsin state champion. McKee was not the only Iowa golfer to bring honor to his state. Rudolf E. Knepper of Sioux City, who made a splendid showing in hard competition in 1919, continued his fine work. He had the tenth low qualifying score in the Western Amateur at Memphis, but was defeated by Clarence Wolff of St. Louis, 3 up and 2 to play, in the second round.

Later he entered the National Open and ranked thirty-first in a field of almost three hundred, his medal score being the fourth best by an amateur. Knepper and his brother, Frederick T. Knepper, won the American Golfer trophy after tying with two other pairs, Jerry Travers and William Reekie and W. J. and Frank Thompson. Travers and Reekie defaulted in the play-off, but the Sioux City brothers defeated the other pair by scoring a 75 to their opponents' 77. Playing over his own course, Rudolf Knepper won the annual Sioux City Country Club's invitation meet from a field of golfers representing several middle-western states, and in the last event of the season, late in October, while representing the University of Chicago, he won the individual championship of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, being 7 down to par. Three other Iowa players ranked next to him. Robert McKee and Francis Dickinson, representing Drake University, Des Moines, were 12 and 16 down, respectively, and won the team championship by seven strokes from Chicago. William Ingham of Des Moines, playing on the University of Michigan team, ranked fourth, 26 down.

Play in the state was marked by keen competition and increased interest. Several new courses were constructed and week-end and Sunday team matches between nearby towns were common affairs. Rudolf Knepper won the state championship by defeating J. W. Hubbell of Des Moines in a sensational 36-hole final match in which both men played near par golf on a fast course. Knepper won, 2 up. He succeeded Robert McKee, who was eliminated in the first round by the veteran R. G. Harrison, a former state champion. Hubbell won the low qualifying score with 74, 78—152. Knepper

was two strokes behind Hubbell and McKee was two behind Knepper. Hubbell, after trailing all the way and being 5 down after playing twenty-seven holes, staged a great rally on the last nine. He cut his opponent's lead to 1 up on the thirty-fifth green through sensational putting at almost every hole for a half or a win, but failed on the thirty-sixth green and was forced to concede defeat.

Robert McKee won the Des Moines city championship, defeating Jim Swick, the 1919 runner-up, 7 to 6, by sensational playing. Francis Dickinson won the medalist honors after playing off two ties with William Ingham, the contest being decided on a missed putt by Ingham on the fifty-fourth hole. In the only large event in which Iowa clubs entered teams, the Cedar Rapids quartette won the Brock trophy in competition in the qualifying round of the Trans-Mississippi tournament. This team was defeated for state honors, the Des Moines Golf and Country Club being first, and the Grand View Club of Des Moines second, in the state meet. Warren Dickinson, the Des Moines veteran, defeated Frederick Knepper of Sioux City in the annual West Okoboji meet. Francis Dickinson, son of Warren, did not compete, although he won the championship in 1919.

IOWA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900—	Dr. John Maxwell, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1901—	R. H. Finkbine, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1902—	Warren Dickinson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1903—	Warren Dickinson, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1904—	H. H. Ferguson, Dubuque Country Club, Dubuque.
1905—	H. H. Ferguson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1906—	Arthur Gorden, Hyperion Field Club, Des Moines.
1907—	H. H. Ferguson, Marshalltown Country Club, Marshalltown.
1908—	B. G. Guinand, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1909—	Wm. Sheehan, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1910—	Ralph Rider, Cedar Rapids Country Club, Cedar Rapids.
1911—	Wm. Sheehan, Waveland Park Golf Club, Des Moines.
1912—	Wm. Sheehan, Country Club, Sioux City.
1913—	Roland Harrison, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1914—	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1915—	Arthur M. Bartlett, Cedar Rapids Country Club.
1916—	Wallace K. Groves, Hyperion Field and Motor Club.
1917—	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1919—	Robert McKee, Sioux City Country Club.

The Iowa amateur championship was won by Rudolf E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, who played against a field that made him resort to his best. Among the entrants was Robert McKee, Trans-Mississippi winner, who was defeated in the second round by Roland Harrison. In the semi-final, James Swick of Des Moines led at the twenty-fifth hole and was beaten 1 up only. In the final, James Hubbell, dormie 3 on the fifteenth, won the sixteenth and seventeenth, but lost the eighteenth and the title.

Des Moines Interstate Tournament.

Rudolf Knepper, champion of Iowa, won the interstate tournament at Des Moines, Iowa, from Francis Dickenson, by 10 and 8. Dickenson held Knepper fairly well on the first round, but after that played poorly.

COLORADO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1901—	Frank L. Woodward (H. K. B. Davis).
1902—	Walter Fairbanks (Frank L. Woodward).
1903—	Walter Fairbanks (Richard Sykes).
1904—	Walter Fairbanks (W. K. Jewett).
1905—	Walter Fairbanks (H. K. B. Davis).
1906—	W. K. Jewett (H. K. B. Davis, Jr.).
1907—	Fred W. McCartney (H. K. B. Davis).
1908—	Fred W. McCartney (Walter Fairbanks).
1909—	Harold A. Fisher (D. B. Ellis).
1910—	Harold A. Fisher (Walter Fairbanks).
1911—	H. K. B. Davis, Jr. (L. D. Bromfield).
1912—	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1913—	Jack DeWitt (M. A. McLaughlin).
1914—	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1915—	M. A. McLaughlin (L. D. Bromfield).
1916—	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1917—	L. D. Bromfield (Carrol Brown).
1918—	M. T. Townsend (L. G. Palmer).
1919—	M. A. McLaughlin (L. G. Palmer).

GOLF IN COLORADO.

BY N. C. MORRIS.

The golf honors of 1920 went to L. D. "Larry" Bromfield, who, for the fifth time, won the state title at the championship tournament held at the Denver Country Club, August 23 to 28. In this fifth victory the Denver Country Club star played what was perhaps the finest golf of his career, his work being flawless, except for a few holes during the first round of the final match against Harold Fisher. Bromfield was taken to the sixteenth hole in only one of the first three rounds at eighteen holes each. In the semi-final and final he ended the matches easily, the semi-final going to the twenty-seventh hole, while the final ended on the thirtieth hole.

The 1920 championship had a greater entry list than any previous one, 182 golfers, representing all parts of the state, competing. This was indicative of the general trend of interest throughout the state during the season. Several new clubs were formed and others are projected. Among those formed, and for which courses have been laid out, are Boulder, Greeley and Lamar. The former two were laid out by Tom Bendelow of Chicago, while the latter was laid out by Alex Black, a splendid local Scotch professional, now deceased.

Boulder has a specially fine course which was formally opened for play on last Labor Day. It is nine holes, 3,333 yards in length, and has a very fine natural turf. Some excellent enthusiasts are behind it and it promises to be among the leading courses of the state. The Greeley and Lamar courses are under construction and will be ready for play next season.

A new club has been formed in Denver, known as the Rocky Mountain Golf and Country Club. This organization has been formed by many of the leading business and professional men of the city and a holding company, which was first formed, purchased a tract of 170 acres situated at the north edge of the city and part of which was occupied by the old Interlachen Club, now defunct. It is a beautiful site. With the men behind it, the

club will surely become a leader in the future. The organization has been completed, but the course has not yet been laid out. The officers of the club hope to get things under way in 1921.

All the local clubs kept interest at top pitch throughout the season by many tournaments. They conducted championship events and brought out some fine talent. M. A. McLaughlin, former state champion, won the Lakewood Club championship, Morgan Townsend won the Denver Country Club championship, and Millard White the City Park Golf Club championship.

Much improvement was made on the city links, the city officials co-operating for the betterment of the course. The fairways were kept clean at all times and grass was sown on three of them. A number of grass greens were also put in. This work is to be completed next year according to present plans. It is probable that an enlargement of the locker room in the club house will be made, for the present quarters are badly overcrowded. All available funds are being put on the course and the officials hope the day will soon come that the Denver municipal course will be second to none in the country. The course is crowded to its capacity in good weather and the work at the club is ably taken care of by Ray Groesbeck.

The year 1921 promises greater things for Colorado golf and golfers. The one big event, toward which all things are centering just now, is the Trans-Mississippi championship, which will be held some time in June at the Denver Country Club. It has been eleven years since this took place there and the club is planning a surprise in the way of a capital course when the competition takes place next summer. The links have undergone many improvements, under the supervision of Donald Ross, until now they are among the finest in the country in the judgment of the national amateur champion, "Cick" Evans, expressed to the writer at Toledo last summer. The new first and home greens will be ready by that time and they are surpassed nowhere.

The Lakewood Country Club is making improvements as suggested by Tom Bendelow. Holes are being lengthened, traps and bunkers placed where needed, and greens sanded to break up the harsh soil which has so long troubled them. In the end this course will be a real championship test. No club in the West has a better natural layout than this and only the contemplated improvements, now under way, are needed to place it among the best.

COLORADO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Winner and Runner-up.

1916—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.

1917—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.

1918—Miss Frances Moffatt (Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin).

1919—Miss Fannie F. Campbell (Mrs. Irving Van Bradt).

The women golfers took more interest in the royal and ancient game than in any previous year. A greater interest was displayed everywhere and the biggest championship event yet held was conducted in mid-August at the Lakewood Country Club. A bevy of fine prizes greeted the prospec-

tive players and a high class quality of golf was displayed. The championship was won by Mrs. F. W. Maxwell of the Denver Country Club by fine golf, defeating Mrs. L. M. Van Meter. Miss Fannie F. Campbell did not defend her state honors, although she displayed her great ability by winning the title of her club, the Denver Country Club. Mrs. L. M. Van Meter won the Lakewood Club championship.

The Lakewood women had an especially good year from the standpoint of plenty of competition. "Something doing every week" was their motto and not a week passed without a competition. This brought out a large number of recruits with plenty of championship material among them. The committee, headed by Mrs. Charles Redmond and ably seconded by Mrs. Harry Benight, deserve much credit for the splendid golf programme of the Lakewood women.

MINNESOTA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.	Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1901—T. P. Thurston,	Winona.	1910—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1902—H. P. Bend,	St. Paul.	1911—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1903—M. Doran, Jr.,	St. Paul.	1912—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1904—H. P. Bend,	St. Paul.	1913—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1905—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.	1914—R. S. Patrick,	Duluth.
1906—C. T. Jaffray,	Minneapolis.	1915—Dudley H. Mudge,	Minneapolis
1907—L. H. Johnson,	Minneapolis.	1916—Dudley H. Mudge,	St. Paul.
1908—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.	1919—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1909—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.		

Once more Harry G. Legg, Minikahda, retained his title as champion of Minnesota by defeating Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 6 and 5, in the annual tournament held in 1920 over the course of the Northland Country Club at Duluth, Minn.

New Minikahda Record.

Harry Legg, winner of the Trans-Mississippi and the Minnesota State in other years, made a new record in June, 1920, on his home course, Minikahda, a 71. This was better than any card of professional or amateur. Par for the course is 71, and the best card prior to that of Mr. Legg was 72, established by Bob Taylor, the club professional.

MONTANA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

On the course of the Butte Country Club, August 6-9, E. J. Barker of Butte won the championship of the state. The runner-up was R. F. Gaines. Barker was victorious over his opponent by 11 and 9. In the morning round Barker made a 76.

SOUTH DAKOTA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. A. Kishigo of Mitchell won the championship of South Dakota by defeating the Rev. Geo. W. McDonald of Sioux Falls, 5 and 3.

NEBRASKA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.**PREVIOUS WINNERS.**

1905—E. P. Boyer, Field Club.	1912—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1906—Sprague Abbott, Country Club.	1913—J. W. Hughes, Field Club.
1907—H. C. Sumney, Field Club.	1914—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1908—Blaine Young, Country Club.	1915—John W. Redick, Country Club.
1909—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	1916—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1910—W. J. Foye, Country Club.	1917—Guy Beckett, Seymour Lake.
1911—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	1919—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.

Ralph Peters, Omaha, won the championship of Nebraska over the course of the Omaha Country Club by defeating John Redick of the same club, 1 up in thirty-seven holes. Peters was 4 down at the morning round, but had the match all even on the twenty-fifth hole, and by playing steadily gained the victory at the thirty-seventh. Francis Gaines won the qualifying medal with 150.

NEW MEXICO AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jack Lyons of Raton won the amateur championship of New Mexico, which was played over the course of the Las Vegas Country Club, September 4-6. The runner-up was Grover Devine of Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.**PREVIOUS WINNERS.**

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1910—H. G. Gwinnup (Ed. Perry).	
1911—H. G. Gwinnup (Charles A. Ludey).	
1912—H. G. Gwinnup (J. F. Darby).	
1913—Dr. A. K. West (H. G. Gwinnup).	
1914—Frank Moore (J. B. Furry).	
1915—George Frederickson (Roy E. Stafford).	
1916—H. G. Gwinnup (George Frederickson).	
1917—C. R. Hoffer (George Frederickson).	

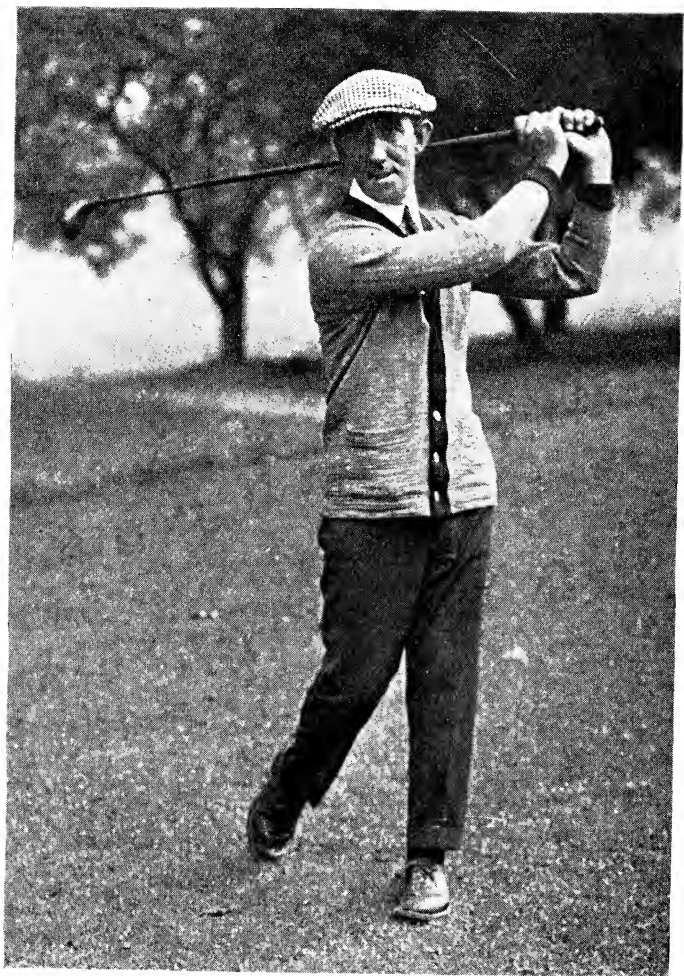
James Kennedy of Tulsa won the amateur championship of Oklahoma by 4 and 3 from H. G. Gwinnup. It was a great battle with many brilliant recoveries. Kennedy was playing in his first tournament.

TEXAS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

For five years George V. Rotan had been champion of Texas, to be beaten in 1920 by Louis Jacoby. The championship was played on the course of the Houston Country Club. Rotan played from Houston and Jacoby from Dallas. The latter won, 1 up, in thirty-six holes. On the seventeenth hole in the afternoon Jacoby led, 2 up. He topped his drive for the eighteenth and the ball rebounded from a footbridge into the woods. He recovered well and topped again, this time with his brassie. He lost but recovered by halving the next two.

TEXAS WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Jack P. Lapham of San Antonio, Tex., won her fourth state championship in succession over the Dallas Country Club course. Mrs. Lloyd Whitley of Fort Worth was runner-up, beaten by 5 and 3 to play. Mrs. Lapham won in the qualifying round with 89 for eighteen holes.



FRED McLEOD,
Washington.

E. Levick, N. Y., Photo.

Golf in the South

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1902—A. F. Schwartz (Percy Whiting).		1911—W. P. Stewart (R. G. Bush).	
1903—A. W. Gaines (H. L. Edwards).		1912—W. P. Stewart (Nelson Whitney).	
1904—Andrew Manson (W. P. Hill).		1913—Nelson Whitney (Geo. Aldredge).	
1905—A. H. Manson (N. A. Hardee).		1914—Nelson Whitney (Perry Adair).	
1906—Leigh Carroll (Nelson Whitney).		1915—C. L. Dexter, Jr. (Nelson Whitney).	
1907—Nelson Whitney (Lawrence Eustis).		1916—R. G. Bush, Jr. (Bryan Heard).	
1908—Nelson Whitney (H. Chandler Egan).		1917—Robert T. Jones, Jr. (Louis Jacoby).	
1909—J. P. Edrington (G. C. Oliver).		1919—Francis Quimet (S. J. Graham).	
1910—F. G. Byrd (R. G. Bush).			

Bobby Jones won the Southern amateur championship over the course of the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club from Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga, by 11 and 10, July 10. He played the final round in 69, four strokes better than the course record. Perry Adair and Pollack Boyd tied for the qualifying medal, and in the play-off Adair won. There was also a tie for the team honors between the Atlanta Golf Club and the Chattanooga Club. The committee decided to present a cup to each team. The tie score was 334 each.

Bobby Jones Scores 278 for Seventy-two Holes.

In the final match against Ewing Watkins in the Southern championship at Chattanooga, Bobby Jones scored rounds of 69 and 70. Two days later he made a 69 on the course of the Memphis Golf and Country Club in the first eighteen holes of the qualifying test of the Western amateur championship. The day following he made 70 over the same course, giving him a total of 278 for seventy-two holes of play. In 1919 Douglas Edgar won the Canadian open with exactly the same total for seventy-two holes, and Macdonald Smith on one occasion won the Metropolitan open with the same score.

SOUTHERN OPEN TOURNAMENT.

J. Douglas Edgar of Atlanta won the Southern open tournament over the course of the Atlanta Athletic Club in October, after winning the Canadian open championship. In the final round at Atlanta he made 70, two strokes better than par, and it was his splendid work on this round that found him his place as champion. The scores of the leading contestants are as follows:

J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta...	158	144—302	Willie Ogg, Atlanta.....	163	156—319
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta....	156	148—304	Bob McDonald, Chicago.....	161	158—319
James M. Barnes, St. Louis..	156	153—309	Laurie Ayton, Chicago.....	163	161—324
C. Hackney, Richmond.....	159	150—309	W. P. Goebel, Charlotte.....	163	169—332
Harry Hampton, Richmond..	157	154—311	Frank Sprogel, Montgomery..	169	166—335
Jock Hutchison, Chicago....	160	153—313	*Victor Smith, Atlanta.....	178	173—351
Leo Diegel, Chicago.....	160	156—316	*C. V. Rainwater, Atlanta....	173	180—353
W. J. Damen, Montgomery..	162	155—317			

*Amateur.

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. David C. Gaut of Memphis won the Southern Women's championship in the annual tournament over links at New Orleans, La. Miss Alexa Stirling did not compete. Mrs. Gaut won the qualifying round medal with a score of 90, five strokes better than the score of Mrs. K. G. Duffield, another Memphis player and a former champion. The runner-up was Mrs. Dozier Lowndes of Atlanta, who was defeated by Mrs. Gaut, 3 and 1.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE CAROLINAS.

Fred Hyatt of the Columbia Country Club of Columbia, S. C., on June 5 defeated H. H. Thomas of Charlotte, N. C., over the course of the Charlotte Country Club. N. V. Porter of the Charlotte Club had low qualifying score with a 77. The championship was for North and South Carolina.

Amateur-Professional Tournament at Pinehurst.

Leo Diegel, Lochmoor, and T. D. Armour, Lothianburn, Scotland, won the amateur-professional tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., in November. The runners-up were J. Douglas Edgar and Perry Adair of Druid Hills, Atlanta. The scores of Diegel and Armour were 136, 139—275, against 141, 136—277 for Edgar and Adair. Joe Seka, Cedar Brook, and Edward L. Clarey, Bala, were third with a total of 287.

Winter Golf League Advertising Tournament.

R. Murray Purves of the Woodland Golf Club, Boston, won the qualifying medal and the trophy in the annual tournament of the Winter Golf League Advertising Club at Pinehurst, N. C., January 15, 1921. The runner-up was Louis Hamilton of Garden City, who was defeated, 4 and 3. In the qualifying round Purves led with 81, playing through the course during a lively rain.

Pinehurst Midwinter Tournament.

For the third year in succession A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County, won the mid-winter Pinehurst tournament, January 1, 1921, by defeating John D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club, 2 up and 1 to play. Going to the seventeenth, Chapman trapped his drive and lost the hole, the match and the tournament. The qualifying medal was won by William E. Donahue of the Shackamaxon Club with a fine card of 75 for eighteen holes. Walker went out in 36, which was a stroke better than Donahue, but dropped to 42 on the way in.

GEORGIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. V. Rainwater won the state championship of Georgia over the Druid Hills Golf course at Atlanta. In the semi-final he defeated Bobby Jones, 1 up, on the home green. In the final he defeated Tom Prescott, whose local reputation for golf in Atlanta is almost at par with Jones'. Rainwater won from Prescott, 3 and 1. Bobby Jones, Milton Dargan, Jr., and Bowie Maryon of Savannah tied in the qualifying round with 77.

GOLF IN FLORIDA.

Beginning at the first golf hole in Jacksonville, one plays right down the Atlantic coast to the eighteenth hole, say, somewhere around Key West, over to the nineteenth hole in Havana, if so minded, back again and up the center and west coast of the state to the eighteenth hole "over around" Pensacola. Future generations probably will allude to Florida as the largest golf peninsula in the world.

When golf is completed in the North, with the coming of frost and snow, the golf season begins in Florida. The first Florida native who laughed at golf long since has learned better. If he does not play himself he is in the game in some way. Maybe he is a stage driver, perhaps he has a son who is a caddy, and he may be just an ordinary spectator; but he has discovered that golf is bringing a great army of vacationists to Florida, and indirectly, or directly, he is profiting by it.

The old golf courses and the new are at Palm Beach, St. Augustine, Ormond, Jacksonville, DeLand, Mountain Lake, St. Petersburg, Miami, Tampa, Belleair, Clearwater, Tarpon Springs, Fort Myers and other cities and towns. They are no longer the crude courses which were first laid out with more desire to have the fact become public that a golf course existed, than to provide a golf course which was fitted for high class play.

The experts can find tests of their skill that will give them all the excitement which they desire and which will improve their game by making demands upon their ability. There is sand, of course, because Florida is sand. The green turf of New England is not indigenous, but there are courses, sand and all, which will try the golfer's dexterity to his limit. There are some courses on which turf has been cultivated which are getting along capitally, and there will be more, because more and more Florida has become the Mecca of the Eastern and Middle West golfer who can filch time to take a winter vacation.

It must not be imagined that the sole sport in Florida during the winter is golf. They play everything in the state, from pitching horseshoes up, Polo, base ball, roque, croquet, tennis—nothing is omitted.

The test of golf in Florida is worthy the player, if the professionals are to be believed. The very best of the Northern players who go to Florida find the courses over which they compete not to be of a type which affects their game adversely. They find also abundance of competition, as there is scarcely a tournament but enlists someone of prominence from the North for competition. Florida brings together golfers from the Middle West and the East who enjoy the novelty of meeting in competition, and both improve by the rivalry of play. When the active Northern season is on, local golfers often can ill afford the time to play in tournaments, and thus do the bulk of their work on home links. In the South, where the players of two sections are bent on vacation and play combined, there is opportunity for them to meet on common ground under conditions new to both.

Florida is very accessible because of the much improved railroad service. It is true that the high railroad tariffs are unpleasant and that they are vigorously criticised by travelers, but they are not likely to be readjusted at once. The compensation for the high tariff cannot exactly be said to

exist in the improved railroad service, because the improved service existed before the high tariff was decreed and permitted. Were it not for the improved train service it would have been impossible for Florida to have become such an attractive winter playground for at least half of the United States. Even as that declaration is made it is perhaps best to supplement it by adding that the automobile has done its share to make Florida of better access. At first the residents of the state were slow to meet the good roads necessity, perhaps for lack of funds, but the local acquisition of automobiles, as well as the travel which poured into the state by automobile, changed the local idea. Wherever possible the roads have been improved so that Florida can be traversed comfortably and quickly, as against the days when the wheels of cars buried almost to their hubs in loose sand, through which progress was made as if through thick and well packed snow.

It is something of a lark to make a trip through the state by automobile, golfing by the way, as the spirit moves. True, it will be advisable to be sure that hotel accommodations are arranged in advance, but that does not prevent the trip from being made. Young men will enjoy it, and there are some men who do not profess scarcity of years, who probably will have their fun out of it, as well as the younger generation. Starting in at Jacksonville, good roads can be had to the south, to the west and to the northwest. It is mostly to the south that the travelers turn, looking ever for warmth. After a trip half way down the state, those who are inclined to go to the west coast can traverse Florida by good roads, and since the completion of good roads out of Tampa to the southeast, those who are at the extreme southern end of the peninsula can cross over to the west coast on good roads.

All the way along there are golf links, and the temptation to remain in Florida all of the winter is great, if one be expert or novice with the driver and the brassie.

Belleair Tournament.

L. B. Dickerson of Clearwater, Fla., a former Centre College foot ball player, won the Belleair tournament at Belleair, Fla., January 21, 1921, by defeating Grantland Rice of Englewood, runner-up, by 3 and 2. Dickerson led in the first eighteen holes by 4, increasing the lead to 5 at the second hole in the afternoon. Rice won the fifth, sixth and seventh, but at the tenth the Clearwater golfer regained his lead of 4. A. R. Horr, Englewood, won the qualifying round with 83.

KENTUCKY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Over the course of the Fort Mitchell Country Club at Covington, June 26, Henry B. Heyburn won the state championship from John Marshall, Jr., on the thirty-seventh green. It was the fourth time that Marshall had been runner-up in the state competition. The thirty-six holes open contest was won by Robert Craigs, an Audubon amateur, with 150, six strokes better than John Brophy of Fort Mitchell.

ALABAMA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

On the links of the Montgomery (Ala.) Country Club, in September, the state championship was won by Files Crenshaw, Jr., a sixteen-year-old boy. The final was played with W. T. Seibels. In the morning round the latter led by one hole. In the afternoon Crenshaw took the lead at the fifth, lost it at the seventh, then won five holes in succession, scoring four pars and a birdie. On the thirteenth, after Crenshaw had laid his second dead for a 3 the match was conceded. Crenshaw also defeated Robert Gregory, champion of 1919, in his march to the championship. C. A. Petrey won qualifying medal with 77.

Country Club of Montgomery (Ala.) Invitation.

Reuben Bush of New Orleans, former Southern champion, won the Country Club of Alabama invitation tournament by 1 up on the nineteenth hole from I. J. Osburn of Birmingham. Bush also won the qualifying round with score of 76.

MISSISSIPPI AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

On the links of the Hattiesburg Country Club, W. E. Ware of the Greenwood Country Club won the championship of Mississippi. Otto Herwig of the Laurel Country Club was runner-up. Mr. Ware was champion in 1915. Paul F. Allen of Hattiesburg won the qualifying round.

Mississippi Women's Championship.

Mrs. J. W. Armstrong of Jackson won the championship of Mississippi for women over the Hattiesburg Country Club course. She successfully defended a title which she has held for three years. She also won the medal in the qualifying round. Mrs. E. H. Buckner of Hattiesburg was runner-up.

LOUISIANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. K. Wadley of the Shreveport Golf and Country Club won the state championship of Louisiana at Shreveport by defeating J. Merriweather of Shreveport, 6 and 4. Jack Taylor of Shreveport won the open championship.



1, Ray Ball, Sunny Side Golf Club, Fresno. 2, Mortie Dutro, Pebble Beach Golf Club. 3, Donald McPherson, Santa Rosa Golf Club. 4, Earl Nagel, San Francisco. 5, A. G. Espinoza, Oakland. 6, Peter Soutar, Beresford Country Club, San Mateo. 7, Ian Macdonald, Stockton Golf and Country Club.

GROUP OF CALIFORNIA PROFESSIONALS.

Golf on the Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year. Winner.

- 1908—Douglas Grant, San Francisco.
 1909—Campbell Whyte, San Francisco.
 1910—Frank Newton, Claremont.
 1911—E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.
 1912—J. F. Neville, Claremont.
 1913—J. F. Neville, Claremont.

Year. Winner.

- 1911—H. K. B. Davis, San Francisco.
 1915—E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.
 1916—Lawrence Cowing, Los Angeles.
 1917—Dr. C. H. Walter, San Jose.
 1919—J. F. Neville, Claremont.

Dr. Paul M. Hunter of the Midwick Country Club won the amateur championship of California over the Pebble Beach course, at Del Monte, September 12, by defeating Ervin S. Armstrong, 6 to 4. After the twenty-seventh hole Dr. Hunter won three holes in a row, virtually deciding the match.

California Junior Championship.

E. B. Osborne, a 16-year-old boy of San Francisco, won the second annual California junior championship over the Del Monte course, defeating Ashton Stanley, the first junior champion, in the final, 6 up and 5 to play. Osborne won the qualifying medal with 87 for eighteen holes.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

- 1900—C. E. Orr, Los Angeles C. C.
 1901—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
 1902—H. M. Sears, Los Angeles C. C.
 1903—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
 1904—W. K. Jewett, Los Angeles C. C.
 1905—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
 1906—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.
 1907—Sterling Lines, Los Angeles C. C.
 1908—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.
 1909—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.

- 1910—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.
 1911—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
 1912—E. S. Armstrong, Annandale C. C.
 1913—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
 1914—Carlton Wright, Annandale C. C.
 1915—E. S. Armstrong, Midwick C. C.
 1916—Harold B. Lamb, Midwick C. C.
 1917—W. W. Walton, Los Angeles C. C.
 1919—Douglas Grant, Burlingame C. C.
 1920—Everett H. Seaver, Los Ang. C.C.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.

Winner and Runner-up.

- 1910—Dr. D. P. Fredericks (A. A. Cuthbertson).
 1911—F. A. Kales (John F. Neville).
 1912—Campbell D. Whyte (Dr. D. P. Fredericks).
 1913—John F. Neville (F. A. Kales).
 1914—Harry K. B. Davis (John F. Neville).
 1915—Robin Y. Hayne (H. Warner Sherwood).
 1916—Douglas Grant (Roger D. Lapham).
 1917—Douglas Grant (John F. Neville).
 1918—Dr. D. P. Fredericks (Vincent Whitney).
 1919—Robert L. Coleman, Jr. (Vincent Whitney).
 1920—S. L. Conlin, Jr. (John F. Neville).

San Francisco Women's Championship.

Mrs. Hubert E. Law won the women's championship of San Francisco over the Lincoln Park course, August 20, from Miss Alice Hanchett, 6 and 5. Mrs. Law, in the semi-final round, made a new course record with 76, out in 34 and home in 42. Mrs. A. B. Swinnerton won the medal round with 82, one stroke better than Miss Hanchett.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1906—	C. K. Magill (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1912—	R. N. Hincks (I. F. Arbuckle).
1907—	T. S. Lippy (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1913—	A. V. Macan (E. J. Barker).
1908—	Geo. Ladd Munn (D. Gillespie).	1914—	Jack Neville (H. C. Egan).
1909—	Douglas Grant (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1915—	H. C. Egan (Paul Ford).
1910—	R. H. Macley (H. S. Griggs).	1916—	Russell Smith (Paul Ford).
1911—	W. B. Mixter (R. D. Lapham).	1917—	Rudolph Wilhelm (H. A. Fleager).
		1919—	Claire Griswold (Clark Speirs).

*Records previous to 1906 were not kept.

In the twentieth annual Pacific Northwest championship, held at Vancouver, two courses were used, those of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and the Vancouver Golf and Country Club. Davie Black of the Shaughnessy Heights Club, playing both courses, which was compulsory, won the open championship with 296. Neil Christian, Tacoma Club, was the runner-up with 305. H. Chandler Egan, former American amateur champion, finished tenth with 311.

In the amateur event Mr. Egan was more fortunate, as he won, 2 and 1, from Rudolph Wilhelm of Portland, Ore. Paul Hunter of Pasadena, Cal., won the qualifying round with 149.

The ladies' championship was won by Mrs. C. S. Sweeney of Vancouver by 4 and 2 from Miss Frances Phepoe, runner-up. Mrs. Sweeney won the qualifying round with 89. The new champion, formerly Miss Violet Pooley, had much golf experience in England. In one famous match Miss Cecil Leitch barely defeated her by one hole.

OREGON AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Rudolph Wilhelm of the Portland Golf Club again won the amateur championship of Oregon on the course of the Waverly Golf Club, at Portland. The field was large and included the best golfers of the Northwest. The tournament took place in June, 1920. Russel Smith of Waverly, a former holder of the Pacific Northwest championship, was runner-up. Wilhelm won by 9 and 8 in thirty-six holes. His morning round was 71. Dr. O. F. Willing of the Portland Golf Club won the qualifying round with 153 for thirty-six holes. The Portland Golf Club won the John G. Clemson trophy.

OREGON WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Phoebe Nell Tidmarsh of the Seattle (Wash.) Country Club won the women's championship of Oregon, 5 and 4, by defeating Mrs. Ilsa Delbruck on the course of the Waverly Golf Club. Mrs. Delbruck won the qualifying round with a total of 107.

INLAND EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clubs from the cities of Spokane, Walla Walla, Yakima, Moscow, Lewiston and Cœur d'Alene comprise the "Inland Empire" circuit. At their tournament, which was medal play for seventy-two holes, Dr. Harvey S. Smith of Spokane was winner, with Frank Sweeney, Spokane Country Club, runner-up. Dr. Smith won on the second extra hole.

Golf in Canada

CANADIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

Year	Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.
1895—	T. H. Harley, Kingston; A. Simpson, Ottawa, at Ottawa.
1896—	Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, 4 and 3; W. A. Griffith, Quebec, at Quebec.
1897—	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 5 and 4; R. T. Henderson, Royal, at Montreal.
1898—	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 12 and 11; F. G. H. Pattison, Hamilton, at Toronto.
1899—	Vere C. Brown, Rosedale, 5 and 3; Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, at Ottawa.
1900—	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 1 up, 38 holes; G. W. MacDougall, Royal, at Montreal.
1901—	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 1 up, 38 holes; J. Percy Taylor, Royal, at Toronto.
1902—	F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 36 holes; R. C. H. Cassels, Toronto, at Montreal.
1903—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 10 and 8; M. C. Cameron, Toronto, at Toronto.
1904—	J. Percy Taylor, Montreal, 3 and 1; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Montreal.
1905—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 12 and 11; Robt. S. Strath, Toronto, at Toronto.
1906—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 5 and 4; Douglas Laird, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1907—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 3 and 2; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Lambton.
1908—	A. Wilson, Jr., Montreal, 1 up; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Montreal.
1909—	E. Legge, Toronto, 1 up; G. F. Ross, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1910—	Fritz Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 37 holes; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Lambton.
1911—	G. H. Hutton, Montreal, 1 up, 39 holes; A. E. Austin, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1912—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 6 and 5; A. Hutcheson, Montreal, at Montreal.
1913—	Geo. H. Turpin, Montreal, 1 up; Gerald Lees, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1914—	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton; Brice S. Evans, at Ottawa.
1919—	William McLuckie, Kanawaki; Geo. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, at Lambton.

The amateur championship of Canada for 1920 was won by C. B. Grier of the Royal Montreal Club, on the Beaconsfield course, July 3, from T. Gillespie of the Calgary Golf and Country Club. The match was dormie 5 on the thirty-first hole. The thirty-second was split in 5 and the Montreal player acclaimed the winner of the title. William McLuckie, winner of the championship in 1919, was defeated by George S. Lyon in the second round. In the qualifying round W. J. Thompson of Mississauga was winner with a score of 153.

Entries were not quite so numerous as they had been in the previous year, but the list included the highest type of amateur golfers in the Dominion. Play started at top standard and continued high throughout the tournament. There were players from the United States as well as from the Canadian clubs. Beaconsfield, with the largest club in Canada, has a most thoroughly interesting course of 6,000 yards.

Semi-finalists were J. Hubert McCulloch, Beaconsfield, and G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal. Mississauga won the team trophy and, for the inter-provincial cup, Ontario beat Quebec. In the final Ontario beat the West.

The most interesting round was the third, in which J. H. McCulloch defeated two former champions in one day—George S. Lyon in the morning and F. R. Martin of Hamilton in the afternoon. McCulloch is only eighteen years of age and Canadians expect him to be one of the star golfers of Dominion history. In the morning round Grier was pitted against J. T. Cuthbert, both of whom were fancied for the championship, and Grier won the match, 1 up, on the twentieth hole.

On the following day McCulloch played a stiff game against Gillespie of Calgary, but was defeated. Gillespie was dormie 2 on the thirty-fourth



CHARLES B. GRIER,
Royal Montreal.
Canadian Amateur Champion.

hole. McCulloch lost the next by making his poorest play of the day, imbedding his ball in the mud.

In the finals Grier steadily played a little better than Gillespie from the start. The latter seemed to be affected by the heat, the atmosphere being humid and thick. The match ended on the thirty-second hole. The new champion was born in Montreal and is 32 years of age. At 17 he took his first golf lessons from C. R. Murray of the Westmount Club. He has been a good golfer for the last ten years, but in 1920 came to his game more effectively than ever.

UNITED STATES SENIORS vs. CANADIAN SENIORS.

In the annual match between the United States and Canadian Seniors, which was played over the course of the Royal Ottawa Club, September 10, the seniors from the United States won by the score of 20 to 15. William Clark, the United States Seniors' champion, was pitted against George S. Lyon, and lost by 3 down. C. G. Heintzman defeated W. E. Truesdell, former United States champion, by 1 up. The results of the matches were as follows:

UNITED STATES.

Frank Presbrey... 1	E. J. Hasse..... 3
William Clark... 0	Francis Bacon... 3
W. S. Kinneer... 0	A. M. Revell.... 3
W. E. Truesdell. 0	I. P. Prentiss... 1
Fred Snare..... 3	Col. J. E. Smith. 1
D. P. Kingsley... 0	A. M. Wood..... 3
George P. Hart. 0	J. E. Lancaster. 0
Frank Wright... 2	Hugh Haldell... 0
C. G. Waldo.... 0	—
Total	20

CANADA.

W. R. Baker.... 0	C. A. Bogart..... 0
George Lyon.... 3	Robert Gamble.. 0
J. L. Weller.... 3	T. G. Poplar.... 0
C. G. Heintzman. 1	C. T. Hollan.... 0
J. H. McGregor. 0	W. G. Ross..... 0
Dr. J. Courtenay. 0	Dr. McKendrick. 0
Hon. M. Burrell. 1	A. B. Evans.... 3
Joseph Wilson... 0	J. E. Caldwell... 3
Judge Weir..... 1	—
Total	15

CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

Year.

Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.

- 1904—J. H. Oke, Ottawa, 156; P. F. Barratt, at Montreal.
 1905—G. Cumming, Toronto, 148; P. F. Barratt, at Toronto.
 1906—C. Murray, Montreal, 170; Mr. T. B. Reith, G. Cumming and Alec Robertson tied at 171, at Ottawa.
 1907—P. F. Barratt, Lambton, 306; G. Cumming, Toronto, at Lambton.
 1908—Albert Murray, 300; Geo. Sargent, at Montreal.
 1909—K. Keffer, 309; G. Cumming, at Toronto.
 1910—Daniel Kenny, 303; Mr. Geo. S. Lyon, at Lambton.
 1911—C. R. Murray, 314; D. L. Black, at Ottawa.
 1912—G. Sargent, 299; J. M. Barnes, at Rosedale.
 1913—A. Murray, 295; Nicol Thompson and J. Burk, tied, at Montreal.
 1914—K. Keffer, 300; G. Cumming, at Toronto.
 1919—J. Douglas Edgar, 278; R. T. Jones (amateur), Karl Keffer and James Barnes, tied, at Hamilton.

In the thirteenth open championship of Canada, which was played on the Rivermead links at Ottawa, August 26 and 27, J. Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., repeated his victory of 1919. There were sixty-seven entries. Among them were C. B. Grier, Canadian amateur champion of 1920; George S. Lyon, the "father of golf" in Canada; Davis Black, the Pacific Coast champion of Vancouver; the Messrs. Thompson of Toronto, and T. D. Armour of Edinburgh, who won the French amateur championship from Cyril



GEORGE S. LYON,
Lambton.
Canadian Seniors' Champion.

E. Levick, N. Y., Photo.

Tolley. Mr. Armour was the first representative player, amateur or professional, from the United Kingdom to enter a Canadian tournament.

At the end of the fourth round there was a triple tie of 298 between J. Douglas Edgar, C. R. Murray of the Royal Montreal Club and T. D. Armour of Edinburgh. In the play-off the largest gallery that ever had witnessed golf at Rivermead was present. Strangely enough, the result of the play-off was exactly in order as the start of the tournament, Edgar, with 73 on two rounds; Murray, with 74, and Armour, with 75.

In the first day's play George Ayton, Regina, led the field by two strokes. Back of him was Armour with 72 for the morning and 76 for the afternoon. The latter score was attributed to carelessness in putting on the thirteenth green, where he should have had a 5 but took 7. He missed a putt, playing with one hand, and critics thought this cost him the championship. The scores are as follows:

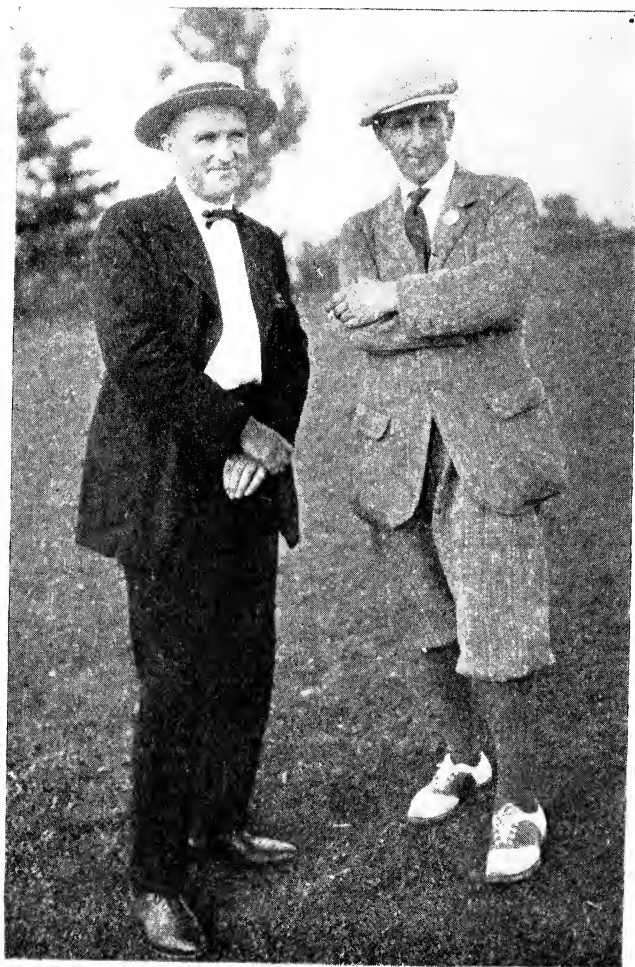
J. D. Edgar, Atlanta, Ga....	151	147-298	W. J. Brazier, Stratford....	164	157-321
C. R. Murray, Royal Mont..	150	148-298	A. Desjardins, Outremont....	164	157-321
T. D. Armour, Edinburgh....	149	149-298	George S. Lyon, Lambton....	158	163-321
D. L. Black, Vancouver.....	157	144-301	J. B. Kinneary, Winnipeg....	161	162-324
George Ayton, Regina.....	147	155-302	F. P. Grant, Whitlock.....	168	156-324
Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa..	152	151-303	T. B. Reith, Beaconsfield....	165	160-325
F. Adams, Winnipeg.....	158	147-305	C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal.	162	163-325
G. P. Shaw, Weston.....	152	153-305	J. Pritchard, Mississauga....	166	159-325
N. Thompson, Hamilton....	149	156-305	A. D. Desjardins, Laval.....	167	160-327
L. Tellier, Boston.....	156	159-305	G. H. Turpin, Royal Mont..	159	168-327
K. Marsh, London.....	153	153-306	F. Freeman, Rosedale.....	166	162-328
W. J. Thompson, Mississauga	152	154-306	J. E. Caldwell, Rivermead..	164	166-330
G. Cumming, Toronto.....	151	157-308	James Black, Beaconsfield..	163	168-331
S. Thompson, Mississauga....	150	159-309	H. S. Foley, Senneville.....	166	167-333
W. McLuckie, Kaniwaki....	153	156-309	B. L. Anderson, Lambton....	173	160-333
F. Thompson, Mississauga....	155	155-310	S. K. Sinclair, Brockville....	166	172-338
A. H. Murray, Kanawaki....	154	156-310	H. C. Monk, Royal Ottawa..	168	171-339
R. McKenzie, Outremont....	160	151-311	F. P. Glass, Mount Bruno....	173	168-341
G. C. Meikle, Halifax.....	160	151-311	W. H. Firstbrook, Lambton.	169	172-341
N. A. Bell, Toronto Hunt....	151	162-313	J. M. Skead, Rivermead....	166	179-345
A. Keeling, Sandwich.....	159	155-314	W. G. Wood, Toronto.....	177	174-351
J. Newman, Kingston.....	160	154-314	W. Mulligan, Royal Ottawa.	177	176-353
F. E. Locke, Quebec.....	159	157-316	H. Towelson, Ottawa Hunt..	183	170-353
F. Rickwood, Toronto.....	161	155-316	J. H. Clay, Rivermead.....	167	187-354
C. C. Fraser, Kaniwaki....	154	163-317	G. P. Brophy, Rivermead....	175	179-354
W. Freeman, Lambton.....	160	158-318	K. Archibald, Rivermead....	179	178-357
J. Land, Royal Ottawa.....	161	157-318	H. S. Coulson, Toronto.....	176	182-358
D. Cuthbert, Grand Mere....	161	158-319	Alf. Sims, Midland.....	182	179-361
P. Barrett, Weston.....	162	158-320	B. Tew, Lambton.....	188	180-368
R. Holden, Oshawa.....	156	164-320	H. Mulligan, Royal Ottawa.	191	186-377
A. S. Russell, Toronto.....	160	160-320			

In the play-off for the triple tie the results were as follows:

J. D. Edgar-Out....	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	5	4-34	In....	3	5	3	6	4	3	6	5	4-39-73
C. R. Murray-Out....	4	6	4	4	4	3	5	4	3-37	In....	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	4-37-74
T. D. Armour-Out....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6-38	In....	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	7	5-37-75

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' TOURNAMENT.

David L. Black of Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, captured the professional Canadian golfers' title and the P. D. Ross Cup, for the third time in succession, August 29, playing over the Royal Ottawa course. His total was 135, which was ten strokes better than that of the runner-up, G. Ayton of Regina. Joe Land, one of the competitors, is an Indian boy. The scores follow:



J. DOUGLAS EDGAR,
Atlanta, Ga.
Canadian Open Champion.

F. W. KENNEDY,
New York.

Pietzcker, St. Louis, Photo

D. L. Black, Vancouver.....	68	67-135	F. P. Glass, Mount Bruno.....	82	77-159
G. Ayton, Regina.....	73	72-145	F. Rickwood, Summit.....	83	76-159
K. Marsh, London Hunt.....	70	78-148	A. O. Despard, L. Sur le Lac	79	81-160
W. J. Brazier, Stratford.....	72	76-148	F. Sinclair, Brockville.....	78	82-161
N. A. Bell, Toronto Hunt.....	75	74-149	A. S. Russell, Lakeview.....	82	79-161
J. Land, Royal Ottawa.....	76	73-149	A. Desjardin, Outremont.....	76	86-162
K. Keffer, Royal Ottawa.....	76	74-150	J. A. Black, Beaconsfield.....	79	83-162
F. Adams, Winnipeg.....	77	73-150	J. Pritchard, Mississauga.....	82	80-162
P. F. Barrett, Weston.....	80	71-151	D. Cuthbert, Grand Mere.....	85	87-172
N. Thompson, Hamilton.....	75	77-152	F. Locke, Quebec.....	85	78-163
G. Cumming, Toronto.....	78	74-152	F. Grant, Whitlock.....	81	84-165
A. H. Murray, Kanawaki.....	76	76-152	H. S. Foley, Senneville.....	82	84-166
A. Kealing, Sandwich.....	76	77-153	A. Sims, Midland.....	84	83-167
L. Newman, Kingston.....	76	77-153	*W. Mulligan, Royal Ottawa.....	86	82-168
W. M. Freeman, Lambton.....	80	77-157	H. Towlson, Ottawa Hunt.....	85	85-170
F. Freedman, Rosedale.....	78	91-159	*W. Mullen, Rivermead.....	88	84-172
J. B. Kinnear, Winnipeg.....	80	79-159	*R. Tew, Lambton.....	88	92-180
R. Rolden, Oshawa.....	82	77-159	*H. Mulligan, Royal Ottawa.....	90	90-180

*Professionals' assistants, disqualified.

CANADIAN LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., invaded the Dominion, playing in the Canadian ladies' amateur championship, over the course of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, September 21 to 25, and winning the title by 5 and 3 from Miss Kate Robertson of Beaconsfield, runner-up. Miss Ada Mackenzie, former champion, led with the best gross score of 86. Miss Mackenzie lost in the semi-finals to Miss Robertson.

In the final it was Canada against the United States, and a record gallery followed the Misses Stirling and Robertson. The latter took the first hole with a cleverly played 4. She over-approached the second and lost it, 6 to 5. The difficult third was also won by the United States champion with a perfectly played 4; the long fourth fell to the Canadian representative with a snappy 5; Miss Stirling, after a superb drive, took the fifth with a 4; at the short sixth Miss Robertson again squared the match, running down a difficult putt for a 3; the seventh was halved in 5, and then came the tragedy. The eighth at Ancaster is one of the best one-shot holes in Canada. Miss Robertson, having the honour, took wood and landing on the green, just rolled off the far edge beyond the flag. Miss Stirling followed with an iron shot which was badly timed, landing her ball in the formidable ravine guarding the green. Her second was just on the edge of the green and her third still left her a long putt. Miss Robertson's pitch-up shot was a trifle strong, but hitting the back of the cup, rested some three feet from the hole. Her opponent, playing 4, missed the cup, but laid her a half stymie. With two for a win, Miss Robertson had only to play safe and register an easy 4. Instead she went for 3, and knocking Miss Stirling's ball into the cup, the hole was halved. The ninth was halved, the United States champion won the tenth, eleventh and twelfth: she halved the thirteenth, and winning the fourteenth and fifteenth (the latter with a wonderful 3), for the first time in the history of the Canadian ladies' golf championship the title crossed the border to the tune of 5-3 victory.

In the ladies' team match, which is a part of championship week, the Toronto team, composed of Miss Sidney Pepler, Miss Joyce Hutton, Miss Marjory Fellows and Miss Marion Elmsley, won with 370. Teams from the Royal Montreal, Royal Ottawa, Beaconsfield, Kanawaki, Hamilton Nos. 1

and 2, Lambton Nos. 1 and 2, St. Charles, Rosedale, London Hunt and Country Club, Brantford Nos. 1 and 2 and Toronto No. 3 also competed. Royal Ottawa finished second with 395 and Beaconsfield third with 400.

CANADIAN SENIORS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the third time the Canadian Seniors' tournament was won by George S. Lyon, Lambton Golf and Country Club of Toronto. His score for the best gross, thirty-six holes, was 77,80—157. In 1919 he won the championship at Lambton with 157, reversing the order of his going, taking 80 the first day and 77 the second. The tournament was played over the Royal Ottawa course at Ottawa, which is not so long as that of Lambton. For the third time the Lord Shaughnessy Cup was won by Mr. Lyon. The runner-up in the tournament was J. L. Weller, St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton Golf and Country Club, with 80,80—160.

Toronto and District Championship.

W. J. Thompson, the well-known Mississauga Club player, won the Toronto and District championship over the course of the Toronto Golf Club, June 18 and 19. George Cumming won the professional event. The record in competition, both amateur and professional, was broken by Frank Thompson with a score of 72.

Province of Quebec Championship.

For the first time a championship was held for the Province of Quebec in 1920. It was played over the course of the Country Club of Montreal, June 18 and 19. The women's championship was won by Mrs. Frank Ahearn of the Royal Ottawa Club; the men's amateur championship by T. B. Reith of the Beaconsfield Club; the professional championship by Arthur Woodward, professional of the Country Club of Montreal. Mrs. Ahearn's winning score of 90 was the lowest ever made by a woman on the Country Club course. Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, was runner-up.

Maritime Provinces Championship.

The eighth annual championship of the Maritime Provinces, held on the links of the Riverside Golf and Country Club, St. John, N. B., August 3, 4, 5 and 6, resulted in a victory for Gerald C. Meilke of the Brightwood Golf Club of Halifax, by 9 and 8. J. M. Murphy was runner-up. Mr. Meilke made a new record for nine holes of 33. A. Kellie, Amherst, won the 36-hole professional contest with 163 at thirty-six holes.

Maritime Provinces Ladies' Championship.

For the first time since 1913 the Maritime Provinces conducted a championship for ladies at the course of the Halifax Golf Club, beginning August 23. The winner was Miss Edith Bauld of the Halifax Golf Club, with Mrs. Des Brisa of the Riverside Golf Club, St. John, N. B., runner-up. Miss Bauld won, 6 and 5 to go. Miss Bauld had lowest gross score with 88, ten strokes better than her nearest competitor.

Alberta Amateur Championship.

In the annual championships for Alberta, which were played September 3-7 over the course of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, at Calgary, J. Munro Hunter of Edmonton was winner by 5 and 4, with T. C. Morrison of St. Andrews, Calgary, runner-up. Mr. Hunter and Bobby Mair, professional for the Bowness Club, Calgary, tied for the open with 157 strokes, Mair winning by 3 in the play-off.

Miss Esther Gardiner of St. Andrews won the ladies' championship by 6 and 5, and the runner-up was Mrs. H. K. Reed of the Calgary Golf and Country Club.

Manitoba Amateur Championship.

Douglas Laird of the St. Charles and Elmhurst Golf Club won the Manitoba amateur championship by defeating H. E. Gow of the Norwood Club at the thirty-eighth hole over the Elmhurst course. The match was all square at the thirty-sixth. The thirty-seventh was halved and the thirty-eighth went to Laird.

Frank Adams, professional of the St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, won the open championship, September 11, over the courses of the St. Charles, Elmhurst and Winnipeg clubs, with 231 strokes. The runner-up was Hugh Fletcher of the Elmhurst Club, three strokes behind the winner.

Mrs. K. C. Allen of the St. Charles Country Club won the women's championship of Manitoba, September 7, over the Elmhurst course by defeating Mrs. George T. Koester of the Elmhurst Club, 4 and 3.

Saskatchewan Championship.

The winner of the Saskatchewan championship, held on the course of the Regina Club, August 2-6, was A. A. Weir of Weyburn. He won by 4 and 2. J. P. Runciman of the Regina Club was runner-up. For five years Weir had been runner-up or semi-finalist.

In the ladies' championship Mrs. Parry of Regina regained the title which she lost in 1914. Miss MacDonald of Regina, champion in 1919, was runner-up.

Vancouver Championship.

E. Mountfield won the Vancouver championship from W. A. Wand by one stroke over the Shaughnessy Heights course, June 5. His first round was made in 79 and his second in 77, a total of 156 for thirty-six holes. Forty-one players teed off. R. Symes was third with 158, the first three players being separated in regular order by one stroke each.

British Columbia Championship.

R. Symes of the Shaughnessy Club won the championship of British Columbia and the Bostock Cup, which is the championship trophy, over the links of the Shaughnessy Heights Club, at the thirty-seventh hole, April 3. The runner-up was H. P. Gardner of the Vancouver Golf and Country Club. Messrs. Gardner and Mountfield, the latter of Burquitlam, tied for the medal with 78.



MISS CECIL LEITCH,
British Ladies' Champion, 1914 and 1920, no championship having
been held in the intervening years.

Golf in Great Britain

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, Ill., failed to win the British amateur championship, June 11, 1920, by losing the extra hole—the thirty-seventh—to Cyril Tolley of Oxford University, over the course at Muirfield, Scotland, in a sensational match which was witnessed by 3,000 persons.

The match was a battle royal. At the end of the first round Gardner was 2 up. In the second round Tolley forged ahead and was 3 up, with only 4 to play. Gardner fought on doggedly, and with the spectators fairly holding their breath, evened the match at the thirty-sixth hole. Then he lost in playing off the next hole. An extended account of this tournament was published in the GOLF GUIDE of 1920, this brief report being added here to complete the records of the year.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes were entrants from the United States in the British open championship, played over the course at Deal in June. George Duncan won with a total of 303. Hagen did not play up to his standard. He averaged 82 for the four rounds. Barnes played a much stronger game. His average was 77. The runner-up in the tournament was Alex Herd with a total of 305. Duncan went to the front by doing the third round in 71 and the final round in 72, giving him an aggregate of 303. His card on the last and decisive round was as follows:

Out	4	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	4—35
In	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5—37—72

Barnes' play in the third round was steady on the outward half, his first mistake being at the seventh, where he pitched his third over the green into the long grass, but chipped back dead to the pin and got a 5. Going to the ninth his second landed in ground under repair and he lifted without penalty.

Coming home, Barnes missed a yard putt at the sixteenth and again at the seventeenth. At the eighteenth he was twelve yards away in 3, but put the next down with perfect confidence. His card follows:

Out	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	5—37
In	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	4—40—77

American hopes were mainly pinned on Barnes, who ended the second round tied with the former champion, Alexander Herd, for second place, with a score of 153.

George Duncan was thirteen strokes back of Abe Mitchell on the first day. On the second day's test he picked up those thirteen strokes and collected four more—a total of seventeen strokes in one day from one of the greatest golfers in the world. Mitchell's sudden shift from 73 and 74 to an 84 shows how suddenly the tide turned. Barnes' play was sound all the way through. In a 72-hole test he was only five strokes back of first place, which is no wide margin over a long route. Barnes had every round

under 80. He had no bad round, but he failed to turn in any brilliant round in the low 70's, 74 being his best. As the conditions were extremely trying, with a blend of wind and rain, his four rounds of 79, 74, 77 and 78 represent an even, steady march, a faster pace than Vardon, Braid and Taylor could follow.

George Duncan is one of the most finished golfers in the world. In 1910 at St. Andrews, with a 73, 77 and 71, the latter the record for the course, he came a cropper on the fourth round with an 83, Braid and Herd winning first and second, respectively. In 1912 he won the open championship of Belgium and in 1913 the French championship. He is thirty-seven years old and was born in Aberdeenshire.

BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The British ladies' tournament of 1920 was won by Miss Cecil Leitch on May 14, over the links of the Newcastle Golf Club on the east coast of Ireland, about an hour's ride from Belfast. Of the four American women golfers who entered the tournament, Miss Marion Hollins lasted longest. She was defeated in the fourth round. The four Americans competing against the best of the English women golfers were Miss Hollins, Miss Mildred Caverly, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck and Miss Rosamond Sherwood. Miss Molly Griffiths was runner-up to Miss Leitch. A detailed report of this tournament was published in the 1920 GOLF GUIDE, mention being made here to complete the records of last year.

NEWS OF THE WORLD TOURNAMENT.

With Ted Ray and Harry Vardon playing in the United States, Abe Mitchell had two less formidable golfers to face in the 1920 News of the World tournament over the course at Mid-Surrey. In the final match at thirty-six holes he defeated Josh Taylor, a brother of J. H. Taylor, one of the greatest of Britain's old guard, by 3 and 2. One surprise of the tournament was the excellent playing of J. Ockenden, professional at Raynes Park. In his first match Ockenden defeated James Braid, five times winner of the open title, by 1 up. He won his second match from a younger player and then faced George Duncan, the open champion. Duncan led by 2 up at the turn. Ockenden took the lead at the seventeenth green, which Duncan reached on his second with his opponent some distance to the left in the rough. Ockenden pitched to within four feet of the cup and won the hole when Duncan took three putts. On the home hole Ockenden made a brilliant recovery from the rough to within a few feet of the edge of the green and halved the hole to win, 1 up. In the next round he lost to Mitchell by 2 and 1.

The defeat of Braid in the first round was but one of the surprises. J. H. Taylor, another five times winner of the open championship, was toppled over by Rowland Jones in his first match. Alex Herd, another former champion, survived the first round, but was put out in the second round on the nineteenth hole by F. Robson. This defeat of Herd meant the elimination of the three players who won the News of the World trophy the first

six times it was put in competition, beginning in 1903, Braid and Taylor being the other two to share in the six former victories.

In the final between Taylor and Mitchell, the former led by three holes in the first six. Mitchell then began to strike his stride. For the second nine he required only thirty-five strokes and they were even at the finish of eighteen holes. Mitchell was out in 37 in the afternoon, which gave him a lead of three holes. He held this to the finish.

United States Golfers Lose.

In an inter-team match, over the course of the Sunningdale Club, England, Robert A. Gardner of Chicago and Nelson Whitney of New Orleans were beaten by Angus Hanbrow and Guy Campbell by one hole. The total result was four matches to one in favor of the English golfers.

International Four-ball Match.

A four-ball match between Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes, representing the United States, and George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, representing Great Britain, played over the Addington course, June 10, was won by the Americans by 3 and 2.

Hagen and Barnes Lose.

In a foursome played at Deal, which brought together Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes of the United States against Harry Vardon and Tom Williamson of Great Britain, the American golfers were beaten by 3 and 1. The score were Vardon 71, Williamson 74, Barnes 74, Hagen 78. A huge crowd followed the match.

BRITISH CHAMPIONS.

AMATEUR.

Year.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Where Played
1886	Horace Hutchinson.....	H. A. Lamb.....	St. Andrews
1887	Horace Hutchinson.....	John Ball, Jr.....	Hoylake
1888	John Ball, Jr.....	J. E. Laidlay.....	Prestwick
1889	J. E. Laidlay.....	L. M. Balfour.....	St. Andrews
1890	John Ball, Jr.....	J. E. Laidlay.....	Hoylake
1891	J. E. Laidlay.....	H. H. Hilton.....	St. Andrews
1892	John Ball, Jr.....	H. H. Hilton.....	Sandwich
1893	Peter Anderson.....	J. E. Laidlay.....	Prestwick
1894	John Ball, Jr.....	S. M. Ferguson.....	Hoylake
1895	L. Balfour Melville.....	John Ball, Jr.....	St. Andrews
1896	F. G. Tait.....	H. H. Hilton.....	Sandwich
1897	A. J. T. Allan.....	James Robb.....	Muirfield
1898	F. G. Tait.....	S. M. Ferguson.....	Hoylake
1899	John Ball, Jr.....	F. G. Tait.....	Prestwick
1900	H. H. Hilton.....	James Robb.....	Sandwich
1901	H. H. Hilton.....	John L. Low.....	St. Andrews
1902	Charles Hutchings.....	S. H. Fry.....	Hoylake
1903	Robert Maxwell.....	H. G. Hutchinson.....	Muirfield
1904	W. J. Travis.....	Edward Blackwell.....	Sandwich
1905	A. G. Barry.....	Hon. O. Scott.....	Prestwick
1906	J. Robb.....	C. C. Lingen.....	Hoylake
1907	John Ball, Jr.....	C. A. Palmer.....	St. Andrews
1908	E. A. Lassen.....	H. E. Taylor.....	Sandwich
1909	R. Maxwell.....	Capt. Hutchinson.....	Muirfield
1910	John Ball, Jr.....	C. Aylmer.....	Hoylake
1911	H. H. Hilton.....	E. A. Larsen.....	Prestwick
1912	John Ball, Jr.....	Abe Mitchell.....	Westward Ho
1913	H. Hilton.....	R. Harrie.....	St. Andrews
1914	J. L. Jenkins.....	C. L. Hezlet.....	Sandwich

PROFESSIONAL.			
Year.	Winner.	Where Played.	Score.
1860	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	174
1861	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.....	Prestwick	163
1862	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.....	Prestwick	163
1863	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	168
1864	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.....	Prestwick	167
1865	A. Strath, St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	162
1866	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	169
1867	Tom Morris, Sr., St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	170
1868	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	154
1869	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	157
1870*	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	149
1872	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	166
1873	Tom Kidd, St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews	179
1874	Mungo Park, Musselburgh.....	Musselburgh	159
1875	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	166
1876	R. Martin, St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews	176
1877	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.....	Musselburgh	160
1878	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	157
1879	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews	170
1880	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.....	Musselburgh	162
1881	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	170
1882	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.....	St. Andrews	171
1883†	Willie Fernie, Dumfries.....	Musselburgh	156
1884	Jack Simpson, Carnoustie.....	Prestwick	160
1885	R. Martin, St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews	171
1886	D. Brown, Musselburgh.....	Musselburgh	157
1887	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh.....	Prestwick	161
1888	Jack Burns, Warwick.....	St. Andrews	171
1889‡	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh.....	Musselburgh	155
1890	John Ball, Royal Liverpool.....	Prestwick	164
1891§	H. Kirkaldy, St. Andrews.....	St. Andrews	166
1892	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool.....	Muirfield	305
1893	W. Auchterlonie, St. Andrews.....	Prestwick	322
1894	J. H. Taylor, Winchester.....	Sandwich	326
1895	J. H. Taylor, Winchester.....	St. Andrews	322
1896	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Muirfield	316
1897	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool.....	Hoylake	314
1898	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Prestwick	307
1899	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Sandwich	310
1900	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	St. Andrews	309
1901	James Braid, Romford.....	Muirfield	309
1902	A. Herd, Huddersfield.....	Hoylake	307
1903	Harry Vardon, Totteridge.....	Prestwick	300
1904	Jack White, Sunningdale.....	Sandwich	296
1905	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	St. Andrews	318
1906	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	Muirfield	300
1907	A. Massy, La Boulie.....	Hoylake	312
1908	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	Prestwick	291
1909	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	Deal	295
1910	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	St. Andrews	299
1911¶	Harry Vardon, Totteridge.....	Sandwich	303
1912	Ed Ray, Oxhey.....	Muirfield	295
1913	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	Hoylake	304
1914	Harry Vardon	Prestwick	306

* Belt won outright and replaced by cup after a year's interval. † After a tie with R. Ferguson, Musselburgh. ‡ After a tie with Andrew Kirkaldy. § Extended to seventy-two holes after this year. ¶ Vardon tied with J. H. Taylor; these competitors played two extra deciding rounds when the scores were: Vardon 157, Taylor 161. ¶ After a tie with A. Massy.

BRITISH LADY CHAMPIONS.

Winners and Runner-up Since the Institution of the Open Championship

- 1893—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at St. Annes; (38 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
- 1894—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at Littlestone; (64 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
- 1895—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at Portrush; (85 entries).
Miss E. Lythgoe (runner-up).
- 1896—Miss Amy Pascoe (winner), at Hoylake; (82 entries).
Miss L. Thomson (runner-up).
- 1897—Miss Edith Orr (winner), at Gullane; (101 entries).
Miss Orr (runner-up).
- 1898—Miss L. Thomson (winner), at Yarmouth; (77 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
- 1899—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (77 entries).
Miss Magill (runner-up).
- 1900—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Westward Ho! (79 entries).
Miss Neville (runner-up).
- 1901—Miss M. Graham (winner), at Aberdovey; (44 entries).
Miss Rhona Adair (runner-up).
- 1902—Miss May Hezlet (winner—after a tie), at Deal; (110 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
- 1903—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Portrush; (76 entries).
Miss Walker-Leigh (runner-up).
- 1904—Miss Lottie Dod (winner), at Troon; (95 entries).
Miss May Hezlet (runner-up).
- 1905—Miss Bertha Thompson (winner), at Cromer; (137 entries).
Miss M. E. Stuart (runner-up).
- 1906—Mrs. Kennion (winner), at Burnham; (111 entries).
Miss Bertha Thompson (runner-up).
- 1907—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (110 entries).
Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).
- 1908—Miss Titterton (winner—after a tie), at St. Andrews; (148 entries).
Miss Dorothy Campbell (runner-up).
- 1909—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Birkdale; (143 entries).
Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).
- 1910—Miss E. Grant-Suttle (winner), at Westward Ho! (120 entries).
Miss L. Moore (runner-up).
- 1911—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Portrush; (114 entries).
Miss Violet Hezlet (runner-up).
- 1912—Miss G. Ravenscroft (winner), at Turnberry; (118 entries).
Miss S. Temple (runner-up).
- 1913—Miss Muriel Dodd (winner), at St. Annes; (127 entries).
Miss Chubb (runner-up).
- 1914—Miss Cecil Leitch (winner), at Hunstanton; (166 entries).
Miss G. Ravenscroft (runner-up).

Foreign Championships

FRENCH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thomas D. Armour of Edinburgh won the French amateur championship over the famous course at La Boulie by 3 and 2. The runner-up was Cyril Tolley of England, British amateur champion. In the final the first hole was an odd affair. Each of the players hit three balls from the tee. Armour's first shot apparently was out of bounds and he immediately hit another ball, which actually did go out of bounds. Tolley also hit two out. Subsequently Armour's first ball was discovered on the course, with the result that he won the hole with ease.

FRENCH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Hagen, the United States entrant, won the French open championship on the links of La Boulie, July 7, by defeating Lafitte of Biarritz in a play-off for the title. Hagen's total score for the two rounds of the play-off was 150, while Lafitte took 154. The tournament proper had finished with a total score of 298 for each of them.

AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the first time a resident of New South Wales won the amateur golf championship at Sydney. In one of his rounds he made 70 over the Kensington course. This card read: Out—4 4 4 4 5 3 3 3 4—34. In—5 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 5—36.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

L. B. Waters won the South African championship at Johannesburg with rounds of 76, 77, 75 and 76—total 304. He was champion in 1903, 1904 and 1907. H. Gordon Stewart, Cape Town, won the amateur championship with 82, 76, 79 and 78—total 315. Amateur championships in South Africa are decided by medal instead of match play.

PHILIPPINES CHAMPIONSHIP.

T. C. McGregor won the Philippines championship for 1920. He was a contender for the British golf championship in 1913, being eliminated in an early round by Francis Ouimet. He had low score on the course of the Manila Golf Club with a total of 313 in seventy-two holes medal play. W. Z. Smith was second to McGregor, with 315. He broke the Manila record for eighteen holes with a 71. He led the field by seven strokes at the end of the first thirty-six holes, but fell off in the last thirty-six holes and lost the title by two strokes. Par for the course is 68.

Calkins System of Handicapping

Used by the United States Golf Association

Report of.....Club.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR COMPUTING PAR.

Holes up to 250 yards inclusive,
par is 3

Holes 251 to 445 yards inclusive,
par is 4.

Holes 446 to 600 yards inclusive,
par is 5.

Holes 601 yards and upwards, par
is 6.

Par means perfect play without flukes and under ordinary weather conditions, always allowing two strokes on each putting green.

The above figures are not arbitrary, because some allowance should be made for the configuration of the ground and any other difficult or unusual conditions. So also should be considered the severity of the hazards, especially on a hole where the par is doubtful. If on any hole the par is more or less than the length of the hole would indicate, state the reason under "Remarks."

Each hole should be measured from the middle of the tee to the center of the green, following an air line as nearly as possible.

II. PAR TABLE FOR THE COURSE.

Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole	Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole
1				10			
2				11			
3				12			
4				13			
5				14			
6				15			
7				16			
8				17			
9				18			
Total				Total			
				Total Out			
				Total 18 Ho			

Amateur Record.....Made by.....Date.....

Professional Record.....Made by.....Date.....

III. HOW TO HANDICAP PLAYERS.

Having fixed the par of your course as indicated, and having ascertained the best average score of your players, obtained by taking the average of a player's best three scores, you can, by reference to the Calkins table, easily ascertain the handicap which each player should properly have. For example: If John Smith's best average score on your course is 76 and the par of your course is 75, then John Smith should receive a handicap of 1.

CALKINS SYSTEM FOR CALCULATING HANDICAPS BASED ON PAR.

The principal feature of this system is that not only is the good player handicapped because he is a good player, but the bad player is also handicapped because he is a bad player. The reason is this: The object of handicapping is to put all players on the same level, and if an allowance of a certain number of strokes is to be made to the less skillful player because he cannot play as well, some allowance ought to be made to the more skillful player because he cannot improve as much. The old method of handicapping, in all cases on the exact difference between the Par for the links and the average of a player's best three scores, takes into consideration only the advantage held by the good player, namely, his superior skill. It overlooks the advantage held by the bad player, namely, a greater possibility of improvement. Theoretically, a club handicap list should be so made up that each player has as good a chance to win as any other but no better, whenever a competition is held. But, as handicaps cannot be readjusted daily, it is evident that the chances will not really be equalized unless some measure is taken of relative probabilities of improvement in play.

The original Handicap Table placed at scratch a player whose Best Score Average, i. e., average best play, was par at his home course. This of course made it necessary for an Association Handicap Committee to raise (from one to five strokes) the handicaps as returned from clubs having short courses; the reason being that the shorter the course the greater the predominance of short holes and of easy holes, and the easier to play in par figures. By his revision of 1910, Mr. Calkins makes an allowance for this well recognized fact in the Handicap Table itself. Courses having a par of 74 or 75 and 76 are regarded as standard courses, and those who can play in par figures are placed at scratch. But on all other courses the scratch player must do better than par. It will be seen that a Best Score Average of par gives a handicap of one stroke where the par of the course is 72 or 73; two strokes, where the par is 70 or 71; three strokes, where it is 68 or 69; four strokes, where it is 66 or 67; and five strokes, where it is 65. By this new feature, players handicapped according to the Table at any club, will probably be able as a general rule to play with the same handicap, or nearly so, at any other club.

IN APPLYING THE SYSTEM, FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS:

(1) The first thing to do is to ascertain each player's Best Score Average. This does not mean his average game, but his average *best* game. No player should have any chance to win a handicap event, except when playing in his best form. For example, a scratch man is sometimes off his game, playing perhaps six or eight strokes above his true form. But it is evident that a handicap list will be worse than useless if it attempts to make any allowance for the tendency—common to all players—to fall off, at one time or another, from true form. If such an allowance were to be made it would be imperative to provide machinery for the automatic reduction of the handicap of a player upon his sudden and unexpected arrival at his real form. For the same reason a club handicapper should never raise a player's handicap, until he proves by constant competition through the whole or greater part of a season that his play is permanently inferior to what it was and not that he is only temporarily off his game.

(2) We suggest that you mail at once reply-postals to your members, asking them to state their best five scores, in competition and in practice rounds during the past season. This is necessary if you have not preserved your club records; and even if you have, it is advisable, since it will give you practice-round scores. We suggest this form of request: "Members of this

and

[illegible]

club desiring U. S. G. A. ratings will please report promptly on the reply card their best five scores during the past season, stating whether the scores were made in competition or during practice rounds." If you have a player's best five scores, you can average the best three, disregarding an exceptional score, if any.

(3) If you get no information as to a player's record during the past season, but know something about him from previous seasons, you are perhaps justified in calculating his Best Score Average from your general knowledge as to his game, though it is well to cut off a few strokes in order to be on the safe side. You should use unusual caution in such a case.

(4) If you know nothing whatever about a player, you should not give him a handicap. No one has any inherent right to a handicap. All players, theoretically, should start at scratch; the burden of proof is always on the player to show that he is entitled to a handicap. The chief cause of bad and unfair handicapping is the very general custom of starting a new member with a high handicap—often the limit—and allowing him to come down at his own convenience, picking up a few prizes on the way. We submit that you should allot no handicaps which you do not know to be safe. It is much better to leave such players off your list; if they want ratings, they can obtain them by furnishing you with data from which to compute them.

(5) You are sometimes justified in taking other things into consideration, such as a man's age. With a young player who has been coming on fast, it is sometimes well to reduce his Best Score Average arbitrarily a stroke or two below that which is produced by your average of his best three scores. In the case of a man beyond middle age who long ago attained a degree of skill which he has never been able to improve upon, it is fair after calculating his actual Best Score Average, to add a stroke or more, on the ground that he has little or no "chance to improve."

But in general the Best Score Average is obtained by taking the average of the best three scores; and then, if in any doubt as to a player's playing form, a stroke or two should be deducted before deciding finally upon the proper Best Score Average.

(6) Having made, on separate sheets of paper, an alphabetical list of the members to whom you are to allot handicaps, and having written after each player's name his Best Score Average as calculated from your records and other data, and in accordance with directions, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, a glance at the Handicap Table will show in each case the proper handicap. Look at the Table for the Best Score Average, and then look for the handicap in the vertical column headed by the Par which corresponds with the Par for your links. (The Table gives handicaps up to 27, which clubs will find useful for club events.) The names should then be transferred to the Report, each group to consist of players who have the same handicap.

(7) If you have a nine-hole links, calculate your Best Score Averages on the basis of a double round, and multiply the Par of your links by two, in order to arrive at an eighteen-hole Par which will enable you to use the Handicap Table.

NOTE.—This system can be used by clubs in handicapping their players for club events. If it is preferred, in such events to handicap on the basis of Bogey, the foregoing Table can be used unless Bogey is more than 76; in such case the proper table can easily be drawn up from above model. Whenever a player improves his game at his home club, his Best Score Average will come down, and a glance at the Table will give his proper reduced handicap. To get the best results, the club handicap committee should keep a card index showing the records of players in stroke competitions. This will enable the committee to keep a line on each player's Best Score Average. Club committees are also advised to adopt a rule penalizing players who do not return cards in stroke competitions. An effective penalty is to bar such players from playing in the next club event. And, in general, the oftener a player competes at his home club, the more exactly may he be handicapped in accordance with the handicap table; while the more infrequently he competes, the greater the advisability of keeping his handicap somewhat below that which is produced by the table.

Short Hole and Long Hole Handicapping

HOLES OF START.

BY B. R. ABBOTT.

Reprinted from *Golf*, April 1914.

As is well known, no common method is followed by golf clubs in selecting the holes at which strokes are granted in Handicap Match Play.

In forming their stroke-tables, some clubs—for example, a well-known Metropolitan club—assign the strokes to the long holes first, proceeding through the holes of medium length to the short holes and allotting the strokes to the first and second halves of the course alternately.

Other clubs select the holes in the same manner, but pay little heed to the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. Another club will give the first stroke on the longest hole, the second stroke on the shortest hole, the third stroke on the second longest hole, the fourth stroke on the second shortest hole, and so on for a few more strokes, finally choosing the holes apparently at random.

Still other clubs consider primarily, not the length or difficulty of the holes, but the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. In short, every club adopts its own theory in forming its stroke-table.

What does such diversity of method indicate? How far do the statistics of all the handicap matches played by a club in its tournaments during an entire season, or, better, for many seasons, bear out the truth of the theory adopted by the club in the formation of its stroke-table?

The purpose of handicapping is to put on an equal footing all the players in a club who have any title whatever to win matches. With perfect handicapping of individual players, that theory of selecting the holes in the formation of a stroke-table would seem best according to which the matches won during a season or during many seasons are divided most evenly between the inferior players (all receiving strokes) and the superior players (all granting strokes), due regard being paid to the results at different allowances. The excellence of the theory can be determined in the long run only by actual statistics. Here is no room for nineteenth hole vagaries.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, such a prolonged test of a stroke-table by the use of actual statistics has never been made; but, of course, in this matter I may be mistaken.

However, such a test for three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, has been carried on in the New York Golf Club of Van Cortlandt Park. In the year 1911 a new stroke-table was adopted, in which the strokes were assigned first to the shortest holes and then to the medium and the longer holes, due regard being paid both to the position of the holes in the first and the second halves of the course and to their relative difficulty. The theory upon which the table was based is that, since in the system of equalizing the playing of two men by means of strokes granted at certain holes to the inferior player, the inferior is given not a positive advantage such as he is given in the holes of start system, but merely an additional chance, that is, as he must either win or halve the hole by means of the stroke granted in order that the stroke may be of advantage to him, the strokes should be granted first on the easiest, that is, in general, on the shortest holes, then on the medium, and finally on the long.

Thus the short hole system resembles slightly the holes of start system. By the latter system the inferior player is given a positive handicap by being granted one, two, three, etc., holes up at the beginning of the match. Consequently, in the short hole system, even if the inferior player were conceded the one or two shortest holes outright, he would be only slightly better off than in the holes of start system. In the latter system the superior player

TABLE 1.

Year	Inference of handicaps	Allowance of strokes	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes of Start System Matches won by			
			Inferior	Superior	Tied	Inferior	Superior	Tied	Holes up	Inferior	Superior	Tied
1911	1	1	31	22	5	30	22	6	1	34	20	4
1912	1	1	23	22	4	23	23	3	1	25	20	4
1913	1	1	35	27	6	34	27	7	1	35	23	10
Totals at	1	1	89	71	15	87	72	16	1	94	63	18
1911	2	2	14	19	2	14	20	1	1	14	20	1
1912	2	2	26	22	4	21	27	4	1	25	23	4
1913	2	2	22	23	10	25	25	5	1	22	25	8
Totals at	2	2	62	64	16	60	72	10	1	61	68	13
1911	3	2	14	17	13	16	16	2	2	15	16	2
1912	3	3	20	17	2	20	17	12	2	21	16	2
1913	3	3	16	24	7	14	28	5	2	17	19	11
Totals at	3	2	50	58	9	47	61	9	2	53	51	13
1911	4	3	17	16	5	15	18	5	2	16	18	4
1912	4	3	15	13	3	12	15	4	2	15	14	2
1913	4	3	13	11	6	12	14	4	2	13	12	6
Totals at	4	3	45	40	14	39	47	13	2	44	44	11
1911	5	4	11	13	3	13	14	3	3	12	11	4
1912	5	4	15	11	1	14	10	3	3	14	10	3
1913	5	4	13	14	3	15	12	3	3	16	10	4
Totals at	5	4	39	38	7	42	36	6	3	42	31	11
1911	6	5	15	14	4	14	15	4	3	17	14	2
1912	6	5	16	8	3	17	7	3	3	15	8	4
1913	6	5	6	4	3	8	4	1	3	8	5	5
Totals at	6	5	37	26	10	39	26	8	6	40	27	6
1911	7	5	7	9	2	7	9	2	4	9	7	2
1912	7	5	7	12	2	7	14	1	4	8	11	2
1913	7	5	2	7	4	2	7	2	4	2	5	2
Totals at	7	5	16	28	4	16	30	2	4	19	23	6
1911	8	6	8	5	2	6	6	1	4	6	8	1
1912	8	6	6	4	1	5	5	1	4	6	3	2
1913	8	6	6	7	3	4	7	2	4	4	7	2
Totals at	8	6	20	16	3	15	20	4	4	16	18	5
1911	9	7	5	8	2	5	7	3	5	7	7	1
1912	9	7	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	5	1	4
1913	9	7	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	7	4	1
Totals at	9	7	15	12	5	14	12	6	5	19	12	1
1911	10	8	5	5	1	3	8	1	5	4	6	1
1912	10	8	2	6	2	2	8	1	5	2	7	1
1913	10	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	2
Totals at	10	8	9	13	4	7	18	1	5	9	15	2
1911	11	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	2	2
1912	11	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	2	4
1913	11	8	1	5	2	1	4	8	6	4	8	1
Totals at	11	8	3	9	2	4	8	1	6	4	8	1
1911	12	9	1	3	1	1	4	1	6	2	2	1
1912	12	9	1	3	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	1
1913	12	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	1
Totals at	12	9	2	7	2	3	6	2	6	4	6	1
1911	13	10	1	3	1	1	3	1	6	1	3	1
1912	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
1913	13	10	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	2	1
Totals at	13	10	2	6	1	3	5	1	6	3	5	1
1911	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
1912	14	11	1	4	1	1	3	1	6	1	4	1
1913	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
Totals at	14	11	1	6	1	3	4	1	6	1	6	1
1911	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1912	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1913	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
Totals at	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1911	16	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1912	16	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1913	16	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
Totals at	16	12	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	2	1	1
1911	18	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1912	18	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1913	18	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
Totals at	18	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
1911	19	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	1
1912	19	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	1
1913	19	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	1
Totals at	19	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	3	1

has the full eighteen holes in which to win back the holes granted to the inferior, while in the short hole system he would have only one or two holes fewer than eighteen to win back the holes conceded to the inferior player. However, according to the statistics, the inferior player by no means wins all of the shortest holes to say nothing of the rather short holes.

If it would seem illogical in the case of a large number of strokes granted to the inferior player to defer the strokes on the longest holes to the last, the fallacy is only apparent, not real, inasmuch as a single stroke granted on a hole of five hundred yards or more would not be of the least advantage to a poor player. He probably could not win such a hole with even two strokes. Also, the number of matches played with large allowances of strokes is probably very small, since, in most clubs, the players are divided into classes A, B and C, or into first, second and third sixteens.

On the other hand, in the long hole system, in the case of a player receiving say fifteen or sixteen strokes, not to grant him strokes on the two very short holes found on the majority of courses is to take away from him, or, at least to decrease, his chances of winning what may be for him the easiest holes on the course.

A record was carefully kept during 1911, 1912, and 1913 of all the matches played with handicaps in which the bye holes were played out, a total of 883. The matches were played by the short hole system, but the results were tabulated also according to the long hole and the holes of start systems. In the case of the latter system the table used by a well-known Metropolitan club was followed. According to this, in the case of a difference between the handicaps of the two players of 1 or 2, the inferior player starts 1 hole up; with a difference of 3 or 4, 2 holes up; 5 or 6, 3 holes; 7 or 8, 4 holes; 9 or 10, 5 holes; 11 to 14, 6 holes; 15 to 18, 7 holes; 19 to 25, 8 holes; 26 to 36, 9 holes.

The handicaps of the individual players were fixed in accordance with the Calkins system and were carefully revised each month. The allowance of strokes granted the inferior player was equal to three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps of the two players.

The results of the 883 matches are as follows:

By the short hole system, the inferior won 395 matches, the superior 398 matches, and 90 matches were tied, a balance of 3 matches in favor of the superior.

By the long hole system, the inferior won 384 matches, the superior 420 matches, and 79 matches were halved, a balance of 36 matches in favor of the superior.

By the holes of start system, the inferior won 414 matches, the superior 382 matches, and 87 matches were tied, a balance of 32 matches in favor of the inferior.

The differences between handicaps ranged from 1 to 19; the allowance of strokes in the short and the long hole systems from 1 to 14; the allowances of holes in the holes of start system from 1 to 8.

Although the results for the period of three years in the case of the short hole system are remarkable, the superior winning only three more matches than the inferior and 90 matches being halved, the results for each year being fairly uniform, no claim is made for the general excellence of the short hole system. In fact, all of the systems are faulty when the various differences are taken by themselves. To some extent, this faultiness is due to the fact that fractions of $\frac{1}{2}$ or more count as 1, and fractions of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ are rejected.

Thus, with a difference of 1 between handicaps, the inferior receives $\frac{1}{4}$ of a stroke more than the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a stroke to which, strictly speaking, he is entitled. With a difference of 2, he receives 2 strokes, or 2-4 of a stroke in excess. With a difference of 3, he receives 2 strokes, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a stroke less than what he is entitled to. With a difference of 4, he receives exactly three strokes. This series is repeated with the following four differences of 5, 6, 7 and 8, and so on.

There is a remarkable gain for the inferior noticeable in both the short hole and long hole systems, up to a difference of ten, when he receives more than his exact fractional allowance and a corresponding loss when he loses

the $\frac{1}{4}$ stroke to which he is entitled. This same varying loss and gain is noticeable in the holes of start system. In all three systems it would probably be more just not to grant the one stroke in the case of a difference between handicaps of one. Nearly always the inferior wins more than his fair share of the matches, and by a comfortable margin. The statistics, not here printed, show that it would be more just not to grant the single stroke, or at least a full stroke.

The majority of the holes on the Van Cortlandt course are of medium length; very few are what may be termed long holes. In view of the fact that the superior won by the long hole system 36 matches more than the inferior and by the short hole system only 3 matches more, it seems likely that on courses containing several very long holes, a considerable number of long holes and few medium holes, such as is the case generally on courses of 6,000 yards, the inferior player would have by the long hole system still less chance against the superior than on the course of 5,340 yards on which the matches here recorded were played.

TABLE 2

<i>Differences</i>	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes of Start System Matches won by		
	<i>Inferior</i>	<i>Superior</i>	<i>Tied</i>	<i>Inferior</i>	<i>Superior</i>	<i>Tied</i>	<i>Inferior</i>	<i>Superior</i>	<i>Tied</i>
Totals at 1	89	71	15*	87	72	16	94	63	18
" 2 and less	151	135	31	147	144	26	155	131	31
" 3 " "	201	193	40	194	205	35	208	182	44
" 4 " "	246	233	54	233	232	48	252	226	55
" 5 " "	285	271	61	275	288	54	294	257	66
" 6 " "	322	297	71	314	314	62	334	284	72
" 7 " "	338	325	75	340	344	64	353	307	78
" 8 " "	358	341	78	345	364	68	369	325	83
" 9 " "	373	353	83	359	376	74	388	337	84
" 10 " "	382	366	87	366	394	75	397	352	86
" 11 " "	385	375	87	370	402	75	401	360	86
" 12 " "	387	382	89	373	408	77	405	366	87
" 13 " "	389	388	89	376	413	77	408	371	87
" 14 " "	390	394	89	379	417	77	409	377	87
" 15 " "	391	395	89	380	417	78	411	377	87
" 16 " "	393	396	89	382	418	78	413	378	87
" 18 " "	395	396	89	383	418	79	414	379	87
" 19 " "	395	398	90	384	420	79	414	382	87
Excess in favor of.....	3			36			32		

A grand total of 883 matches.

Glossary of Technical Terms Employed in the Game of Golf

Addressing the ball—Putting one's self in position to strike the ball.

Approach—When the player is sufficiently near the hole to be able to drive the ball to the putting green his stroke is called the "approach shot."

Away—Ball to be played first.

Baff—To strike the ground with the "sole" of the club-head in playing, and so send ball in air.

Baffy—A wooden club to play lofting shots.

Bent—Rush, bent grass.

Birdie—One under par for a hole.

Bisque—A handicap with a stipulated number of strokes to be taken at the option of the recipient.

Bogey—Usually given the title of colonel. A phantom who is credited with a certain score for each hole, against which score each player is competing.

Bone—A piece of ram's horn inserted in the sole of the club to prevent it from splitting.

Brassie—A wooden club with a brass sole.

Break-club—An obstacle lying near a ball of such a nature as might break the club when striking at the ball.

Bulger—A club with a convex face.

Bunker—Generally any rough, hazardous ground—more strictly, a sandpit.

Bye—Any hole or holes that remain to be played after the match is finished. They are played for singly, unless the sides agree to make another match of them.

Caddie—A person who carries the golfer's clubs, and who can usually give him advice in regard to the game.

Cleek—An iron-headed club of considerable driving power, and sometimes used for putting.

Club—The implement with which the ball is struck. The heads are of three kinds—wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.

Course—That portion of the links on which the game ought to be played, generally bounded on either side by rough ground or other hazard.

Cup—A small hole in the course, usually one made by the stroke of some previous player.

Dead—A ball is said to be "dead" when it lies so near the hole that the "putt" is a dead certainty. A ball is said to fall "dead" when it does not run after alighting.

Dormy—One side is said to be "dormy" when it is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. (This word is probably derived from the French, like many Scottish terms.)

Draw—To drive widely to the left hand. (Identical in its results with Hook and Screw.)

Driver—See **Play-Club**.

Eagle—Two under par for a hole.

Face—First, the slope of a bunker or hillock; second, the part of the club-head which strikes the ball.

Fairway—Short, cut grass between the tee and the green.

Flat—A club is said to be "flat" when its head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Fog—Moss, rank grass.

Fore!—A warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke. (Contracted from "before.")

Foursome—A match in which two play on each side.

Gobble—A rapid, straight "putt" into the hole, such that, had the ball not gone in, it would have gone some distance beyond.

Grassed—Said of a club whose face is slightly "spooned" or sloped backward.

Green—First, the whole links; second, the putting-ground around the different holes.

Grip—First, the part of the handle covered with leather, by which the club is grasped; second, the grasp itself.

Half-one—A handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

Half-shot—Less than a full swing.

Halved—A hole is said to be "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A "halved" match is a "drawn game"—that is, the players have proved to be equal.

Hanging—A "hanging" ball is one which lies on a downward slope.

Hazard—A general term for bunker, long grass, road, water, whin, molehill, or other bad ground.

Head—This word is a striking specimen of incongruity and mixed metaphor. A head is the lowest part of a club, and possesses, among other mysterious characteristics, a sole, a heel, a toe or nose, a neck and a face.

Heel—First, the part of the head nearest the shaft; second, to hit from this part, and send the ball to the right hand.

Hole—First, the four and one-quarter-inch hole lined with iron; the holes going out are marked with white, and those coming in, with red flags. Second, the whole space between any two of these.

Hole-Out—Final stroke.

Honor—The right to play off first from the tee.

Hook—See Draw.

Hose—The socket in iron-headed clubs, into which the wooden shaft fits.

Iron—A club made of the material its name implies, with the head more or less laid back to loft a ball. A most deadly weapon in a good player's hands.

Jerk—In "jerking," the club should strike with a quick cut behind the ball, and stop on reaching the ground.

Lie—First, the inclination of a club when held on the ground in a natural position for striking; second, the situation of a ball, good or bad.

Like—See under Odds.

Like-as-we-lie—When both sides have played the same number of strokes.

Links—The open downs or heath on which golf is played.

Loft—To elevate the ball.

Long odds—When a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is much farther on—that is, nearer the hole.

Made—A player, or his ball, is said to be "made" when his ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

Mashie—A club which, both in its make and its uses, is a compromise between the niblic and the iron.

Match—First, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

Match Play—Competition by hole.

Medal Play—Competition by strokes.

Miss the globe—To fail to strike the ball, either by swinging right over the top of it, or by hitting the ground behind it, is counted a stroke.

Neck—The crook of the head where it joins the shaft.

Nassau—Best score out; best score in; best score of the match.

Niblic—A small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club, used when the ball lies in bad places, as ruts or whins, etc.

Nose—The point or front portion of the club-head.

Odds—First, means the handicap given by a strong player to a weaker in a single match, consisting of either one, two, three or more holes to start with, or one stroke per hole, or every alternate hole, or at every third hole, etc.; second, to have played the "odds" is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. Some other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained here altogether. If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—that is, "the odds"—your next stroke will be "the like;" if two strokes more—that is, "the two more"—your next stroke will be "the one off two;" if "three more," "the one off three," and so on.

One-off-two, One-off-three, etc.—See under Odds.

Par—Perfect score for a hole.

Play-club—A wooden-headed club, with full-length shaft, more or less supple; with it the ball can be driven to the greatest distance. It is used when the ball lies well.

Press—To strive to recover lost ground by special hard hitting—a very dangerous thing to attempt.

Putt—To play the delicate game close to the hole. (Pronounced "u" as in but.)

Putter—An upright, stiff-shafted, wooden-headed club (some use iron heads), used when the ball is on the putting green.

Rind—A strip of cloth under the leather to thicken the grip.

Rough—Long grass on either side of the course.

Rub on the green—A favorable or unfavorable knock to the ball, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

Scare—The narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle.

Sclaff—When the club-head strikes the ground behind the ball and follows on with a ricochet.

Scruff—Slightly razing the grass in striking.

Set—A full complement of clubs.

Shaft—The stick or handle of the club.

Slice—Ball cut so as to give left to right spin which veers sharply to the right in a curve after it has transversed the larger portion of its ultimate distance.

Sole—The flat bottom of the club-head.

Spoons—Wooden-headed clubs of three lengths—long, middle and short; the head is scooped, so as to loft the ball.

Spring—The degree of suppleness in the shaft.

Square—When the game stands evenly balanced, neither side being any holes ahead.

Stance—The position of the player's feet when addressing himself to the ball.

Steal—To hole an unlikely "putt" from a distance, but not by a "gobble."

Stroke—The act of hitting the ball with the club, or the attempt to do so.

Stymie—When your opponent's ball lies in the line of your "putt."

Swing—The sweep of the club in driving.

Swipe—A full driving stroke.

Tee—The pat of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke each hole.

Third—A handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.

Threesome—One playing his own ball against two playing one ball as in a foursome.

Toe—Another name for the nose of the club.

Top—To hit the above its center.

Two-more, Three-more, etc.—See under Odds.

Upright—A club is said to be "upright" when its head is not at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Whins—Furze or gorse.

Whipping—The pitched twine uniting the head and handle.

Wrist shot—Less than half a shot, generally played with an iron club.

Golf History at a Glance

LANDMARKS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

- 1457 Parliament ordains that golf be "utterly cryit doune, and nocht usit."
- 1491 Another law to the same effect.
- 1503 King playing golf extensively.
- 1552 Earliest reference to golf being played at St. Andrews.
- 1608 Present Royal Blackheath Golf Club founded.
- 1735 Present Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society founded.
- 1744 Present Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers founded.
- 1754 Present Royal and Ancient Golf Club founded.
First Royal and Ancient Club competition.
- 1787 Glasgow Golf Club founded.
- 1818 Manchester Golf Club founded.
- 1829 Calcutta Golf Club founded.
- 1834 Royal and Ancient Club given that title.
- 1837 Royal and Ancient King William IV. medal first competed for.
- 1848 Gutty ball came in ("Featheries" previously).
- 1849 Famous foursome, Allan Robertson and Tom Morris vs. Brothers Dunn.
Former couple won.
- 1853 Willie Park, Sr., played Tom Morris twice for £100 stake each time.
Park won both.
- 1854 Royal and Ancient Club's club house completed.
- 1859 Allan Robertson died.
- 1860 Open Championship established (Willie Park, Sr., winner).
- 1863 King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales), captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.
- 1864 Present Royal North Devon Golf Club founded.
- 1865 London Scottish Golf Club founded.
- 1867 Tom Morris, Sr., won Open Championship for the fourth time.
- 1869 Present Royal Liverpool Golf Club founded.
- 1870 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for third time in succession
and became owner of the belt.
- 1871 No championship.
- 1872 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for fourth time.
- 1873 Open Championship first played for at St. Andrews.
- 1874 Open Championship first played for at Musselburgh.
- 1875 Tom Morris, Jr., died.
Willie Park, Sr., won Open Championship for fourth time.
- 1878 Oxford and Cambridge University Match first played.
- 1879 Jamie Anderson won Open Championship for third time in succession.
- 1882 Bob Ferguson won Open Championship for third time in succession.
- 1886 Amateur Championship established (H. G. Hutchinson winner).
- 1887 Royal St. George's Golf Club founded.
- 1888 John Ball won Amateur Championship for the first time.
- 1889 Open Championship last played for at Musselburgh.
- 1890 John Ball won both Open and Amateur Championships.
- 1891 Parliamentary Handicap established.
- 1892 Championship of India established.
Open Championship first played for at Muirfield (H. H. Hilton winner).
Edward Blackwell drove 366 yards from seventeenth tee at St. Andrews.
Amateur Championship first played for at Sandwich.
- 1893 Ladies' Championship established.
- 1894 J. H. Taylor won his first Open Championship.
Open Championship first played for at Sandwich.
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.
Organization of the United States Golf Association.
- 1895 American Open and Amateur Championships established.
- 1896 Harry Vardon won his first Open Championship.
F. G. Tait won his first Amateur Championship.

- 1897 Open Championship first played for at Hoylake (H. H. Hilton winner).
- 1898 Coburn Haskell first experimented with Haskell rubber-cored ball in America.
- 1899 H. Vardon defeated Willie Park in a seventy-two hole match. Western Golf Association founded, Chicago Ill.
- 1900 F. G. Tait killed in South Africa.
J. H. Taylor won his third Open Championship.
- 1901 H. H. Hilton won Amateur Championship for the second time.
James Braid won his first Open Championship.
- 1902 Rubber-cored ball introduced into Great Britain.
Amateur International Match first played.
- 1903 Harry Vardon won his fourth Open Championship.
News of the World Tournament established.
Professional International Match first played.
- 1904 Walter J. Travis (America) won British Amateur Championship.
- 1906 James Braid won his third Open Championship. International four-some over four courses—St. Andrews, Troon, St. Annes, and Deal—for £400, J. H. Taylor and H. Vardon vs. James Braid and A. Herd. Taylor and Vardon won by 13 and 12.
- 1907 John Ball won his sixth Amateur Championship.
A. Massy (France) won the Open Championship.
Deal added to list of Open Championship courses.
Appeal for patent in rubber-cored ball rejected by House of Lords.
- 1908 Tom Morris, Sr., died.
James Braid won his fourth Open Championship in the record score of 291.
New code of rules adopted.
- 1909 J. H. Taylor won his fourth Open Championship.
- 1910 John Ball won his seventh Amateur Championship.
Jubilee of Open Championship, James Braid winning for the fifth time.
New Rules passed, excluding center-shafted clubs.
- 1911 H. H. Hilton won the British and American Amateur Championships.
Harry Vardon won his fifth Open Championship.
- 1912 Jerome D. Travers "came back." Won the American Amateur Championship a third time.
Harry Vardon won the News of the World Championship.
- 1913 Francis Ouimet, a Boston amateur, twenty years of age, defeated the professional golfing world of America, including Vardon, Ray, Teller and Reid, from Great Britain and France, in the Open Championship of the United States, at Brookline.
Miss Ravenscroft of England won the Women's Championship of America.
"Jerry" Travers won Amateur Championship of America for the fourth time.
- 1914 Francis Ouimet captured the American Amateur Championship.
Harry Vardon for the sixth time won the British Open Championship.
Miss Cecil Letch won the British Ladies' Championship.
- 1915 Championships of Great Britain discontinued during the war with Germany.
"Jerry" Travers won the American Open Championship.
- 1916 Charles Evans, Jr., won both Amateur and Open Championships of America.
- 1917 No National Championships held, due to the participation of the United States in the world war.
- 1919 All championships revived after termination of war. S. Davidson Herron won the Amateur, Miss Alexa Stirling the Women's, and Walter Hagen the Open.
- 1920 Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, Ill., was runner-up to Cyril Tolley in the British Amateur Championship, played at Muirfield, Scotland, 37 holes.
Ted Ray, Great Britain, won the Open Championship of the United States.
Miss Alexa Stirling won the Women's Championship the third time in succession, also the championship of Canada.
Charles Evans, Jr., won his second Amateur Championship.
Rules revised by a joint committee of R. and A. and United States golfers.

Golf Diversions for Special Occasions

Clubs are often put to it for novelties for special days and the following are offered as having been successful in helping to create interest.

OBSTACLE GOLF.

The game is generally played around the clubhouse, and consists of six, nine, or more holes placed on suitable turf where golf is possible. The clubs required are mashie or mashie niblick and a putter. From the first tee to the last hole numerous hazards are placed throughout the entire short course and in such a manner that no player can sneak around without going out of bounds, but must go over or through them. The hazards may consist of a tennis net stretched across the fair green, a tree trunk, sand traps, water hazards, even a twelve-inch drain pipe laid lengthwise in the middle of the fair green, through which every player must send the ball. Even the hole itself may be placed on the top of a little mound or in a miniature basin putting green, made by surrounding the hole with a wall of sod about a foot high and, say, a twelve-foot diameter green.

Another kind of hazard can be made with little privet cuts stuck in the ground like a small hedge and close enough not to let a ball through. None of the hazards should be very high, the tennis net perhaps the highest of all, so as not to discourage the beginner. The good players will find endless fun in some of the unique and eccentric hazards, and give endless mirth and laughter to the onlookers watching the attempts to negotiate the different obstacles.

FLAG (OR TOMBSTONE) GOLF.

Flag or Tombstone Golf is played on the regular golf course. Every player, from scratch to the highest handicapped, can join in this. The only extra item required is a small flag.

A scratch player rated at seventy-five strokes starts from the first tee and plays on until his seventy-five strokes are used up, wherewith he plants his flag where the ball rests, and is through, and so on with the handicap player. Say he has twenty; then he plays on until his ninety-five strokes are all used up. If there should be any strokes left over after completing the round, the player goes to the first tee and plays on till all the strokes are exhausted, then sticks in his flag before lifting his ball up.

The winner, of course, is the one who goes farthest. To add more interest, it is usual for the player to write some epitaph on his demise—this sometimes causing great merriment when read by the players passing, and ultimately when the flags are gathered up at the finish and read in the clubhouse.

CLOCK GOLF.

For Clock Golf, all that is required is sufficient space on a lawn to describe the circle to form the clock face. The lawn must be smooth, but not necessarily level.

The circle is marked out preferably in white, with the help of peg, string, brush and whitening, and may be of any such convenient size as the lawn will admit. A circle of from 20 to 24 feet in diameter will generally be found to be large enough. Having described the circle, divide it into twelve equal parts, placing a mark on the circle line at those points, which are called the figure points. To complete the clock face, the plates are pressed into place at the various figure points, outside (or inside) the line of the circle. And, lastly, a putting hole is made, four inches in diameter and about four inches deep, in any selected spot *between* the center of the circle and the circumference. It will thus be seen that the distances from each figure point to the hole will differ in length.

The object of the player is to hole out from each successive figure point in order, commencing with 1, in the fewest possible strokes.

Only a golf ball and putter are required further to play the game.

For practise in putting Clock Golf is unrivalled, and the demand for the game and the interest it excites at garden parties, shows it also to be, socially, a popular game for drawing people together.

When a number of persons desire to play, sides may be chosen, or play may be against all.

1. Players may play singly. Each player, in his turn, may complete the round of the clock, playing from each figure point in order, and counting every stroke he takes.

2. Or, partners and opponents may play together. Each player, in turn, holing out from each figure point, counting his strokes.

GAME BY STROKES.

The game is won by that player or side which holes out from all the figure points successively in the fewest strokes.

GAME BY HOLES.

When the game is to be decided by holes, each *hole*, in turn, is won by that player who holes out in the fewest strokes, and the *game* is won by the player who wins the greater number of holes from his opponent.

N. B.—Whenever the ball is struck so as to move appreciably from its position, the stroke must be counted.

The circle line forms the boundary, and when a ball is struck so as to pass beyond this, it must be returned to and played from the point where it crossed the line, counting one stroke as penalty.

All rules which apply to putting and to playing with partners in ordinary golf may, when applicable, hold good also in the game of Clock Golf.

THE GAME OF SIX-PIN PUTT.

This is one of the most interesting and scientific games that can be introduced in a clubhouse, requiring very accurate putting to make a low score. The necessary requirements are a carpet or artificial green, about fifteen feet long and not less than three feet broad, with a regulation putting hole in the middle about eleven feet from one end.

The teeing ground should be in about one foot, making the length of the putt ten feet and in a dead line for the hole. The teeing mark is a straight line across the middle of the carpet and is nine inches long. No ball is to be putted outside the mark.

Six light wooden pins, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and 4-1-2 inches long, tapered to a point at one end (small flag tops are admirable) are set up in triangular form, nine inches each away. The bottom center pin is 4-1-2 inches from the hole. The pins will be found to form a triangle, each pin being 4-1-2 inches from center to center of each one. The apex will look towards the teeing ground. The six places for the pins to stand on should be marked in round black spots so that the pins will always be put on the exact spots.

The object of the game is to knock down all the pins and by careful and judicious putting get into the hole in the least number of strokes. While the gross score might go up to 70, the hole has to be made in 0. The rules are that every putt has to be from the tee and within the nine-inch limit of the line.

All putts are to be holed out. All putts off the carpet or green are out of bounds, the penalty being two strokes more.

If, in making return putts, the pins interfere, they may be lifted up and replaced after the putt is made. If, in making a putt to the hole from the tee, a pin, or all of them, falls down and the ball does not go into the hole, then the ball has to be holed out.

If, in making a putt to the hole, one pin or more are knocked down, these pins are then removed and the player continues playing from the tee until all the pins are knocked down.

If, in making a putt from the tee, the ball holes out, that is one stroke. If, in hitting, one or more pins fall down and the ball goes into the hole, that stroke does not count on the score. If this is done so that all the pins are knocked down and each putt is holed off the pin, then the score is 0.

As long as one pin is left standing, the player must continue playing until it falls. If he does not go into the hole in knocking the last down, then his return putt or putts are added to the score. If a ball touches the pin and holes out and the pin does not fall, that counts as one stroke. On all out of bounds, the player counts three and plays from the tee again.

If a player knocks down one or more pins and holes out until all the pins have fallen and the ball is in off each time, then the score is 0. If, in so doing, he takes three strokes and another player takes two or one only, then the fewest putts counts the winner. If a ball touches the pin and shifts it from its original position and does not fall, that is a rub of the green.

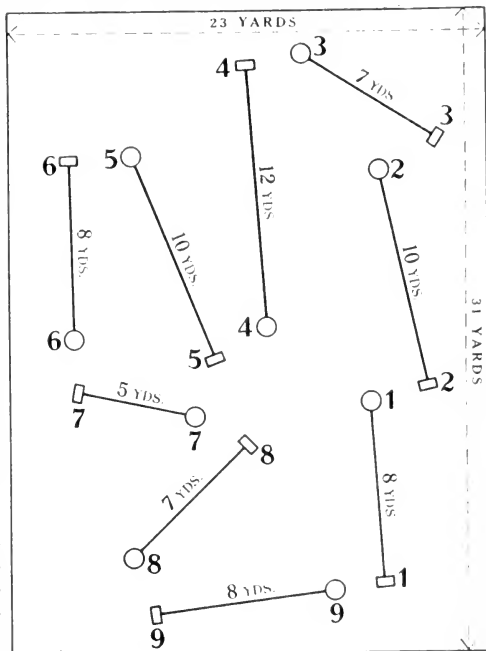
The Compact Putting Course

A golf putting course on the lawn of a country club or a private home is practical and a pleasure. Herewith is a plan for one which may be followed in its entirety or be modified to meet the local conditions of ground. The golf enthusiast whose estate will permit its construction will be sure to enjoy its use, and the country club or golf club which undertakes to build it will find that it is an innovation of popularity, gratifying to the members.

Its primary purpose is to practice putting at different distances. The original angle to the cup is, of course, always the same, the nearest way from the lie of the ball to the mouth of the cup on the first putt. If it is a miss, variety enters. It is possible to play a putting game on the course, and golfers who are a little less skillful with the putter than with the driver are not a bit averse to whiling away a few minutes, with putter in hand, to endeavor to improve their skill.

The dimensions of the putting course as outlined here are 23 yards wide by 31 yards long. This is about as small an area as is consistent with the scope of the course. It can be made larger, but it would be futile to have it too large.

To properly equip its nine hole rims, the Spalding Iron Hole Rim No. 20 is necessary. There should also be nine Spalding Marking Discs for the holes. A third necessity is a Spalding Steel Hole Cutter. The total cost of the fittings is about \$30.00, the price being dependent upon the varying costs of production. That sum, however, will well provide the course with necessary requisites. One splendid feature about the particular plan which is outlined herewith is that it provides well both for symmetry and compactness.



Hints on Laying Out a Golf Course

Very little has been written on the subject of laying out golf courses, and rightly so, by the numerous scribes who have added to the large and ever increasing number of books on the subject of golf. No doubt, they all realized that it was a subject upon which more mistakes could be made in a minute than could be remedied in years, and very wisely refrained. Were conditions the same everywhere the task would be a comparatively easy one, but as they are not this is what makes it almost impossible. We have no intention, therefore, of laying down any hard and fast lines to go upon, but merely give some general ideas of what is requisite.

The acreage necessary for a nine-hole course of an average length of about 3,000 yards is about 45 acres. This will give about two or three acres space for club house and the amenities thereof. Of course, for an 18-hole course, with the added attractions usually to be taken care of in a proposition of such magnitude, 100 acres is none too much. Understand, however, this is on land that is practically free from any large quantity of trees. Of course, if a park effect is wanted in connection therewith the acreage will have to be largely increased.

The ideal land for a golf course, be it a 9- or 18-hole one, is land of an undulating nature, having some natural attractions in the nature of a stream meandering through it, or some good elevations, which can be all used to splendid advantage. The ideal soil is of sandy loam with a gravelly subsoil, but as this cannot always be had, a good golf course may be laid out on nearly any kind of farm land. Of course, the exercise of a little judgment is absolutely necessary as to the placing of the greens to the best possible advantage.

If the ground has been under cultivation there is no other course open but that the whole should be plowed up. Previous to the plowing, all fences and other lines of demarcation between fields should be thoroughly removed, as well as all stones and other debris, when the whole then can be thoroughly harrowed preparatory to seeding.

If fertilizing of the soil is necessary the best thing that can be done is to spread some rotted stable manure on the ground before the plowing has been resorted to and seeing to it that the whole is well turned in.

When the harrowing has been done satisfactorily, the ground should then be seeded. As the seeding is a matter of the very greatest importance no chances should be taken, but the best advice obtainable on this subject should be had. False economy practiced at a time like this in the sparing of the quantity of seed sown will be a disappointment.

This does not mean necessarily that you are to go and pay all kinds of fancy prices for so-called imported mixtures that are being advertised from time to time, and which, by the way, are not nearly as good as the native grasses produced in our own country. Why should they be, when climatic conditions and adaptability—the two chief factors with regard to satisfactory growth—are so vastly different. No; but there is an old axiom common to agriculturists which is to the effect that if you do not put it on the ground you may never expect to take it off, and when the right kind of seed has been procured suitable to the soil it should be sown at the rate of at least from 100 to 125 pounds per acre.

If the ground, however, has been lying fallow, or in pasture of any kind, there is no need for being so radical in the preparation of the soil, as it is infinitely better to keep what you have got in the way of turf, however poor it may be, than go to the unnecessary expense of undoing what Nature has taken probably years to do and which can, by little attention, be improved 100 per cent. A disc harrow at a time like this will do wonders and the best thing to do is to see to it that the ground is thoroughly disced, care being taken that the discs are not set at such an angle that the turf is displaced, the

object being merely to cut it. This will have the effect of breaking up the soil and stimulating in it chemical action, thereby making available a great many properties which are natural to the soil itself. When this has been done, then some good commercial fertilizer can be used, after which seeding and rolling may be indulged in. Seeding on ground so treated should be at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre.

The staking out of the course should be the next thing that should occupy the attention of the committee in charge of this work, and we would strongly advise here again that the best advice possible should be got on this subject—having an expert who has been accustomed to do this kind of work for years, and not any Tom, Dick or Harry who perhaps has not laid out a golf course in his life but who may have pretensions to be able to play the game in a capable manner; yet, when it comes to utilizing ground to the best possible advantage he is fairly at sea. See to it that the length of the holes should be such as will call for the best efforts of the golfer and that the holes are of such playing length that credit is given to good playing and that the mediocre player will find himself exactly in the class to which he belongs; in other words, that the holes will be of such a length that there will be no possibility whatever of a man making a mistake and being able to catch up to his opponent without being penalized for his misplay. The object of the expert who is laying out your grounds should be to start in with a hole of considerable length and continue with the same idea in mind so as to avoid congestion and to allow the players to get very well spread out before he comes to shorter holes. A good hole to start in with is probably one about 460 yards, not bringing in any short holes until probably about the sixth or seventh. This will give a field a chance to be thoroughly well spread out and preclude in a very great measure the possibility of congestion occurring at the first tee. If it is an 18-hole course that is needed, it is a good idea always to bring back the ninth hole to the club house, starting out again at the tenth tee and bringing back the eighteenth to the club house again.

We would strongly advise, however, for those who intend to have a golf course laid out in connection with any club, that the services of an expert be got and that the matter be placed unreservedly in his hands, as it will certainly save a great deal of money to the club contemplating such action. It is false economy to suppose that any man can do this kind of work simply because he happens to play golf, and clubs have proven this to their discomfiture many a time.

TO THE GREEN COMMITTEES.

Wishing to be of some assistance to you, as many times Green Committees are at a loss to find out where they may be able to find someone who will give them information relative to the care and maintenance of their golf course in general, we wish to say that we shall be only too pleased, upon application, to answer questions that may arise with you from time to time in connection with the care of putting greens or fair greens.

Our experience in this department is certainly very extensive, and as a result of long, practical experience, we are in a position to give the very best advice possible.

We are probably responsible for 50 per cent of the golf courses in the United States of America, if not a greater number than that, and we can save you money by assuring you that when work is done by us it is the result of years of attention given to this particular department of the game.

There are many who essay this task, who have no earthly idea of economy, and who are entirely regardless of the exorbitant charges they saddle on clubs who have sought their services, yet are loud in their attestations of their ability to do better than anyone else. A good golf course is largely a matter of evolution, and it is foolish to go to work and spend tens of thousands of dollars upon a golf course in its inception in this part of the world, when the resultant conditions make a good deal of the work done of no value later. Many do

this, with other people's money, who are placed on Green Committees for a short term, for they know their responsibility ends with their term in office. Remember climatic conditions are vastly different on this broad continent. What does for one part of the country will certainly not do for another. Soils vary also, and adaptation must ever be taken into account. Remember you have as fine grasses in your own country as can be found anywhere. Don't imagine you require to go abroad to get grass that will give you perfect greens, and for that reason pay exorbitant prices for the same. Exercise a little common sense in this matter the same as you do in the running of your business, for you know that when your books are wrong in your accounting department you naturally look for the services of not an ordinary bookkeeper, but an expert. It will save you money in the long run by getting the very best and we can assure you we can provide it. Never mind the many reasons that advertisers of grass seed are using for their unprecedented prices of grass seed, owing, some claim, to drought in Europe, and thereby charge twice as much as the seed is worth. You have all the grass seed at your own door for this purpose without paying such fancy prices. Never mind the seed doctor stunt, which is an "ad" gotten up to pull wool over your eyes. No grass seed is passed on a perpetually moving belt before the sharp eyes of girls trained to the work, who have the ability to fasten on intruding weeds. This may be all right for beans and peas, etc., but not for grass seed. Yet this sort of literature is gotten up to create the impression among those who do not know that this is the *modus operandi* pursued by some as a pretext for charging such exorbitant prices for grass seed. Such a course is never pursued. It's impossible commercially. We can demonstrate to you, if you are interested, quicker results derived from grass seed, stripped from grasses grown in the country, in various parts, than has ever been gotten from imported seed yet. Write to us for prices. You will find them right.

If you have any wish to remodel your course, or are thinking of seeking new grounds and would need the services of an expert to lay out your new grounds for you, or remodel the old one, we wish to state that we are in a position, second to none in the country, to give you the best service in this particular line.

Our experience embraces a period in this country of over twenty years, doing work in practically every State of the Union. Our charges are moderate indeed, and if we can serve you in any shape or way either in laying out new golf courses, remodeling old ones, looking over land with a view to proving its adaptability for this purpose, telling you what seed to sow, how to sow it, and supplying you with it at a reasonable cost, or, as to the maintenance of your course, bunkering the same, etc., etc., we shall be well satisfied.

ROLLING OF GREENS.

Devereux Emmet of Garden City some time ago had an article in "Golf," which many of our green committee men would do well to heed. Advice along this line can rarely ever be general in this country owing to its size and the variety of adaptation and climatic condition that prevails, yet the condition that many of our golf courses are found in from time to time after a torrid spell, or after a severe winter, impels one to ask the question, Is there not a cause? We believe there is, and from our observation, Mr. Emmet strikes the keynote of the whole matter when he says that our fair greens are becoming root bound, hermetically sealed, and waterproof, thereby making it almost impossible for nature to be at all favorably disposed toward us. In short, they are rolled altogether too much. At one of the Chicago courses, where a heavy cutter is constantly employed on one part of the golf course and the ordinary horse mowers on the other, that end of the golf course where the heavy mower is not used shows conclusively its superiority in the nature and texture of the turf, and is certainly more free from weeds, and the soil is certainly in much better shape. This result can be seen any day on any of the courses

round the city of Chicago, although sometimes the comparison is not quite so apparent.

As Mr. Emmet points out, for a new course the use of a heavy roller or automower is a perfect Godsend up to a certain point, yet it has been our experience that if the ground of a new golf course has been properly prepared the use of an automower or a roller should be limited to a matter of a week or ten days. A sure way to injure the soil is by packing to exclude the air, for the reason that the activities of the chemical agents in the soil is thereby lessened, and thus the making of plant food available is in great measure retarded. On the other hand, when the soil is maintained in a more friable state, and the air is allowed entrance, oxygen being such an active element and combining freely with elements in all sorts of substances, it naturally follows that chemical action and change more actively take place. Hence reasons for good and bad fair greens in very many instances. Withal, nature is more kind to us than we are to it, and many times we see conditions exist of a splendid nature on a fair green, not because of what is being done, but in spite of it.

The nature of the soil on fully 90 per cent of the golf courses in the western country will not permit of this packing, and if one keeps his eyes open evidences of this can be seen any day almost on any course that is visited. On courses where grass grew a few years ago in luxuriance, and free from weeds, one is shocked to see that more weeds exist in many instances than grass and infinitely more than in the rough and upon which no work of this kind has been done. The reason is not far to seek. In the rough, the water fall is conserved, not only because of the ranker growth, but because the soil was in a better state of receptivity to take it in, the rain fall being better absorbed and thus augmenting the water reserves, and providing the moisture necessary to give vigor to the grass growth and eliminating in great measure the propagating of weed life. On the other hand, the method pursued of constantly rolling and cutting the fair green has practically raised a surface almost as hard as asphalt through which only a small percentage of the rainfall ever percolates, but running off into low places sours the ground, kills the grass and makes a splendid place for the germination of every weed that is blown on to it. Weeds with large tap roots, unlike the rhizomes of grass, bore down and thrive where it is impossible for grass to do so. Who has not seen evidences of this kind on almost every course he has played upon, yet how slow are those in charge of affairs willing to use common sense methods in the pursuit of the end they have in view.

Water is of so much importance to the life of the grass that we see thousands of dollars spent annually in the piping of putting and fair greens all over the country and yet by the methods pursued of packing and caking the soil the object sought to be gained is in great measure nullified. When it is considered that water is the most essential food of plant life it is easily seen why all this expenditure. The water acts upon the plant food in the ground by turning all food materials into solution, thus making them available for absorption. Hence it should be the aim of those looking after the golf course to see that the ground is kept in as friable a shape as is possible—that the porosity of both fair and putting greens is always maintained, when we are sure that the amount of water necessary for their maintenance will never be so great as under the present method so prevalent of continually rolling; and the textures of the grass will be better.

PUTTING GREENS.

As often happens, owing to the vagaries of the winter in the western hemisphere, putting greens suffer extensively from winter-kill. There are many reasons that can be brought forward to account for this, one of the most apparent being lack of a snow covering—the snowfall not being sufficient to allow the protection necessary to preserve the turf against repeated thaws and frosts.

One thing that should make itself apparent to the average Green Committee man or greenkeeper is that the only way to overcome this occurring winter by winter in this western country, where such extremes in temperature usually prevail, is to see to it that, in the building of new putting greens or in remodeling old ones, a perfect system of drainage is installed. Rarely, if ever, do you find greens suffering from winter-kill where the subsoil is sand or gravel, the reason being no doubt that the porosity of the soil is sufficient in itself to carry off all the moisture, thereby lessening the effects of Jack Frost's work upon the roots and making it possible for his opponent, King Sol, to find it quite an easy task, through his beneficent rays, to offset; but in all heavy soils where the subsoil is clay and where such porosity is limited, means will have to be adopted to preclude the possibility of gravitational water standing, else a repetition of what has occurred in other years in the western country will be a sure result, namely, winter-killed putting greens.

Of course to accomplish the making of greens similar to those which obtain on the links in Scotland or on the sandy soils of the Atlantic seaboard, a good deal of expense is entailed which would probably be more than the average club would be willing to expend. It certainly would be quite an item, but when one considers that the creative power of country club life is practically the game of golf, and looks at the elaborate club houses that are being built, there is no reason why the game which creates the whole thing should be relegated into such a small corner and only a small percentage of the income devoted to the building up and maintenance of the same. It can readily be argued that because of the greater distances to travel to the club in this country it is necessary that more elaborate club houses be built and maintained than on the other side, which no doubt in measure is quite true, but it should not be done at the expense of the golf course.

With many years' experience in the game of golf and its requirements, one would think much would have been learned in that time, but it seems after all that there is a sad lack of knowledge in many of the rudimentary principles. In the economy of the management of clubs we usually find a new Green Committee coming in with each succeeding year and no wonder the greens, as a rule, suffer. The men who are usually appointed to these duties are perfectly willing to admit that their knowledge of agronomy and agrostology is, at the most, academical, but that they are willing to learn and if, perchance, through interchange of thought and observation, they have learned anything in the course of the year, another year sees a new committee in place of the old one, and once again there is a new beginning. When we look at some of the clubs, however, that have pursued a more sane policy and have had Green Committees serve for a term of from five to ten years, we find a different state of things prevalent. We find intelligent management, greens in better shape than anywhere else, and it is only rightly so that this should be, as they have a chance to commence each succeeding year where they left off in the previous one, and the knowledge so acquired is invaluable to them and to others if they will only see it. A good golf course is a matter of evolution, and unless one can profit by past experience there can be no benefit.

In the building of a putting green on an inland course, one should seek to imitate nature as nearly as possible. By this is meant the soil condition that obtains where we consider the best greens are to be found.

On the links in Scotland, where the best golf courses are said to be, there is just enough loam on the top of pure sand to give nourishment to a short, crisp and curly grass, which makes the best kind of a putting green that can be found anywhere. Of course such a grass cannot be grown here with success. It is practically indigenous to that soil and the climatic conditions which exist over there.

At one of the clubs around Chicago the method was tried, I understand, a few years ago, but as to whether it was persevered in I cannot say. I was told that the idea was abandoned. However, for the benefit of those who would wish to have greens that would give them

a minimum of worry the following directions may be acceptable. It will be evident at once that a putting green that is well drained is a better place for grass roots to spread in than one that is often wet from standing water—not on the surface but unseen to the eye—at the water table. The reasons are that the plant foods are more easily secured, there is more warmth in the soil and more air can be used. consequently a better condition all around that is conducive to growth.

Dig out your green to a depth of eighteen inches, then throw in about six inches of broken stone and cinders mixed. Roll down thoroughly, after which put on the same quantity of lake or sea sand, which will leave another six inches for the soil. Great care should be used in the selection of this top soil, and sand should be thoroughly mixed with it, according to its density. Well rotted stable manure should also be used to add humus to the soil. A thorough mixing of this manure and sandy soil would thus make for a splendid green, when one would have just as fine a bed as could be found anywhere for the propagation of the grasses best suited to the climatic conditions which exist. Of course the initial cost of such greens would be considerable, but would it not pay, in the matter of larger organizations that are just commencing, to have the work done in this way? The drainage would be perfect, the freedom from gravitational water standing and worm casts would be something to be thankful for and the nature of the grass which could be grown thereupon would be refined to a remarkable degree.

The care of the greens would be a good deal simplified, as with the mania for rolling, which seems to possess some of our Green Committees, little harm could be done on a green built up in this fashion. There would be so little soil to pack that even this could be done with impunity, although we never approve of it; that is, too much rolling under any conditions.

One might think also that the amount of water necessary to water these greens would add very much to the cost of maintenance. That might be true, but if a little judgment was exercised in the cutting of the greens there need be no extra cost added. There is a very pernicious habit in vogue in this country, which we consider a very foolish one, and that is cutting greens while the dew is on the grass. Always remember that "Ilka blade of grass hauds its ain drap o' dew" and this is one of nature's most beneficent aids in the nourishment of grass life; and yet we see the mowers at work early in the morning cutting off blades of grass with the dew upon them, which under the heat of the sun is evaporated in a short time. It not only is taking away a great deal of the very best nourishment of plant life, but it never makes a good job in cutting the grass at such a time. Why not defer the cutting of the grass until the dew has been absorbed, say, until after 10 o'clock in the morning? This could be done without any trouble, except probably at exceptional times during the tournaments. If the dews were left to be absorbed naturally there would not be so much water required upon any putting green. Where this pointer has been given and attended to greens were in much better condition than where this was not done previously.

Naturally, on many of our courses methods so radical will never be attempted, yet a method of draining them by tiling should be resorted to if the desire is to have greens in good shape after the repeated thaws and frosts of a hard winter. A little judgment exercised by the greenkeeper during a wet spell will determine where the gravitational water stands on a rolling green, and his desire should be to lead the water off by means of a drain tile to another point where its presence will be less injurious. A judicious expenditure of money in this direction would give the quietus to many of the kicks one is accustomed to hear every spring leveled at the Green Committee when they take up the reigns of government.

There is no doubt about it, we have a great deal to learn in the building and care of putting greens, but we feel convinced if we just stop and think for a few moments, there are many common sense ideas that would appeal to us which should work for better conditions prevalent in this connection all around.

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1921

We have so many balls in our line because it takes not a few to cover the varying conditions of play—air resistance in their flight, controllability around the green, season of year, condition of turf, the man behind the club—and we therefore respectfully call your attention to the construction details of each ball shown. Catalogue showing complete line of Spalding Golf Clubs and Equipment sent on request to any A. G. Spalding & Bros. Store.

SPALDING FIFTY. The Fifty requires no introduction to the golfers of either this continent or Britain. During the season of 1920 it won, practically speaking, every major tournament of importance throughout the world. For the season of 1921 it will carry a new and improved marking, thus eliminating any possible confusion between it and the Fifty of the preceding year, which becomes illegal after May 1st for use in



SPALDING FIFTY

tournament play. It is the most high powered ball that is permitted under the new standardization or limitation of the ball and a very long carry indeed may be secured from it. We have endeavored to suppress its roll as far as possible as in the past, and hence it will be found controllable for the fine work around the green. Weight 1.62 ounce; size 1.630 inch.

Each, \$1.00—Dozen, \$12.00



SPALDING FORTY



SPALDING THIRTY

SPALDING FORTY. The Forty is in all respects like the Fifty as regards its internal construction. It is also a high powered ball built for carries, and its chief difference from the Fifty lies in the fact that it is somewhat larger—in fact a medium size ball—and is marketed by us for this reason. Weight 1.62 ounce; size 1.665 inch. Each, \$1.00—Dozen, \$12.00

SPALDING THIRTY. The Thirty in appearance will be precisely like our Thirty of a year ago. Our Thirty also as regards weight will approach the limit allowed under standardization, but its internal construction is of such a nature as to make it possible to secure great durability from it. In fact, it is the durable ball of our line, and though there may not be quite as much carry in it as the Forty and Fifty, yet this to a certain extent will be made up by an increased run. A very sweet feeling ball, and one that is comparatively more responsive to lighter blows than either the Forty or the Fifty. Weight 1.62 ounce; size 1.630 inch. . . . Each, \$1.00—Dozen, \$12.00

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1921

All Spalding Golf Balls are manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Complete Golf Ball Descriptive Folder Sent on Request.



BABY DIMPLE



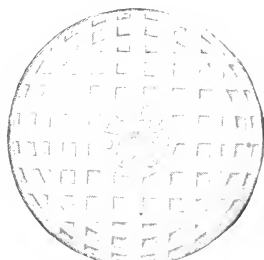
GLORY DIMPLE

BABY DIMPLE. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) The Baby Dimple has been so long before the American public, and will remain for the next year entirely unchanged, that it requires no explanation. We refer you to the details of its construction under the listed detail of specifications. Weight 1.52 ounce; size 1.655 inch. Each, 75c.—Dozen, \$9.00

GLORY DIMPLE. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) The Glory Dimple is simply, as in the past, the finest floating ball made. Weight 1.44 ounce; size 1.710 inch. Each, 75c.—Dozen, \$9.00



BLACK DOMINO



RED DOT MESH

BLACK DOMINO. The Black Domino is a full sized ball, with its weight also to the limit allowed under standardization—a very fine all around ball, and one with an extremely reputable past. Weight 1.62 ounce; size 1.710 inch. Each, 65c.—Dozen, \$7.80

RED DOT MESH. The Red Dot Mesh we believe to be as good a ball for the money as is made, though we cannot guarantee the same degree of uniformity in it as in our other balls which we back to the limit in this regard. Weight not exceeding 1.62 ounce. Each, 65c.—Dozen, \$7.80

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING**  **TRADE-MARK** GUARANTEES QUALITY

SPALDING MEDAL WOOD CLUBS

Model No. 2
Driver
or
Brassie
Each, \$6.00



Model No. 16
Driver
or
Brassie
Each, \$6.00



Model No. 7
Driver
or
Brassie
Each, \$6.00



Model No. 6
Bull Dog
Brassie Spoon
Fiber Face
Each, \$6.50



Model No. 53
Driver
or
Brassie
Each, \$6.00



Medal Driver
or Brassie with
Ivory Face
Each, \$9.00



Medal Driver
or Brassie
with Steel Face
Each, \$7.00



Fiber Face 50 cents Extra on
Any Medal Club

Ivory Face \$3.00 Extra on any
Medal Club

Steel Face \$1.00 Extra on any
Medal Club

Model No. 7RV
Medal Driver
or Brassie with
Bulger Face
Each \$6.00



PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING CADDY BAGS

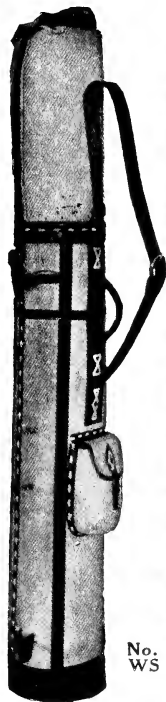
Spalding Duck Caddy Bags

No. WS. Best quality white or brown duck; tan or black leather trimmings; white leather lacing; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; umbrella attachment; brass patent buckle lock to fasten waterproof hood; brass trimmings. Diam., 7 or 8 in. Ea., \$22.00

Spalding Corduroy Caddy Bags

No. 800. Best quality tan English corduroy, reinforcing strips of steel, leather covered; black leather trimmings. Tunnel hood with padlock fastening. Diameter, 7½ inches. Each, \$20.00

No. 800W. Same as No. 800, but without hood; diameter, 5 inches. Each, \$15.00



No.
WS



No.
800



Special Sewed Offset Bottom used on all Spalding Caddy Bags listed on this page. This style bottom (Pat'd May 5, 1914) more than triples ordinary life of bag. We also use the reinforcing bottom ring and the brass drag plate to increase life of bag.

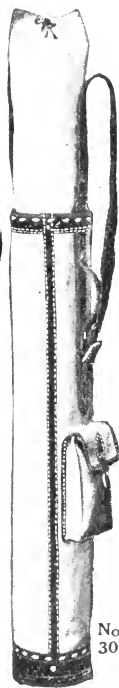
Duck and Canvas Covered Caddy Bags

No. AH. Best quality white or brown duck; tan leather trimmings; complete with hood to cover clubs; equipped with good quality buckle lock; brass trimmings; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; white leather lacing; umbrella attachment. Diameter, 6 inches. Each, \$19.00

No. 300. White canvas; black leather trimmings; steel reinforcing ribs; leather covered. Patent offset leather bottom. Diameter, 6 inches. Each, \$15.00



No.
AH



No.
300

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING GOLF SHOES



No. 8



No. 6



No. 5



No. 4



No. GB

No. 8. High cut, tan calf; English swing last, box toes, Blucher cut. Extra heavy fine soles, sewed welt. Heavy enough to attach hob nails.

No. 6. Low cut, tan calf; English swing last, box toes, Blucher cut. Extra heavy fine soles, sewed welt; heavy enough to attach hob nails.

No. 5. Low cut, tan calf leather, reinforced across instep; sewed welt; blunt spikes; plain toes, no cap.

No. 4. High cut, tan calf leather, reinforced across instep, blunt spikes. Plain toes, no cap. The easiest fitting and most comfortable golf shoes made.

No. XI. Fine tan calf, with fancy toe. Soles heavy enough to attach hob nails.

Spalding Rubber Sole Golf Shoes

No. GB. Low cut, with plain rubber soles; sewed welt. Light drab calf. Laced very low.

Spalding Special Women's Golf Shoes

No. WGT. Low cut, tan calf. Fancy wing tips; plain spliced rubber soles, leather reinforced toe; rubber heels, leather backed.

Prices on shoes listed above range from
\$8.50 to \$14.95 per pair,



No. WGT

An application every couple of weeks of Spalding "Dri-Foot" will be found very beneficial to leather soles of Golf Shoes. Can, 10 cents.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

The Rules of Golf

*As Approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews,
September, 1912, and as Adopted by the United States
Golf Association, January 11, 1913*

REVISED

and in effect January 7, 1921

*As adopted with amendments concurred in by the Royal and
Ancient Golf Club and the United States Golf Association*

TOGETHER WITH

*Recommendations, Form and Make of Golf Clubs, Etiquette,
Special Rules for Match Play Competitions, Rules for
Three Ball, Best Ball and Four Ball Matches,
Special Rules for Stroke Competition
and Interpretations*

*As passed by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews
and the United States Golf Association*

Instructions for Players

In Convenient Detachable Form for Ready Reference



In connection with Spalding stores in a number of cities A. G. Spalding & Bros. have opened special departments featuring **SPORT CLOTHING**—for Golf, Tennis, and the Out-of-doors in general—for Men and Women.

SPORTWEAR
and
SPORTGEAR
for
SPORTSMEN
and
SPORTSWOMEN

New York
(523 Fifth Avenue)

Philadelphia

Syracuse

Atlanta

New Orleans

Chicago

Cleveland

St. Louis

Denver

Salt Lake City

San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Portland

Seattle



The Rules of Golf

DEFINITIONS.

(1) A "side" consists either of one player or of two players. If one player play against another the match is called a "single." If two play against two, each side playing one ball, the match is called a "foursome." If one play against two playing one ball between them, the match is called a "threesome."

Side.

(2) "Advice" is any counsel or suggestion which could influence a player in determining the line of play, in the choice of a club, or in the method of making a stroke.

Advice.

A player may ask anyone to indicate the line to the hole before the shot is played. (R. & A.)

(3) The "Course" is the whole area within which play is permitted; more particularly, it is the ground between the holes which is specially prepared for play.

Course.

(4) The "teeing-ground" is the starting place for a hole. The front of each teeing-ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right angles to the line of play, and the teeing-ground shall include a rectangular space of the depth of two club lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks.

Teeing.
Ground.

(5) "Through the green" is all ground on which play is permitted, except hazards and the putting-green of the hole that is being played.

Through
the green.

(6) A "hazard" is any bunker, water (except casual water), ditch (unless excepted by Local Rule), bush, sand, path, or road. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the

Hazard.

Hazard. course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards.

Heather is not a hazard. (R. & A.)

Bent is not a hazard. (R. & A.)

Long grass is not a hazard unless within the boundaries of a hazard. (R. & A.)

A "Bunker" is a depression in the ground where the natural soil is exposed, and sometimes top dressed with softer soil or sand. It is the duty of the authorities in charge of the golf course to define its hazards by Local Rules. (R. & A.)

Casual. (7) "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rain-fall, flooding, or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course.

The definition of "water" in the term "casual water" is any water which interferes with the lie of the ball or the stance of the player. (R. & A.)

Out of bounds. (8) "Out of bounds" is all ground on which play is prohibited.

Ball, (9) A ball is "out of bounds" when the greater part of it lies within a prohibited area.

out of bounds. (10) The "putting green" is all ground, except hazards, within twenty yards of the hole.

Putting green. (11) The hole shall be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep. If a metal lining be used, it shall be sunk below the lip of the hole, and its outer diameter shall not exceed $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hole. (12) The term "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions not fixed or growing, and includes dung, wormcasts, molehills, snow and ice.

Loose stones are "loose impediments." (R. & A.)

Rocks embedded in the ground come under the head of "things fixed." Rule 15. (R. & A.)

A sand box placed at a teeing-ground is a "loose impediment." (R. & A.)

A live worm is a "loose impediment" and may be lifted. (R. & A.)

(13) A "stroke" is the forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball, or any contact between the head of the club and the ball, resulting in movement of the ball, except in case of a ball accidentally knocked off a tee. (Rule 2⁽¹⁾.) Stroke.

If a ball leaves its original position when the player has taken his stance in addressing the ball and moves in the slightest degree and does not merely oscillate, it has moved, and the movement constitutes a stroke, not a penalty stroke. (R. & A.)

(14) A "penalty stroke" is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and does not affect the rotation of play. Penalty stroke.

(15) The side which plays off first from a teeing ground is said to have the "honour." Honour.

(16) In "teeing," the ball may be placed on the ground, or on sand or other substance, in order to raise it off the ground. Teeing.

There is no specified method of placing a ball, and the player is at liberty to drop it. (R. & A.)

(17) A player has "addressed the ball" when he has taken his stance and grounded his club, or, if in a hazard, when he has taken his stance preparatory to striking at the ball. Addressing the ball.

(18) A ball is "in play" as soon as the player has made a stroke at a teeing ground, and it remains in play until holed out, except when lifted in accordance with the rules. In play.

(19) A ball is deemed to "move" if it leave its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position. Ball deemed to move.

(20) A ball is "lost" if it be not found within five minutes after the search for it has begun. Ball, lost.

Terms used in reckoning game. (21) The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms—"the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

Umpire. (22) An "Umpire" decides questions of fact; a "Referee" decides questions of Golfing Law.

Referee. (23) When either ball is on the putting green, the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke.

Weight of ball. (24) The weight of the ball shall be not greater than 1.62 ounce and the size not less than 1.62 inch in diameter. The Rules of **Size of ball.** Golf Committee and the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will take whatever steps they think necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance, should any ball of greater power be introduced.

This limitation to become effective as of the date of May 1, 1921.

GENERAL AND THROUGH THE GREEN.

RULE I.

Mode of play. (1) The Game of Golf is played by two sides, each playing its own ball, with clubs made in conformity with the directions laid down in the clause on the "Form and Make of Golf Clubs."

The game consists in each side playing a ball from a teeing ground into a hole by successive strokes. The hole is won by the side which holes its ball in fewer strokes than the

opposing side, except as otherwise provided for in the rules.

The hole is halved if both sides hole out in the same number of strokes.

(2) A match consists of one round of the course unless it be otherwise agreed. A match is won by the side which is leading by a number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played. Conditions of match.

A match is halved if each side win the same number of holes.

Matches constituted of singles, threesomes, or foursomes shall have precedence of and be entitled to pass any other kind of match. Priority on the course.

A single player has no standing, and shall always give way to a match of any kind.

Any match playing a whole round shall be entitled to pass a match playing a shorter round.

If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on the players in front, it may be passed, on request being made.

Two players playing a single ball are treated as a single player. (R. & A.)

RULE II.

(1) A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing ground. Priority on teeing ground.

A ball played from outside the limits of the teeing ground may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teeed without penalty.

If a ball, when not in play, fall off a tee, or be knocked off a tee by the player in addressing it, it may be re-teeed without penalty; if the ball be struck when so moving, no penalty shall be incurred.

PENALTY.

In Stroke Competition if a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification. (R. & A.)

**Option of
taking
honour.**

(2) The option of taking the honour at the first teeing ground shall, if necessary, be decided by lot.

A ball played by a player when his opponent should have had the honour may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teed without penalty.

The side which wins a hole shall take the honour at the next teeing ground. If a hole has been halved, the side which had the honour at the previous teeing ground shall retain it.

On beginning a new match, the winner of the long match in the previous round shall take the honour; if the previous long match was halved, the side which last won a hole shall take the honour.

RULE III.

**Order of play
in Threesome
and Foursome.**

In a threesome or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of each hole.

PENALTY.

If a player play when his partner should have played, his side shall lose the hole.

In Stroke Competition violation of this rule is disqualification. (R. & A.)

In Match Play, loss of the hole. (R. & A.)

A penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play. (R. & A.)

RULE IV.

**Asking
advice.**

(1) A player may not ask for nor willingly receive advice from any one except his own caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie.

(2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent give wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke.

Information
as to strokes
played.

An exception to this rule is that anyone can indicate the line to the hole. (R. & A.)

In **Stroke Competition** the penalty is disqualification (R. & A.) **PENALTY.**

In **Match Play** the penalty is the loss of the hole. (R. & A.)

(3) A player may employ a forecaddie, but may not receive advice from him.

Advice from
forecaddie.

In **Match Play** the penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

PENALTY.

In **Stroke Competition** the penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

(4) When playing through the green, or from a hazard, a player may have the line to the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed, nor shall anyone stand on the proposed line, in order to indicate it, while the stroke is being made.

Indicating
line of play.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**. **PENALTY.**

The penalty for a breach of this rule in **Stroke Competition** shall be the loss of two strokes.

RULE V.

The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned.

Ball to be
fairly struck at.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**. **PENALTY.**

The penalty for a breach of this rule in **Stroke Competition** shall be two strokes.

RULE VI.

Ball may be lifted. A ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of stroke and distance. If a player lift a ball in accordance with this rule he shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball was played.

If the ball so lifted was played from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke; in every other case the ball must be dropped.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**.

RULE VII.

Ball farther from hole played first. When the balls are in play, the ball farther from the hole shall be played first. Through the green, or in a hazard, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the opponent may at once recall the stroke. A ball so recalled shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty.

For Teeing Ground, see Rule 2⁽²⁾; for Putting Green, see Rule 31⁽²⁾.

RULE VIII.

How to drop a ball. A ball shall be dropped in the following manner:

The player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect, and drop the ball behind him over his shoulder.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

If, in the act of dropping, the ball touch the player, he shall incur no penalty, and, if it roll y into a hazard, the player may re-drop the ball n without penalty.

RULE IX.

(1) A ball in play may not be touched before the hole is played out, except as provided for in the Rules.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be one stroke in **Match** or **Stroke Competition**.

The player may, without penalty, touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it, provided he does not move the ball. A ball in play may, with the opponent's consent, be lifted for the purpose of identification, but it must be carefully replaced.

If in searching for a ball a player or his caddie move it, the penalty is the loss of one stroke in **Match** or **Stroke Play**. (R. & A.)

(2) If the player's ball move the opponent's ball through the green, or in a hazard, the opponent, if he choose, may drop a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where his ball lay, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

Ball not to be touched, except in addressing, for identification.

PENALTY.

PENALTY.

Ball moved by opponent's ball.

RULE X.

In playing through the green, irregularities of surface which could in any way affect the player's stroke shall not be removed nor pressed down by the player, his partner or either of their caddies; a player is, however, always entitled to place his feet firmly on the ground when taking his stance.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

Removal of irregularities of surface.

PENALTY.

RULE XI.

Any flag stick, guide flag, movable guide post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction may be re-

Removal of obstructions.

Removing obstructions. moved. A ball moved in removing such an obstruction shall be replaced without penalty. A ball lying on or touching such an obstruction, or lying on or touching clothes, or nets, or ground under repair or covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course, or lying in one of the holes, or in a guide flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper, may be lifted and dropped without penalty as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer to the hole. A ball lifted in a hazard under such circumstances shall be dropped in the hazard.

If a ball lie on or within a club's length of a drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant, located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—"within a club's length." If it be impossible for want of space or other cause for a player to drop the ball in conformity with this interpretation, he shall place the ball as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in this interpretation, but not nearer the hole. (U. S. G. A.)

A pile or mound of cut grass resulting from the mowing of the course or any other material piled for removal is considered to be upkeep. A ball lodging in or lying on such an obstruction may be lifted and dropped without penalty. (U. S. G. A.)

RULE XII.

Removal of loose impediments. (1) Any loose impediment lying within a club length of the ball and not being in or touching a hazard may be removed without penalty; if the ball move after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused the ball to move and the penalty shall be one stroke in both **Match** and **Stroke Competition**.

(2) A loose impediment lying more than a club length from the ball may not be moved

under penalty of the loss of the hole in **Match Play** and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**, unless the loose impediment lie on the putting-green. (See Rule 28⁽¹⁾.)

(3) When a ball is in play, if a player, or his partner, or either of their caddies, accidentally move his or their ball, or by touching anything cause it to move, the penalty shall be one stroke in both **Match** and **Stroke Competition**.

PENALTY.

Ball accidentally moved.

(4) If a ball in play move after the player has grounded his club in the act of addressing it, or, if a ball in play being in a hazard move after the player has taken his stance to play it, he shall be deemed to have caused it to move, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both **Match** and **Stroke Competition**.

Ball moving after grounded.

PENALTY.

NOTE.—If the player has lifted a loose impediment, see Rules 12⁽¹⁾ and 28⁽¹⁾, and the ball has not moved until the player has grounded his club, he shall only be deemed to have caused the ball to move under Section (4) of this rule, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both **Match** and **Stroke Competition**.

PENALTY.

A mole-hill or mole-track may be removed from the fair green in any way which will not unnecessarily interfere with the surface of the green. (U. S. G. A.)

RULE XIII

A player shall not play while his ball is moving, under the penalty of the loss of the hole in **Match Play** and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**, except in the case of a teed ball (Rule 2), or a ball struck twice (Rule 14), or a ball in water (Rule 26).

Playing a moving ball.

PENALTY.

When the ball only begins to move while the player is making his backward or forward swing, he shall incur no penalty under this rule,

but he is not exempted from the provisions of Rule 12⁽¹⁾, or Rule 28⁽¹⁾, and of Rule 12^(3, 4).

RULE XIV.

Striking
ball twice.
PENALTY.

If a player, when making a stroke, in both **Match and Stroke Competition**, strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke, but he shall incur no further penalty by reason of his having played while his ball was moving.

RULE XV.

Moving or
bending fixed
or growing
objects.

Before striking at a ball in play, a player shall not move, bend, nor break anything fixed or growing, except so far as is necessary to enable him fairly to take his stance in addressing the ball, or in making his backward or forward swing. The club may only be grounded lightly, and not pressed on the ground.

PENALTY.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

A player may take a practice swing or swings after the ball is in play, more than a club's length from the ball. (U. S. G. A.)

In grounding a club, a player may only ground his club lightly. Drawing it back and forward across the line of play is illegal and entails a penalty of the loss of the hole in **Match Play** and a penalty of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

Undue pressure in grounding a club entails a like penalty. (R. & A.)

RULE XVI.

Balls
within a
club length
of each
other.

When the balls lie within a club length of each other through the green or in a hazard, the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

When no penalty.

If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied.

RULE XVII.

(1) If a ball *in motion* be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match, or by a forecaddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from the spot where it lies.

Moving ball stopped.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

(2) If a ball lodge in *anything moving*, a ball shall be dropped, or if on the putting green, placed, as near as possible to the place where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty.

Ball lodging in anything moving.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

(3) If a ball *at rest* be displaced by any agency outside the match, except wind, the player shall drop a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty, and if the ball be displaced on the putting green, it shall be replaced without penalty.

Ball at rest displaced by outside agency.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

RULE XVIII.

If a player's ball, when in motion, be interfered with in any way by an opponent, or his

Ball interfered with by opponent.

PENALTY. caddie, or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole.

Exception. If a player's ball, when at rest, be moved by an opponent, or his caddie or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole, except as provided for in Rules 9⁽²⁾, 16, 22⁽³⁾, 31⁽¹⁾, 32⁽²⁾, and 33.

RULE XIX.

Ball striking the player, etc. If a player's ball strike, or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or their clubs, his side shall lose the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of one stroke in **Stroke Competition**, except as provided for in **Stroke Rule 13⁽¹⁾**.

PENALTY.

RULE XX.

Playing opponent's ball. (1) If a player play the opponent's ball his side shall lose the hole in **Match Play** unless:

Exceptions. (a) The opponent then play the player's ball, in which case the penalty is cancelled in **Match Play** and the hole shall be played out with the balls thus exchanged.

(b) The mistake occur through wrong information given by an opponent or his caddie, in which case there shall be no penalty in **Match Play**; if the mistake be discovered before the opponent has played, it shall be rectified by dropping a ball as near as possible to the place where the opponent's ball lay.

PENALTY. In **Stroke Competition**, if a competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own, he shall incur no penalty, provided that he then plays his own ball, but if he plays two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

In a hazard, if a competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur

no penalty provided he then plays his own ball. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification. **PENALTY.**
(See Rule 8, Rules for Play in Stroke Competition.)

On the putting-green the ball shall be replaced.

(2) If a player in **Match Play** play a stroke with the ball of anyone not engaged in the match, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to his opponent before his opponent has played his next stroke, there shall be no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after the opponent has played his next stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole. **Playing ball outside the match.**
PENALTY.

RULE XXI.

If a ball be "lost," except in water, casual water, or out of bounds, the player shall return as nearly as possible to the spot from which the ball was played and drop another ball, with a penalty of one stroke. If the lost ball be played from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke. **Ball lost.**
PENALTY.

Note—A provisional ball may be played.

RULE XXII.

(1) If a ball lie in fog, bent, bushes, long grass, or the like, only so much thereof shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball. **Looking for ball in bent, etc.**

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of a stroke in both **Match Play** and **Stroke Competition**. **PENALTY.**

(2) If a ball be completely covered by sand, only so much thereof may be removed as will enable the player to see the top of the ball; if the ball be touched in removing the sand, no penalty shall be incurred. **In sand.**

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**. **PENALTY.**

Ball (3) If a player or his caddie when searching
accidentally for an opponent's ball accidentally touch or move
moved by it, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball,
opponent in if moved, shall be replaced.
search.

PENALTY.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of a stroke in **Match Play** and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

RULE XXIII.

Ball (1) If a ball lie out of bounds, the player
out of shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible
bounds. at the spot from which the ball which is out of
 bounds was played under penalty of stroke and
 distance. If the ball was played out of bounds
 from the teeing ground, the player may tee a
 ball for his next stroke, in every other case the
 ball shall be dropped.

PENALTY.

(1) The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play** and disqualification in **Stroke Competition**.

If it is doubtful that a ball be out of bounds the player who played it is not entitled to presume that it is out of bounds until he has made a search of five minutes for it. Meanwhile his opponent may make a search of five minutes for the ball within bounds, and if the ball is not found within that time the player who struck the ball shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and the ball shall be considered "out of bounds."

(2) In the case of a ball out of bounds, permission be given for Clubs to alter this by a Local Rule, for distance only.

Provisional
ball played.

(2) In order to save delay, if a player after making a stroke be doubtful whether his ball is out of bounds or not, he may play another ball as provided for in part (1) of this Rule, but if it be discovered that the first ball is not out of bounds, it shall continue in play without penalty.

On reaching the place where the first ball is likely to be, if the player or his opponent be still in doubt, the player is not entitled to presume that the first ball is out of bounds till he has made a search of five minutes. Search must be made

(3) A player has the right at any time of ascertaining whether his opponent's ball is out of bounds or not before his opponent can compel him to continue his play. Ascertaining location of ball.

(4) A player may stand out of bounds to play a ball lying within bounds. Standing out of bounds.

RULE XXIV.

If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be dropped where any piece lies. If a ball crack or becomes unfit for play, the player may change it on intimating to his opponent his intention to do so. Mud adhering to a ball shall not be considered as making it unfit for play. Ball unfit for play.

Cleaning a ball when in play entails a penalty of disqualification in **Stroke Competition** and the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, except under special rulings of Local Rules by Committee in charge. (U. S. G. A.) PENALTY.

HAZARDS AND CASUAL WATER.

RULE XXV.

When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, nothing shall be done which can in any way improve its lie; the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved, before the player strikes at the ball, subject to the following exceptions: Conditions of play in hazards.

(1) The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance.

When addressing ball. (2) In addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or other immovable obstacle may be touched.

Steps or planks may be moved. (3) Steps or planks placed in a hazard by the Green Committee for access to or egress from such hazard, or any obstruction mentioned in Rule 11, may be removed, and if a ball be moved in so doing, it shall be replaced without penalty.

Loose impediments. (4) Any loose impediment may be lifted from the putting-green.

(5) The player shall be entitled to find his ball as provided for by Rule 22.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.
A recognized water hazard cannot be "out of bounds."
(R. & A.)

RULE XXVI.

Ball moving in water. When a ball is in water, a player may, without penalty, strike at it while it is moving, but he must not delay to make his stroke in order to allow the wind or current to better the position of the ball, under penalty of the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

RULE XXVII.

Ball in water hazard. (1) If a ball lie or be lost in a recognized water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not), or in casual water in a hazard, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke in **Match Play** or **Stroke Competition**, either (a) behind the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball crossed the margin of the hazard be-

PENALTY.

tween himself and the hole, or (b) in the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball entered the water between himself and the hole.

When player may drop ball.

Ice on the putting-green or through the green is considered "casual water." (R. & A.)

(2) If a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green, the player may drop a ball without penalty within two club lengths of the margin, as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole.

Ball in casual water through the green.

If a ball when dropped roll into the water, it may be redropped without penalty.

(3) If a ball on the putting-green lie in casual water, or if casual water intervene between a ball lying on the putting-green and the hole, the ball may be played where it lies, or it may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand, either within two club lengths directly behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, or in the nearest position to that spot which is not nearer to the hole and which affords a putt to the hole without casual water intervening.

Ball in casual water on the putting green.

(4) A ball lying so near the casual water that the water interferes with the player's stance may be treated as if it lay in casual water, under the preceding Section of this Rule.

Water interfering with stance.

(5) If it be impossible, from want of space in which to play, or from any other cause, for a player to drop a ball in conformity with Sections (1) and (2) of this rule, or to place it in conformity with Section (3), he shall "drop" or "place" as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in these sections, but not nearer to the hole.

Want of space to drop.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

PENALTY.

PUTTING GREEN.**RULE XXVIII.**

Removal of loose impediments. (1) Any loose impediment may be lifted from the putting-green, irrespective of the position of the player's ball. If the player's ball, when on the putting-green, move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused it to move and the penalty shall be one stroke, in both **Match Play** and **Stroke Competition**.

PENALTY.

Removal of dung, etc. (2) Dung, wormcasts, snow and ice may be scraped aside with a club, but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule in **Match Play** is the loss of the hole, and in **Stroke Competition** the loss of two strokes.

Under Rule 28 (1) the hand may in all cases be used to lift "Loose Impediments." In the case of certain "Loose Impediments" specified in Rule 28 (2), it is also permissible to make use of a club in order to scrape them aside. As loose leaves are not among these impediments specified in Rule 28 (2), they must be lifted. (R. & A.)

Touching line to putt. (3) The line of the putt must not be touched, except by placing the club immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it, and as above authorized.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

It is not permissible to touch the ground behind the hole in order to point out the line of a putt. (R. & A.)

RULE XXIX.

Direction for putting. (1) When the player's ball is on the putting-green, the player's caddie, his partner, or his

partner's caddie may, before the stroke is played, point out the direction for putting, but in doing this they shall not touch the ground on the proposed line of the putt. No mark shall be placed anywhere on the putting-green.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

(2) Any player or caddie engaged in the match may stand at the hole, but no player or caddie shall endeavor, by moving or otherwise, to influence the action of the wind upon the ball.

Shielding
ball from
wind.

A player is, however, always entitled to send his own caddie to stand at the hole while he plays his stroke.

Either side may refuse to allow a person who is not engaged in the match to stand at the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

RULE XXX.

When the player's ball lies on the putting green, he shall not play until the opponent's ball is at rest.

Opponent's
ball to be
at rest.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

RULE XXXI.

(1) When the balls lie within six inches of each other on the putting-green (the distance to be measured from their nearest points), the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and the lifted ball shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

Ball
within six
inches lifted.

STYMIE

If either ball be accidentally moved in com-

plying with this rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

Stymie A player is laid a stymie if on the putting-green the opponent's ball lies in the line of his putt to the hole, provided the balls be not within six inches of each other.

Playing out of turn. (2) On the putting-green, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the stroke may be at once recalled by the opponent, and the ball replaced.

NOTE.—For a ball which is displaced on a putting-green see Rule 17⁽²⁾ and ⁽³⁾.

For a player playing the opponent's ball on the putting-green see Rule 20⁽¹⁾.

Casual water. For casual water on a putting-green see Rule 27⁽³⁾.

RULE XXXII.

Removal of flag-stick. (1) Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole; if a player's ball strike the flag-stick, which has been so removed by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies, his side shall lose the hole in **Match Play**, and the loss of two strokes in **Stroke Competition**.

If the ball rest against the flag-stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag-stick, and, if the ball fall into the hole, the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

PENALTY. In **Stroke Competition** when a ball lying within 20 yards of the hole is played and strikes, or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes. (R. & A.)

Displacing and replacing of balls. (2) If the player's ball knock the opponent's ball into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

If the player's ball move the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may replace it, but

this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

If the player's ball stop on the spot formerly occupied by the opponent's ball, and the opponent declare his intention to replace his ball, the player shall first play another stroke, after which the opponent shall replace and play his ball.

See Rule 13, Rules for "Stroke Competitions" for penalty in Stroke Competitions. **PENALTY.**

(3) If the player has holed out and the opponent then plays to the lip of the hole, the player may not knock the ball away, but the opponent, if asked, shall play his next stroke without delay. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole. **Ball on lip of hole. PENALTY.**

If the opponent's ball lie on the lip of the hole, the player, after holing out, may knock the ball away, claiming the hole if holing at the like, and the half if holing at the odd, provided that the player's ball does not strike the opponent's ball and set it in motion; if the player neglects to knock away the opponent's ball, and it fall into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

RULE XXXIII.

When a player has holed out and his opponent has been left with a stroke for the half, nothing that the player who has holed out can do shall deprive him of the half which he has already gained. **Penalty of loss of hole qualified by half previously gained.**

GENERAL PENALTY.

RULE XXXIV.

Where no penalty for the breach of a rule is stated, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole. **Loss of the hole.**

DISPUTES.

RULE XXXV.

Duties of An Umpire or Referee (see Definition 22),
 Umpire or when appointed, shall take cognizance of any
 Referee. breach of Rule that he may observe, whether
 he be appealed to on the point or not.

RULE XXXVI.

Claims, If a dispute arise on any point, a claim must
 when and be made before the players strike off from the
 how made. next teeing ground, or, in the case of the last
 hole of the round, before they leave the putting
 green. If no umpire or referee has been ap-
 pointed, the players have the right of deter-
 mining to whom the point shall be referred, but
 should they not agree, either side may have it
 referred officially through the secretary of the
 club, to the Executive Committee of the United
 States Golf Association, whose decision shall be
 final. If the point in dispute be not covered by
 the Rules of Golf, the arbiters shall decide it
 by equity.

If the players have agreed to an Umpire or Referee, they must abide by his decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL
RULES.

Special When necessary, Local Rules should be made
 hazards or for such obstructions as rushes, trees, hedges,
 conditions. fixed seats, fences, gates, railways, and walls,
 for such difficulties as rabbit scrapes, hoof
 marks and other damage caused to the course
 by animals, for such local conditions as the
 existence of mud which may be held to inter-
 fere with the proper playing of the game and
 for the penalty to be imposed in the case of a
 ball which lies out of bounds.

When a ball is lifted under a local rule, as in the case of a ball lifted from a putting green other than that of the hole which is being played, the Rules of Golf Committee recommends that if it is to be played from "through the green" it should be *dropped*; if it is to be played on the putting-green of the hole that is being played, it should be *placed*.

Ball:
when dropped.
Ball
when placed.

FORM AND MAKE OF GOLF CLUBS.

The United States Golf Association will not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consists of a plain shaft and a head which does not contain any mechanical contrivance, such as springs. It also regards as illegal the use of such clubs as those of the mallet-headed type, or such clubs as have the neck so bent as to produce a similar effect.

The shaft of a putter may be fixed at the heel or at any other point in the head.

The term mallet-headed, as above used, when applied to putters does not embrace putters of the so-called Schenectady type. (U. S. G. A.)

Etiquette of Golf

When player is making a stroke. No one should stand close to or directly behind the ball, move, or talk, when a player is making a stroke.

On the putting-green no one should stand beyond the hole in the line of a player's stroke.

Player who has honour. The player who has the honour should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.

When to play. No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play up to the putting-green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.

Trying putts over. Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.

When lost ball. Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach.

Replace divots. Turf cut or displaced by a player should be at once replaced and pressed down with the foot.

Fill up holes. A player should carefully fill up all holes made by himself in a bunker.

When ground is soft. Players should see that their caddies do not injure the holes by standing close to them when the ground is soft.

Notify opponent of penalty stroke. A player who has incurred a penalty stroke should intimate the fact to his opponent as soon as possible.

Prizes forfeited. Players who do not continue in the match play rounds of a tournament should be considered to have forfeited any prizes they may have won in the qualifying round—U. S. G. A.

Rules for Bogey Competitions

A Bogey competition is a series of Stroke Competitions in which play is against a fixed score at each hole of the stipulated round or rounds, and the winner is the competitor who is most successful in the aggregate of these competitions. The rules for stroke competitions shall apply with following exceptions:

**(Bogey)
Definition.**

1. Any hole for which a competitor makes no return shall be regarded as a loss. The marker shall be only responsible for the marking of the correct number of strokes at each hole at which a competitor makes a score either equal to or less than the fixed score.

**When a
loss.**

2. Any breach of rule which entails the penalty of disqualification shall only disqualify the competitor for the hole at which the breach occurred; but a competitor shall not be exempted from the general disqualification imposed by Stroke Rules 2⁽¹⁾, 4⁽²⁾ and 5⁽¹⁾, and ⁽²⁾.

**Regarding
disqualifica-
tions.**

NOTE—A scale showing the handicap allowance and indicating the holes at which strokes are to be given or taken, shall be printed on the back of every scoring card.

The United States Golf Association recommends that clubs continue to follow the custom of allowing each competitor three-quarters of his full handicap.

**Handicap
allowance.**

Special Rules for Match Play Competitions

RULE I.

Ball must be replaced. On the putting-green, if the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole play first, his ball shall be at once replaced.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the disqualification of both competitors.

RULE II.

Penalty must not be waived. A competitor shall not waive any penalty incurred by his opponent, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

RULE III.

Rules may not be suspended. Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any Rule, or Local Rule, under penalty of disqualification.

Putts should not be conceded. The Rules of Golf Committee recommends that players should not concede putts to their opponents.

Handicap allowance. The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association recommends that in Match Play singles, three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps be allowed, and that in Match Play foursomes, three-eighths of the difference of the combined handicaps be allowed.

Rules for Three-Ball, Best Ball and Four-Ball Matches

DEFINITIONS.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) When three players play against each other, each playing his own ball, the match is called a three-ball match. | Three-ball match. |
| (2) When one player plays his ball against the best ball of two or more players, the match is called a best ball match. | Best-ball match. |
| (3) When two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players, the match is called a four-ball match. | Four-ball match. |

GENERAL.

RULE I.

Any player may have any ball in the match lifted or played, at the option of its owner, if he consider that it might interfere with or be of assistance to a player or side, but this should only be done before the player has played his stroke.	When ball may be lifted.
--	--------------------------

RULE II.

If a player's ball move any other ball in the match, the moved ball must be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay, without penalty.	Ball must be replaced.
---	------------------------

The penalty for a breach of this rule is the loss of the hole in Match Play and disqualification in Stroke Competition.	PENALTY.
---	----------

RULE III.

Through the green a player shall incur no penalty for playing when an opponent should have done so, and the stroke shall not be recalled.	Recalling stroke.
---	-------------------

On the putting-green the stroke may be recalled by an opponent, but no penalty shall be incurred.

THREE-BALL MATCH.

RULE IV.

Order of play. During a three-ball match if no player is entitled at a teeing-ground to claim the honour from both opponents, the same order of striking shall be followed as at the last teeing-ground.

RULE V.

When opponent loses hole. In a three-ball match, if a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddy, or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the **PENALTY.** other opponent the occurrence shall be treated as a rub of the green.

BEST BALL AND FOUR-BALL MATCHES.

RULE VI.

Order of play. Balls belonging to the same side may be played in the order the side deems best.

RULE VII.

Loss of hole. If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddy, or clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole in Match Play.

PENALTY. In **Stroke Competition** it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). See Stroke Rule 10 (1).

RULE VIII.

Player disqualified. If a player's ball (the player being one of a side) strike or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, only **PENALTY.** that player shall be disqualified for that hole.

RULE IX.

If a player play a stroke with his partner's ball, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to the other side before an opponent has played another stroke, the player shall be disqualified for that hole, and his partner shall drop a ball as near as possible to the spot from which his ball was played, without penalty. If the mistake be not discovered till after the opponent has played a stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole in **Match Play** and the player who violated this rule shall be disqualified for that hole in **Stroke Competition**.

Playing partner's ball by mistake.

PENALTY.

If mistake not discovered.

PENALTY.

RULE X.

In all other cases where a player would by the Rules of Golf incur the loss of the hole, he shall be disqualified for that hole, but the disqualification shall not apply to his partner.

Disqualification does not apply to partner.

Special Rules for Stroke Competitions

"Committee" Wherever the word Committee is used in
defined. these Rules, it refers to the Committee in
charge of the Competition.

RULE I.

The winner. (1) In Stroke Competitions the competitor
who holes the stipulated round or rounds in
the fewest strokes shall be the winner.

The Rules of Golf Committee is of opinion that it is
hardly possible to play Match and Score Play at the
same time in a satisfactory manner, or without infring-
ing rules. (R. & A.)

Order of play. (2) Competitors shall play in couples; if
from any cause there be a single competitor,
the Committee shall either provide him with a
player who shall mark for him, or select a
marker for him and allow him to compete alone.
The order and times of starting should, when
possible, be determined by ballot.

Stroke Rule 1 (2) does not permit more than two com-
petitors to play together. (R. & A.)

RULE II.

Must play (1) Competitors shall start in the order and
in bad at the times arranged by the Committee. They
weather. shall not discontinue play nor delay to start
on account of bad weather, or for any other
reason whatever, except such as the Committee
may consider satisfactory.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualifi-
cation.

If course (2) If the Committee consider that the
unplayable. course is not in a playable condition, or that

insufficient light renders the proper playing of the game impossible, it shall at any time have power to declare the day's play null and void.

RULE III.

If the lowest scores be made by two or more competitors, the tie or ties shall be decided by another round to be played on the same day; but if the Committee determine that this is inexpedient or impossible, it shall appoint a day any time for the decision of the tie or ties.

Deciding
ties.

Should an uneven number of competitors tie, their names shall be drawn by ballot and placed upon a list; the competitors shall then play in couples in the order in which their names appear. The single competitor shall be provided for by the Committee, either under Rule 1⁽²⁾, or by allowing three competitors to play together, if their unanimous consent has been obtained.

RULE IV.

(1) New holes should be made on the day on which Stroke Competitions begin.

New Holes.

(2) On the day of the competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on, or on to, any of the putting-greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification.

Practice on
day of
competition.

PENALTY.

When a competition is continued on two or more days, competitors who practice on the second or following days cannot be deemed to have infringed Stroke Rule 4 (2), which refers to play "before starting," i.e., before the play starts in the competition. (R. & A.)

RULE V.

(1) The score for each hole shall be kept by a marker or by each competitor noting the

Scores:
How kept.

other's score. Should more than one marker keep a score, each shall sign the part of the score for which he is responsible. The scores should be called out after each hole. On completion of the stipulated round the card shall be signed by the person who has marked it, and the competitor shall see that it is handed in as soon as reasonably possible. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

PENALTY.

Scoring cards. Scoring cards should be issued with the date and the player's name entered on the card.

A caddie cannot be considered a "marker." Under urgent and exceptional conditions, however, the Committee may alter this interpretation. (R. & A.)

Marking and addition of scores: (2) Competitors must satisfy themselves before the cards are handed in that the scores for each hole are correctly marked, as no alteration can be made on any card after it has been returned. If it be found that a competitor has returned a score lower than that actually played, he shall be disqualified. For the additions of the scores marked the Committee shall be responsible.

PENALTY.

Committee to decide doubtful penalties. (3) If, on the completion of the stipulated round, a player is doubtful whether he has incurred a penalty at any hole, he may enclose his scoring card with a written statement of the circumstances to the Committee, who shall decide what penalty, if any, has been incurred.

RULES FOR PLAY IN STROKE COMPETITIONS.

RULE VI.

Advice. A competitor shall not ask for nor willingly receive advice from anyone except his caddie.

PENALTY.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

RULE VII.

(1) Competitors should strike off from the first teeing ground in the order in which their names appear upon the starting list. Thereafter the honour shall be taken as in match play, but if a competitor, by mistake, play out of turn, no penalty shall be incurred, and the stroke cannot be recalled.

Order of play.

The honour.

(2) If at any hole a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits.

Playing outside limits of teeing ground.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

PENALTY.

RULE VIII.

(1) A competitor must hole out with his own ball at every hole. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

Must hole out with own ball.
PENALTY.

(2) If a competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball; but if he plays two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

Playing two consecutive strokes with wrong ball.
PENALTY.

(3) In a hazard if a competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball.

Exception in hazards.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

PENALTY.

RULE IX.

If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by himself, his clubs, or his caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (').

Ball striking player.

PENALTY.

RULE X.

Ball striking or moved by competitor. (1) If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by another competitor, or his clubs, or his caddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (¹). If a competitor's ball which is at rest be accidentally moved by another competitor, or his caddie, or his clubs, or his ball, or any outside agency except wind, it shall be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

Allowed to lift competitor's ball. (2) A competitor may have any other player's ball played or lifted, at the option of its owner, if he finds that it interferes with his play.

RULE XI.

Ball may be lifted. (1) A ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of stroke and distance. If a player lift a ball in accordance with this rule, he shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball was played.

If the ball so lifted was played from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke; in every other case the ball must be dropped.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this section of the rule shall be disqualification.

Lifting for identification. (2) For the purpose of identification, a competitor may at any time lift and carefully replace his ball in the presence of the player with whom he is competing.

PENALTY. The penalty for a breach of this section of the rule shall be one stroke.

RULE XII.

If a ball lost, except in water, casual water or out of bounds, the player shall return as nearly as possible to the spot from which the ball was played, and drop another ball, with a penalty of one stroke. If the lost ball be played from the teeing ground, the player may tee another ball for his next stroke.

Ball
lost.

NOTE—A provisional ball may be played.

Under this Rule a ball shall only be considered lost, when it has not been found after a search of five minutes.

It is usual to frame Local Rules for Special Hazards in the following way, viz: "If a ball lie or be lost in, etc.." or to treat the hazard as "out of bounds." (R. & A.)

RULE XIII.

(1) When a competitor's ball lying within twenty yards of the hole is played and strikes or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes.

Play within
20 yards of
hole.
PENALTY.

Neglect on the part of the person standing at the hole does not exempt the competitor from incurring the penalty. (R. & A.)

(2) When both balls are on the putting green, if a competitor's ball strike the ball of the player with whom he is competing, the competitor shall incur a penalty of one stroke, and the ball which was struck shall be at once replaced; see Stroke Rule 10⁽¹⁾.

Ball
striking
competitor's
ball.
PENALTY.

(3) The competitor whose ball is the farther from the hole may have the ball which is nearer to the hole lifted or played at the option of its owner. If the latter refuse to comply with this rule when requested to do so, he shall be disqualified.

Nearer ball
may be lifted.
PENALTY.

- Ball nearer hole of assistance to player. (4) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole consider that his ball might be of assistance to the player with whom he is competing, he should lift it or play first.
- Ball lifted when player's ball is in motion. (5) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole lift his ball while the player's ball is in motion, he shall incur a penalty of one stroke.
- PENALTY. (6) If a competitor or his caddie pick up his ball from the putting green before it is holed out (except as provided for above), he shall, before he has struck off from the next tee, or, in the case of the last hole on the ground, before he has left the putting-green, be permitted to replace the ball under penalty of two strokes.
- Ball lifted before holed out. PENALTY.

RULE XIV.

- General penalty. Where in the Rules of Golf the penalty for the breach of any rule is the loss of the hole, in **Stroke Competitions** the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these Special Rules.
- PENALTY.

RULE XV.

- General rules. The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with these Special Rules, shall apply to **Stroke Competitions**.

RULE XVI.

- Disputes, how decided. If a dispute arise on any point it shall be decided by the Committee, whose decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Executive Committee, as provided for in Rule 36.

RULE XVII.

- Ball out of bounds. If a ball lie out of bounds, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the

spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played under penalty of stroke and distance. If the ball was played out of bounds from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke. In every other case the ball shall be dropped.

Ball
out of bounds.
PENALTY.

1—The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play and a disqualification in Stroke Competition.

PENALTY.

If it is doubtful that a ball be out of bounds, the player who played it is not entitled to presume that it is out of bounds until he has made a search of five minutes for it. Meanwhile his opponent may make a search of five minutes for the ball within bounds, and if the ball is not found within that time, the player who struck the ball shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and the ball shall be considered "out of bounds."

Five
minutes
search
allowed.

2—In the case of a Ball out of Bounds, permission be given for Clubs to alter this by a Local Rule, for distance only.

NOTE—A provisional ball may be played.

Definition of Professional and Amateur

What constitutes a Professional Golfer. A *professional golfer* is one who, after attaining the age of sixteen years, has

(a) Carried clubs for hire;

(b) Received any consideration, either directly or indirectly, for playing or for teaching the game, or for playing in a match or tournament;

(c) Played for a money prize in any competition.

NOTE—The U. S. G. A. Executive Committee shall have the right of declaring ineligible to compete in the Open Tournaments under its jurisdiction, anyone who, in its opinion, has acted in a manner detrimental to the best interests or to the spirit of the game.

An Amateur Golfer. An *Amateur Golfer* is one who, after attaining the age of sixteen years, has not

(a) Carried clubs for hire;

(b) Received any consideration, either directly or indirectly, for playing or for teaching the game, or for playing in a match or tournament.

NOTE—The U. S. G. A. Executive Committee shall have the right of declaring ineligible to compete in any amateur tournament under its jurisdiction any amateur who, in its opinion, has received any consideration because of his skill at the game, or who has acted in a manner detrimental to the best interests or to the spirit of the game.

Forfeiture of amateur standing. The committee rules that the following constitute a forfeiture of amateur standing:

1. Lending one's name or likeness for the advertisement or sale of anything except as a dealer, manufacturer or inventor thereof in the usual course of business.

Forfeiture
of amateur
standing.

2. Permitting one's name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on golf of which one is not actually the author.

The following resolution in regard to reinstatement was adopted:

The Professional holds an advantage over the Amateur by reason of having devoted himself to the game as his profession. He does not lose this advantage merely by deciding no longer to earn money by playing or teaching golf.

Every application for reinstatement shall be considered on its own merits, as it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules that would be just in all cases.

Application
for
reinstatement.

In considering applications for reinstatement the following principles shall be observed:

1. A player may not be reinstated more than once.

2. Any applicant for reinstatement must have acted so as to come within the definition of an Amateur golfer for a period of three consecutive years immediately preceding the date of application.

3. A player who has acted for five years or more so as not to come within the definition of an Amateur golfer shall not be eligible for reinstatement.

Any club can elect professionals to its membership, and this does not affect either the status of those professionals or the amateur status of other members.

Clubs
may elect
professionals
to membership

Index of Rules

Addressing Ball—	Rule	Ball—Continued.	Rule
Definition—Page 3 (17).		Holing out—	
Ball moving in act of.....	12 (4)	Knocking away opponent's.....	32 (3)
In hazard.....	25 (2)	Opponent, without delay... ..	32 (3)
Moving off tee.....	2 (1)	Resting against flag-stick... ..	32 (1)
Taking stance fairly.....	15	With own ball*.....	8 (1)
Touching in act of.....	9 (1)	Identification of.....	9 (1)
		Identification of*.....	11 (2)
Advice—		In hazard.....	25
Definition—Page 1 (2).		In motion, stopped, etc.....	17 (1)
Asking and receiving.....	4 (1)	In play—Definition—Page 3 (18).	
Asking and receiving*.....	6	Interfering with stroke*.....	10 (3)
Appeals from Decisions.....	36	Knocked off tee.....	2 (1)
Appeal to Rules of Golf Com-		Knocking opponent's in hole. ..	32 (2)
mittee*.....	16		
Ascertaining number of strokes		Lie of—	
played by opponent.....	4 (2)	Altered by play.....	16
Bad Weather—		Improving in hazard.....	25
Discontinuing play*.....	2 (1)		
Ball—		Lifted—	
Accidentally moved.....	12 (3)	For identification.....	9 (1)
By another competitor, etc.* ..	10 (1)	For identification*.....	11 (2)
In measuring.....	16	Ground under repair.....	11
Opponent's in searching....	22 (3)	In hazards.....	11
Touching loose impediment. ..	12 (1)	Interfering with stroke*....	10 (3)
Addressing—		Lie altered by play.....	16
In hazard.....	25 (2)	Lodging in anything mov-	
Moving off tee.....	2 (1)	ing.....	17 (2)
Touching with club.....	9 (1)	Nearer to hole*.....	13 (3)
At rest, moved, etc.....	18	Obstructions, etc.....	11
Bushes, long grass, etc.....	22 (1)	Of assistance to player*....	13 (4)
Casual water.....	27 (2, 3)	Player's in motion*.....	13 (5)
In hazard.....	27 (1, 4, 5)	Stroke and distance pen-	
Interfering with stance.....	27 (4)	alty*.....	11 (1)
Putting-green.....	27 (3, 4, 5)	Within six inches—putting-	
Through the green.....	27 (2, 4, 5)	green.....	31 (1)
Club length from other.....	16	Within club length.....	16
Covered by sand.....	22 (2)	Lip of hole.....	32 (3)
Cracked.....	24	Lodging in moving object....	17 (2)
Displaced—		Long grass.....	22 (1)
On putting-green.....	32 (2)	Lost.....	21
Outside agency.....	17 (3)	Lost*.....	12
Dropping—		Definition—Page 4 (20).	
How to drop.....	8	In casual water.....	27 (3)
Want of space for.....	27 (5)	In casual water (hazard)... ..	27 (1)
Exchanging balls.....	20 (1 a)	In water hazard.....	27 (1)
Fairly struck.....	5		
Falling into hole.....	32 (1)	Moved—	
Falling off tee.....	2 (1)	Definition—Page 3 (19).	
Farther from hole.....	7	Accidentally by player's	
		side.....	12 (3)
		Accidentally in lifting.....	16
		Accidentally in searching	
		for.....	22 (3)
		By another competitor*....	10 (1)
		By fellow-competitor's ball* ..	13 (2)
		By opponent, etc.....	18
		By opponent's ball.....	9 (2)

The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

Ball—Continued.	Rule
By opponent's ball on putting-green.....	32 (2)
In hazard.....	25 (3)
In measuring.....	16
In removing obstruction.....	11
Lifting on putting-green...	31 (1)
Moving—	
After grounding club.....	12 (4)
After lifting loose impediments.....	28 (1)
During swing.....	13
In water.....	26
Off tee.....	3 (1)
Playing at a.....	13
Mud adhering to.....	24
Obstructions, etc.....	11
Opponent's ball—	
Moved by player's ball....	9 (2)
To be at rest—putting-green	30
Touched, etc., in searching by player, etc.....	22 (3)
Out of bounds.....	23
Out of Bounds*.....	(17)
Definition—Page 2 (9).	
Locating opponent's.....	23 (3)
Out of turn.....	2 (2)
Putting-green.....	31 (2)
Through the green and hazards.....	7
Outside match.....	20 (2)
Outside teeing-ground.....	2 (1)
Outside teeing-ground*.....	7 (2)
Picked up before holing out*	13 (6)
Played out of turn (see also Out of Turn).....	7
Played to where it lies.....	6
Player's moving opponent's.	9 (2)
Playing a moving.....	13
Playing opponent's.....	20 (1)
Playing when partner should have played.....	3
Pushed.....	5
Resting against flag-stick...	32 (1)
Scraped.....	5
Shielding from wind.....	29 (2)
Split.....	24
Spooned.....	5
Stopped or interfered with—	
By another competitor, etc.*.....	10 (1)
By opponent, etc.....	18
By outside agency.....	17 (1)
By player, etc.....	19
Striking—	
Another competitor*.....	10 (1)
Fellow-competitor's ball*...	13 (2)
Flag-stick.....	32 (1)
Flag-stick 20 yards from hole*.....	13 (1)

Ball—Continued.	Rule
Striking—	
Opponent, etc.....	18
Person at hole*.....	13 (1)
Player, etc.....	19
Player, etc*.....	9
Struck twice.....	14
Touched.....	9 (1)
Touching hazard.....	25
Unfit for play.....	24
Unplayable.....	6
Water hazard, in.....	27 (1, 5)
Wrong.....	20
Wrong*.....	8 (2, 3)
Wrong hole, in.....	11
Weight of.....	24
Balls—	
Both lost.....	21
Exchanged.....	20 (1 a)
Within club length.....	16
Within six inches.....	31 (1)
Ballot for starting*.....	1 (2)
Bent, touching.....	22 (1)
Best ball and four-ball matches—	
Definition—Page 29.	
Lifting ball.....	1
Moved ball.....	2
Out of turn.....	3
Order of play.....	6
Striking opponent, etc.....	7
Striking self, partner, etc...	3
Playing partner's ball.....	9
Penalties limited to player..	10
Bogey Competitions—	
Definition—Page 27.	
Competitor not making re-turn for hole.....	(1)
Disqualification.....	(2)
Bounds, out of.....	23
Breach of Rules, umpire's duties.....	35
Bushes, touching.....	23 (1)
Caddie—	
Accidentally moving ball....	12 (3)
Advice from.....	4 (1)
Advice from*.....	6
Ball moved by another competitor's*.....	10 (1)
Opponent's—struck by ball...	13
Picking up ball not holed out*.....	13 (6)
Player's ball striking own...	19
Player's ball striking own*..	9
Pointing line of putt.....	29 (1)
Pressing down irregularities.	10

The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions

	Rule		Rule
Caddie—Continued		Flag-stick—	
Shielding ball from wind....	29 (2)	Ball resting against.....	32 (1)
Standing at hole.....	29 (2)	Removing	32 (1)
Striking another competitor's* ..	10 (1)	Striking, within 20 yards of* ..	13 (1)
Striking flag-stick removed by ..	32 (1)	Struck, when removed.....	32 (1)
Touching loose impediments ..	12 (1)	Fog, touching	22 (1)
Touching loose impediments		Forecaddie—	
(putting-green)	28 (1)	Advice from.....	4 (2)
Touching opponent's ball in		Ball stopped, etc., by.....	17 (1)
searching	22 (8)	Foursomes, order of play.....	3
Wrong information from op-		Playing when partner should	
ponent	20 (1 b)	have played.....	3
Casual Water	27	Four-ball Matches, see also	
Definition—Page 2 (7).		Best Ball—Page 23.	
Interfering with stance.....	27 (4)	Game, description of.....	1 (1)
Hazard	27 (1, 4, 5)	General penalty.....	34
Putting-green	27 (3, 4, 5)	General penalty*.....	14
Through the green.....	27 (2, 4, 5)	General Rule, stroke competi-	
Claims, when made.....	36	tion*	15
Clubs—		Greenkeeper, tools, etc., ob-	
Form and make of—Page 25.		structing	11
Grounding in hazard.....	25	Ground under repair.....	11
Grounding lightly	15	Grounding club, ball moving	
Striking player's	19	after	12 (4)
Striking opponent's	18	Growing objects, moving of... 15	
Conditions of Match.....	1 (2)	Halved hole	1 (1)
Committee defined*—Page 32.		Both balls lost.....	21
Course—Definition—Page 1 (3).		Honour after.....	2 (2)
Course, unplayable*.....	2 (2)	Player retains half.....	33
Delaying to start*.....	2 (1)	Halved match.....	1 (2)
Delaying stroke—		Honour after.....	2 (2)
Ball moving in water.....	26	Hazard—	
Opponent—on lip of hole.....	32 (3)	Definition—Page 1 (6).	
Discontinuing play, bad		Addressing ball in.....	25 (2)
weather*	2 (1)	Ball lost from*.....	12
Displacing ball—		Ball moved after taking	
At rest—outside agency.....	17 (3)	stance	12 (4)
Putting-green	32 (2)	Ball moved by opponent's....	9 (2)
Disputes, how decided.....	36	Ball moving in water.....	26
Disputes, how decided*.....	16	Casual water in.....	27 (1, 4, 5)
Bornie—Definition—Page 1 (21).		Conditions of play in.....	25
Dropping ball—		Dropped ball rolling into....	8
Mode of.....	8	Grounding club in.....	25
Want of space for.....	27 (5)	Improved lie in.....	25
Dung, removal on putting-green 28 (2)		Indicating line of play.....	4 (3)
Exchanging balls.....	20 (1 a)	Loose impediments in or near	
Equity, disputes decided by... 36		Obstructions in.....	11
Etiquette—Page 26		Playing out of turn in.....	7
Fixed objects, moving of..... 15		Playing wrong ball in*.....	8 (3)
		Steps and planks removable. 25 (3)	
		Swinging club in.....	25 (3)
		Taking stance in.....	25 (1)
		Touching, etc., anything in. 25	
		Want of space to drop.....	27 (5)
		Water	27 (1, 5)

The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

Hole	Definition—Page 2 (11).	Rule
Holes, new for competitions*	4 (1)	Marking and addition of scores* 5 (2)
Holing out	32 (2)	Markers, for scoring* 5 (1)
Ball lifted before*	13 (6)	Match, beginning..... 2 (1)
With own ball*	8 (1)	Match, conditions of..... 1 (2)
Honour—		Match, halved..... 1 (2)
Definition—Page 3 (15).		Matches, priority of various... 1 (2)
Stroke competitions*	7 (1)	Matches, playing whole round 1 (2)
Taking of.....	2 (2)	Matches, losing place on green 1 (2)
Ice, removal of—putting-green	28 (2)	Match play competitions—
Identification of ball.....	9 (1)	Conceding putts..... 3
Identification, lifting for*.....	11 (2)	Excluding rules..... 3
Impediments, loose (see loose impediments)	12	Playing out of turn, putting-green..... 1
Information as to strokes played	4 (2)	Recommendation of Ex. Committee—Page 28.
Insufficient light*	2 (2)	Waiving penalties..... 2
Irregularities of surface.....	10	Mode of play..... 1 (1)
Lie of ball—		Moved ball—
Altered by play.....	16	Accidentally..... 12 (3)
Played wherever lying.....	6	After grounding club..... 12 (4)
Lifting ball—		After touching loose impediment..... 12 (1)
For identification.....	9 (1)	By another competitor, etc.* 10 (1)
For identification*	11 (2)	By fellow-competitor*..... 13 (2)
Interfering with stroke*.....	10 (2)	By opponent, etc..... 18
Nearer to hole*.....	13 (3)	By opponent's ball..... 9 (2)
Player's in motion*.....	13 (5)	In hazard..... 12 (4)
Two-strokes penalty*.....	11 (1)	In hazard, steps or planks... 25 (3)
Under local rule—Page 24.		In measuring..... 16
Within club length.....	16	Lifting loose impediments, putting-green..... 28 (1)
Within six inches.....	31 (1)	Lifting, within six inches... 31 (1)
Light insufficient*	2 (2)	Opponent's—in searching for. 22 (3)
Line of play, indicating.....	4 (3)	Opponent's ball—on putting-green..... 33 (2)
Line of putt, indicating.....	29 (1)	Outside agency..... 17 (3)
Line of putt, touching.....	28 (3)	Moving ball—
Local rules, recommendations for—Page 24.		During swing..... 13
Long grass, touching.....	23 (1)	In water..... 26
Loss of hole, penalty qualified	33	Off tee..... 2 (1)
Loose impediments—		Playing a..... 13
Definition—Page 2 (12).		Struck twice..... 14
Lifted on putting-green.....	28 (1)	Moving, etc., fixed or growing objects..... 15
Lifted on putting-green.....	25 (4)	Moving object, ball lodging in 17 (3)
Outside club length.....	12 (3)	Mud, adhering to ball..... 24
Within club length.....	12 (1)	New holes for competitions*.. 4 (1)
Lost ball.....	21	Obstructions, removal of..... 11
Casual water in hazard.....	27 (1, 5)	Opponent's ball—
Casual water through the green.....	27 (2, 5)	Displaced by player—putting-green..... 32 (2)
Water hazard.....	27 (1, 5)	Knocked into hole..... 32 (2)
		Lip of hole..... 32 (3)

The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

Opponent's ball—Continued	Rule	Putting green—Continued	Rule
Locating—out of bounds.....	23 (3)	Lodging in anything moving	17 (2)
Moved by player's ball.....	9 (2)	On lip of hole.....	32 (3)
Playing an.....	20 (1)	Balls within six inches.....	31 (1)
To be at rest—putting-green.	30	Casual water.....	27 (3, 4, 5)
Touched, etc., in searching for	22 (3)	Conceding putts.....	3
Order of play.....	7	Dung—removal of.....	28 (2)
Order of play*.....	1 (2)	Flag-stick—removal of.....	32 (1)
Order of play, threesome and foursome	3	Holing with own ball*.....	8 (1)
Order of starting*.....	7 (1)	Ice	28 (2)
Out of bounds.....	23	Lifting ball nearer hole*....	13 (3)
Definition—Page 2 (8).		Lifting loose impediments....	28 (1)
Doubtful whether.....	23 (2)	Lifting—player's ball in motion*	13 (5)
Locating opponent's ball.....	23 (3)	Line of putt—touching.....	28 (3)
Playing next stroke.....	23 (1)	Mark—placing	29 (1)
Stance	23 (4)	Opponent's ball—	
Time limit for search.....	23 (2)	Displaced by player's.....	32 (2)
Out of turn—		Knocked into hole.....	32 (2)
Foursomes	3	To be at rest.....	30
Match play competitions—putting green	1	Out of turn.....	31 (2)
Opponent's honour.....	2 (1)	Out of turn, match play competitions	7
Putting-green	31 (2)	Playing opponent's ball.....	20 (1)
Stroke competitions*.....	7 (1)	Pointing out line.....	29 (1)
Through the green and hazards	7	Practice before competition* ..	4 (2)
Threesomes	3	Pressing with club.....	28 (2)
Outside Agency—		Resting against flag-stick.....	32 (1)
Ball displaced by*.....	10 (1)	Shielding ball from wind.....	29 (2)
Ball displaced by.....	17 (3)	Snow—removal of.....	28 (2)
Ball in motion stopped by... 17 (1)		Standing at hole.....	29 (2)
Penalty, competitor in doubt*.	5 (3)	Striking fellow-competitor's ball*	13 (2)
Penalty, general	34	Striking flag-stick removed... 32 (1)	
Penalty, waiving match play.. 2, 3		Striking flag-stick*.....	13 (1)
Penalty stroke—		Stymie, definition of.....	31
Definition—Page 3 (14).		Touching line of putt.....	29 (1)
Planks, removable.....	25 (3)	Wormcasts	28 (2)
Play, mode of.....	1 (1)	Pushing ball.....	5
Playing moving ball.....	13	Putting, direction for.....	29 (1)
Playing outside teeing-ground* 7 (2)		Referee—Definition—Page 4 (22).	
Practice strokes*.....	4 (2)	Duties of	35
Removing obstruction.....	11	Removing loose impediments.. 12 (1)	
Pressing down irregular surface 10		Irregular surface.....	10
Priority on course.....	1 (2)	Obstructions	11
Putting-green—		Rub of the Green.....	17 (1)
Definition—Page 2 (10).		Rub of the Green*.....	10 (1)
Ball displaced—outside agency 17 (3)		Sand, ball covered by.....	22 (2)
Falling into hole.....	32 (1)	Scores, how kept*.....	5 (1)
		Sheltering*	2 (1)
		Side—Definition—Page 1 (1).	
		Sides	1
		Single competitor*.....	1 (2)
		Single competitor in ties*.....	3

The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

	Rule		Rule
Single player	1 (2)	Three-ball matches—	
Snow, removal of	28 (2)	Definitions—Page 29.	
Scraping ball	5	Honour	4
Spooning ball	5	Lifting ball.....	1
Stance, casual water interfering with	27 (4)	Moved ball.....	2
Stance, in hazard	25 (1)	Out of turn.....	3
Stance, taking	10	Striking opponent, etc.....	5
Starting, order of*	1 (2)	Threesomes, order of play	2
Steps, removable	25 (3)	Playing when partner should have played	3
Stopping ball, another competitor*	10 (1)	Ties, how decided*	3
Stopping ball, opponent, etc	18	Through the green—	
Stopping ball, player, etc	19	Definition—Page 1 (5).	
Stopping ball in motion	17 (1)	Touching ball—	
Striking—		For identification.....	9 (1)
Another competitor*.....	10 (1)	Opponent's in searching.....	22 (3)
Ball twice.....	14	Removing sand.....	22 (2)
Flag-stick*	13 (1)	Touching line of putt	28 (3)
Flag-stick removed.....	32 (1)	Touching long grass, etc	22 (1)
Opponent, etc.....	18	Umpire—Definition—Page 4 (22).	
Player, etc.....	19	Duties of.....	35
Stroke—Definition—Page 3 (13).		Unplayable ball	6
Stroke, how made	5	Vehicle, removal of	11
Strokes played by opponent ... 4 (2)		Water—	
Stymie	31	Ball moving in.....	26
Tee, preparing after lifting* .. 11 (1)		Casual	27 (3, 3)
Teeing—Definition—Page 3 (16).		Casual interfering with stance	27 (4)
Teeing-ground—Definition—Page 2 (4).		Hazard	27 (1, 5)
Ball moving off tee..... 1 (1)		Waiving penalties match play .. 2	
Ball out of bounds from..... 23 (1)		Waiving Rules match play ... 3	
Beginning match..... 2 (1)		Wind—	
Honour	2 (2)	Displacing ball.....	17 (3)
Out of turn..... 2 (2)		Shielding ball from.....	29 (2)
Playing outside limits..... 2 (1)		Winner	1
Playing outside limits*..... 7 (2)		Honour	2 (2)
Terms used in game—		Stroke competitions*.....	1 (1)
Definition—Page 4 (21).		Worm casts, putting-green	28 (2)
		Wrong ball, opponent's	20 (1)
		Wrong ball, outside match 20 (2)	
		Wrong ball, outside match* 8 (2, 3)	
		Wrong hole, ball lying in	11
		Wrong information from opponent, etc	20 (1 b)

Golf Interpretations

Compiled by A. H. Gilbert, former Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and originally printed in the *Boston Transcript*.

With Revision by Captain J. A. Scott.

One of the unfortunate features of the rules of golf is their complexity. There are different rules bearing on the same thing, and it may seem as if they do not always concur. For the guidance of golfers, particularly those new at the game or those who perhaps have been playing for some time but with little regard to the rules, the writer has prepared a series of paragraphs—originally printed in the *Boston Transcript*—which, from his experience, are most likely to need explanation.

It is not intended that the following should be a complete discussion of the rules of golf and their interpretation, but merely a suggestion of the principal points to which the rules refer, arranged in the order in which these points occur in actual play, together with an easy reference to the rules which apply to these points.

It must be understood that the rules govern both “match” and “medal” or “stroke” play, the difference being that in medal play or in a “stroke competition” the score of strokes is kept for the complete round, the object being to secure the lowest total score; while in match play account is simply taken of the strokes for the separate holes, each hole being won by the player making the lowest score for that hole, and the player winning the largest number of holes winning the match. There are numerous differences between the rules governing these two kinds of play and in the penalties incurred by violating them.

ON THE TEE.

(1) You and your companion (who is called your "opponent" if you are playing match play, or your "fellow-competitor" if you are playing medal play) obtain your turn to play according to the club rules, either by placing a golf ball in a rack and playing when the balls ahead of your ball have been removed by their owners as they start, or by registering with the caddie master or other person in charge, who will notify you when it is your turn. On some courses it is necessary to register in advance or to draw a time by lot.

Obtaining the right to start.

(2) While waiting your turn you will probably take out your clubs for a few swings, but you must stay far enough away from the first tee not to annoy the players who are driving off. Strict etiquette forbids you to move or speak during another player's stroke (a).

Preliminary practice.

If you are going to compete in a stroke competition you must avoid the putting greens altogether, when waiting your turn to drive, because if you putt on any of the greens or play an approach shot on to any of them, or even intentionally play a shot toward any of the holes when you are within range you will be disqualified (b). This is on the theory that new holes have been cut and everyone must start without practice in playing them in their new positions (c).

If you are only going to play in a match, however, there is no penalty for practising approaches and putts.

- (a) Etiquette 1. (b) Stroke Rule 4 (2).
(c) Stroke Rule 4 (1).

(3) At the first tee you and your opponent decide which shall play first, or starting.

Order of starting.

"take the honor" (a). If you cannot decide readily, you match for it, or otherwise decide by lot (b). If you are playing in a stroke competition you should find out the order in which your name and that of your fellow-competitor appear on the starting list, and drive off in that order (c).

(a) Definition 15. (b) Rule 2 (2).

(c) Stroke Rule 1 (3).

Teeing up. (4) On the teeing ground you will find two discs, making a line at right angles to the line of play (a). In the space within two club lengths behind these discs you tee your ball by placing it in a favorable spot on the ground or on a sand tee, or an artificial tee of paper or some other material (b). This is so as to give you as favorable a start as possible.

If your opponent has the honor, do not tee your ball or make your tee until he has driven, even if the teeing ground is large enough for you to do so (c).

(a) Definition 4. (b) Definition 16.

(c) Etiquette 2.

When to drive. (5) Do not drive your ball until the players of the party ahead of you are all out of range, no matter how many strokes they may have played (a). It is customary also to let these players play their second shots, no matter if their drives are far beyond any possibility of your driving.

If the players ahead have lost a ball, however, you have a right to play through them. If they know the rules they will signal you to go through, and after that you have the right of way and they must not play until you are out of range (b). If they do not offer to let

(a) Etiquette 3. (b) Etiquette 5.

you through, it is proper for you to call "fore" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them.

(6) When the players ahead are out of range, you take your position to strike the ball, bringing your club face up behind it and resting the head of the club lightly on the ground. This is known as "addressing the ball" (a). If in addressing the ball you move it or knock it off the tee, or it falls off before you hit it, there is no penalty, and you tee it again (b). But if, when you make your stroke, you are so unfortunate as not to hit the ball, the ball is nevertheless in play, and after that must not be moved in addressing it (c).

**Addressing
the ball.**

- (a) Definition 17. (b) Rule 2 (1).
(c) Definition 18.

(7) If you tee your ball outside the discs, or more than two club lengths behind them, your opponent may make you tee up again and drive another ball from within proper limits (a). In this case you simply have the first ball picked up and do not lose any strokes. But if you are playing in a stroke competition and drive your ball from anywhere outside the proper teeing ground, you must tee up again inside the limits and play another stroke, which will count as your second stroke; otherwise you will be disqualified (b).

**If you tee
outside the
teeing ground.**

- (a) Rule 2 (1). (b) Stroke Rule 7 (2).

(8) If you drive "out of bounds" from the tee, you may tee another ball at once and play again, this counting as your second stroke (a). If you are not sure that your drive actually went out of bounds, you are not allowed to presume

**If you drive
out of bounds.**

- (a) Rule 23 (1).

that it is out of bounds until you have made a search for five minutes. The opponent may make a search of five minutes for the ball within bounds, and if the ball is not found within that time the player who struck the ball receives the benefit of the doubt and the ball is considered out of bounds. The next stroke is played as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played (b).

"Out of bounds" is defined as "all ground on which play is prohibited," and is described on the score card or indicated by signs placed about the course (c).

(b) Rule 23. (c) Definition 8.

ON THE FAIR GREEN.

When you have driven, you will find that your ball has either landed safely in the fair green or has gone into some of the difficulties about the course. We will assume for the present that it is lying in the fair green, and that you are about to make your second shot, first being sure that the players ahead are again out of range.

Ball to be fairly struck at. (1) The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned (a).

(a) Rule 5.

Whose turn to play. (2) You should, before playing, find out where your opponent's ball is, for the one whose ball is farther from the hole must play first. If you play when your opponent's ball is farther away, he may recall your stroke and make you play another (b). If he does so, you must

(b) Rule 7.

drop the second ball as near as possible to where you played the first, but there is no penalty.

(3) If the rules require you to drop a ball, you must stand erect, facing the hole, and drop the ball over your shoulder behind your back—not from the back of your head (a). *The ball must be dropped and not tossed over your shoulder.* This dropping the ball seems simple, but if you fail to do it properly the penalty is the loss of the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play. If you have to drop a ball.

If the ball, in dropping, hits you, there is no penalty, and if it falls or rolls into a hazard you need not play it there but may drop again (b). There are various occasions during the round when you may have to drop a ball, and the rule says it is to be dropped “as near as possible” to the place where it lay. In case the ball lie on or within a club’s length of a drain cover, water pipe or hydrant located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—within a club’s length (c).

The rules provide, under certain conditions, such as ball in a water hazard, in casual water in a hazard, ice on the putting green, or through the fair green, that the ball may be dropped, not nearer the hole and within *two* clubs’ lengths.

Golfers should study carefully Rule 11 and Rule 27, so they may know when to drop within one club’s length and when to drop within two clubs’ length, as the penalty is the loss of hole in match play

- (a) Rule 8. (b) Rule 8.
(c) Rule 11, interpretation U. S. G. A.

and two strokes in stroke competition for violating these rules (d).

(d) Rule 27.

Replacing the ball. (4) Whenever the rules provide for replacing the ball, it shall be done by placing the ball carefully in the exact spot it occupied before lifting or being otherwise disturbed. A ball which the rules says must be replaced, must not be dropped, nor must a ball which is to be dropped, be replaced. Failure to follow the rule in either case will result in disqualification in medal play and loss of the hole in match play (e).

(e) Rule 8 and 16.

If you play the wrong ball. (5) You should also make sure that the ball which you are about to play is your own. If you cannot tell, without picking up the ball, you must ask your companion for his consent before you pick it up, and must replace it carefully where it lay (a).

If you play your opponent's ball by mistake, you lose the hole in match play unless he then plays with your ball (b). If you are told by your opponent, however, or his caddie, that a certain ball is yours, and it turns out to be his, you are not liable to any penalty for playing it. You play your own ball and your opponent drops another in place of the one which you played by mistake (c).

If you play a stroke with an outsider's ball, and then discover your mistake, there is no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after your opponent has played his next stroke, you lose the hole (d). This rule also applies in medal play, with regard

(a) Rule 9, Stroke Rule 11 (2). (b) Rule 20 (1-a).

(c) Rule 20 (1-b). (d) Rule 20 (2).

to playing any ball except your own, whether it belongs to a fellow-competitor or an outsider. There is no penalty for playing one stroke, but if you play two strokes you are disqualified (e), except in a hazard, as will be explained later.

(e) Stroke Rule 8 (2).

(6) When you are sure that the ball is yours, you may proceed to play it. If you wish to make a practice swing, you must be sure that you are more than a club length away from the ball. If your companion's ball lies within a club length of yours, you may require him to lift it while you play your stroke. After you have played, he will replace his ball and play it. If, when he comes to replace his ball, he finds that your stroke has cut the turf or changed the lie of his ball, he may replace as near as possible, in a fair lie. When he picks up his ball, if he moves yours, there is no penalty. The ball is simply replaced (a).

If opponent's ball interferes.

In medal play, if your fellow-competitor's ball interferes with your stroke, regardless of distance, you may require him to lift his ball, or play first (b). In match play, however, he has not the option of playing, but must lift, if you ask him to and his ball is within a club length of yours.

(a) Rule 16. (b) Stroke Rule 10 (2).

(7) If there is any loose object within a club length of your ball, like a twig or a stone, leaf or anything that is not "fixed or growing," you may move it, or have your caddie do so. You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, or it will cost you a stroke. If you are near a hazard, and part of the object which you wish to move is in or touch-

Removing impediments.

ing the hazard, you must consider it part of the hazard and not move it (a).

If you move an impediment which is more than a club length from the ball, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

(a) Rule 12 (1). (b) Rule 12 (2).

Taking advice.

(8) If you are in doubt as to the direction of play, you may ask for advice; but you are not allowed to ask anyone except your caddie (or your partner, or his caddie if you are playing a match where you have a partner) what club to use or how to play a stroke. If you do so in match play you lose the hole, or in medal play you are disqualified (a). The same penalty is incurred if you ask advice from your forecaddie (b).

You may have the direction of the hole pointed out, but whoever does this must not stand in the line of play while you play your stroke or leave any mark to show it. If he does, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (c).

(a) Definition 2, Rule 4 (1). Stroke Rule 6.
(b) Rule 4 (3). (c) Rule 4 (4).

If the ball moves.

(9) You must be careful and you must see that your caddie is careful not to move your ball accidentally, or cause it to move, except of course, when you pick it up for identification, or when the balls are within a club length of each other, as already mentioned. If you or your caddie move the ball or cause it to move, it costs you a stroke (a).

A ball is deemed to "move" if it leaves its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position. (Definition 19.)

(a) Rule 12 (3).

In addressing the ball, you may ground your club lightly behind the ball, and may touch it without penalty, providing you do not move the ball. The above definition covers moving the ball (b).

Occasionally when you are addressing the ball it will move, apparently of its own accord. If it does this, after you have grounded your club, you are supposed to have caused it to move and must add a stroke to your score (c).

(b) Rule 9. Definition 19. (c) Rule 12 (4).

If the ball moves, you must not touch it with the club until it comes to rest. For example, a player, playing up a hill, may see his ball start to move, and will play it hurriedly, so as not to have to follow it down the hill again. The penalty for this is two strokes in medal play, or the loss of the hole in match play. But if he has started to swing and the ball begins to move, he may hit the ball as he intended, without penalty, even if it is moving, unless some action of his own has caused the ball to move (d).

(d) Rule 13; Rule 12 (1, 3, 4); 28 (1).

(10) You must not press down the ground or the grass behind your ball or in any way improve its lie, either with your club, or your foot or hand, and you must not allow your caddie to do so; otherwise, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (a). Improving the lie.

(a) Rule 10.

(11) When you play your stroke, do not cut or scar the turf with your club. You must put the spot in as nearly its original condition as possible, by replacing any pieces or shreds of turf, and pressing them down, or if there is no Replacing the turf.

turf that can be replaced, by pressing down the edges of the scar and making the place as smooth as you can (a).

(a) Etiquette 6.

Striking the ball twice. (12) It does not happen often that a player strikes his ball twice. But occasionally, in making a stroke, the club will follow through and strike the ball a second time. If this occurs, the player must add a stroke to his score (a).

(a) Rule 14.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

Looking for the ball. (1) We will now assume that instead of being favorably placed on the fair green, your ball has been driven into some one of the difficulties of the course. If it is not in plain sight, you will try to find it in the place where you think it lies; but this may be in long grass or underbrush, and careful search may fail to reveal it. You have five minutes to look for the ball and then, if you have not found it, it must be considered a lost ball (a).

While you are looking for the ball you should remember to signal the party behind you to pass you, if they wish to do so, and if they decide to play through, you should not play until they are out of range, *even if you find your ball immediately after you signal them* (b).

(a) Definition 26. (b) Etiquette 5.

A lost ball. (2) If you do not find your ball within five minutes it must be considered lost, as stated above. In this event, you return as nearly as possible to the spot from which the ball was played and drop another ball, with a penalty of one stroke. If the lost ball be played from the teeing ground the player may tee a

ball for his next stroke. A provisional ball may be played (a).

(a) Rule 21.

If you are in a stroke competition and lose your ball, the rule is the same.

When you go back to drive your second ball, you will probably get in a mixup with the players behind, who are not always pleased to wait while you play your stroke and get out of range again. There does not seem to be any established etiquette covering this point. If they are considerate, they will probably have sufficient sympathy with your misfortune to let you go ahead. If they are impatient it is usually better to let them go ahead and get out of the way.

(3) If your ball goes into water which is permanent, like a brook or a pond, you may drop a ball behind the water, keeping the spot where the ball went in between you and the hole. This may be the ball which you played, if you recover it, or another ball if you do not. In either case it costs you one stroke. That is, if it was your drive that went into the water, you drop a ball and play three, instead of playing two (a). **Ball in water.**

You may play the ball from the water if you prefer, but if the ball should be floating on the water and the wind or the current is carrying it toward the hole, you must not delay your stroke so as to get in a more favorable position, or you will lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

If the water into which your ball goes is merely casual, such as a pool, or any temporary accumulation, you may drop a ball as near as possible to where the ball

(a) Rule 27 (1). (b) Rule 26.

lay (within two club lengths of the edge of the water, but not nearer the hole). In this case there is no penalty. If your ball rolls into the water when you drop it, you may drop it again. You also have the privilege of dropping without penalty if the casual water is so near as to interfere with your standing to play the ball (c).

These rules apply to a ball in water even if the ball cannot be found. That is, a ball which disappears in water is not treated as a lost ball (but in accordance with the rules just stated).

(c) Definition 7; Rule 27 (2); Rule 27 (4).

Out of bounds.

(4) If your ball goes out of bounds from any stroke, you play another from where you played the first, as described in driving from the first tee, except that if any stroke after the drive goes out of bounds, you must drop a ball instead of teeing it (a). If the ball is apparently out of bounds, but cannot be found, you must hunt for five minutes before assuming that it is out of bounds; but it does not have to be found if it clearly went out (b).

If, when you find your ball, it is so near the line that it is doubtful whether it is in or out, you must decide on which side of the line the greater part of the ball lies, and decide accordingly whether it is out of bounds or not (c).

There is no restriction as to where you shall stand, so that if you have to stand out of bounds to play a ball on the course you may do so (d).

If you think that your opponent has played out of bounds you may wait until he finds out before you play your next

(a) Rule 23 (1). (b) Rule 23 (2).

(c) Definition 9. (d) Rule 23 (4).

stroke, as you may wish to play differently if you know that he is penalized a stroke (e).

(e) Rule 23 (3).

(5) Your ball may have gone into long grass and not be in sight. In this case you may push aside the long grass until the ball is found, but "only so much (of the grass) shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball" (a). You must be careful not to touch your own ball, but if, in looking for your opponent's ball you touch or move it, you are not subject to the usual penalty of the loss of the hole. If you move his ball under these circumstances, the opponent must replace it (b).

(a) Rule 22 (1). (b) Rule 22 (3).

(6) It may be that the ball is in such trouble as to be absolutely unplayable, and in match play a ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of stroke and distance. If a ball is lifted in accordance with this rule, the next stroke is played as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball was played. If the lifted ball is played from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for the next stroke, but in every other case the ball must be dropped. In medal play the rule is identical (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 11.

(7) You may find that your ball has lodged in one of the difficulties known as "hazards." As there are special rules for play in hazards, it is important to know what a hazard is. It is defined as "any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush or rushes."

A "bunker" is usually understood to mean a sand or gravel pit, natural or artificial. The words "path" and "road" appear plain enough, but frequently the limits or boundaries of bunkers, paths and roads are not altogether clear. It is supposed to be the duty of the green committees to make these boundaries plain, but as this is seldom done, it is often necessary for a player to use his own judgment. In such cases, he should be on the safe side, especially in medal play.

The rule states that sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, is not to come within the definition of a hazard—much as the distinction is made between permanent and casual water.

Bare patches on the course are not to be regarded as hazards. On a course with a sandy soil the line is sometimes difficult to draw between "bare patches" and "sand," and here again the player must use his own judgment. "Sheep tracks, snow and ice" are also not classed as hazards. Long grass is not a hazard unless it is within the boundaries of a hazard (a).

(a) Definition 6.

Play in
a hazard.

(8) When your ball is in a hazard, you must not move or touch anything in the hazard except in taking your position to play (a). You must not lift anything that interferes with your stroke and you must not touch your club to the ground in addressing your ball. In addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or OTHER IMMOVABLE OBSTACLE, may be touched without penalty, but the general prin-

(a) Rule 25 (1).

ciple must be observed that you must not do anything to improve the conditions of play (b). If your ball is under or near steps or planks in the hazard, placed there to give "access to or egress from" the hazard, or any of the various articles mentioned in paragraph 9 of this section, you may move them, or if they are immovable, you may drop your ball in the hazard without penalty, not nearer the hole. If you disturb your ball in doing so, you may replace it without penalty (c).

An exception to the rule about not touching anything in a hazard is the provision that if your ball is entirely buried in sand you may brush away enough to enable you to see the top of the ball, even if you touch the ball (d). If you play your ball from such a place, and dig a hole in the sand, you should fill it up again and also smooth over your footmarks (e).

If there is casual water in the hazard, and your ball lies in it, you may drop the ball behind the casual water, under a penalty of one stroke, keeping the spot where it entered the water between you and the hole. In this case, you may drop in the hazard, behind the casual water, or behind the hazard, whichever you prefer (f). If it is impossible for want of space to play, to drop it in accordance with these directions, you may drop it as near as possible to the proper place, but in any case not nearer the hole (g).

Ball in casual water in hazard.

Referring to the rule that in medal play if you play with a ball not your own, you incur a penalty if you play two successive strokes; there is a more liberal

Playing wrong ball in hazard.

(b) Rule 25 (2).

(c) Rule 25 (3).

(d) Rule 22 (2).

(e) Etiquette (7).

(f) Rule 27 (1).

(g) Rule 27 (5).

rule about play in hazards, which provides that you do not incur any penalty until you have played a stroke with the wrong ball outside the hazard. That is, you are entitled to see the ball on the fair green before discovering that it is not your own (h).

(h) Stroke Rule 8 (3).

**Tools, fixtures
and ground
under repair.**

(9) You may find your ball under, or in, or near various obstructions pertaining to the course. These may be moved, though more than a club length away, if described under one of the following headings: Any flag stick, guide flag, movable guide post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction. If you move your ball, in moving the obstruction, you may replace it without penalty.

If your ball lies on or touches such an obstruction, or "clothes or nets," you may lift and drop your ball as near as possible, but not nearer the hole, without penalty.

You may do the same if your ball is in ground "under repair" or "covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course" or if your ball is in one of the holes, or a guide flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper. Only if any of these obstructions is in a hazard, you must drop your ball in the hazard (a).

The general principle is that your play is not to be interfered with by a temporary obstruction relating to the construction or upkeep of the course. A drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant comes within this rule, and a pile of hay or cut grass. Leaves, or any other substance piled by the greenkeeper for removal, is similarly regarded (b).

(a) Rule 11. (b) Rule 11.

THROUGH THE GREEN.

Previous sections have been intended to cover the cases arising from the position of the ball after your drive. The same rules also apply to the other strokes "through the green"—that is, between the tee and the edge of the putting green, i. e., your conduct in regard to play as to any stroke in the fair green, in hazards, and with regard to a ball out of bounds, a lost ball, etc., is regulated by the same rules as have been stated. There are also the following rules which apply to play through the green.

(1) It is possible that your ball while in motion may strike your opponent or his caddie or his clubs, or it may strike you, or your caddie or your clubs. The general rule is in match play that whichever side is struck loses the hole and the obvious principle is to avoid being struck or interfering in any way with the course of the ball (a).

**Ball in motion
striking player
or caddie.**

In medal play it costs you one stroke to be struck by your own ball, or if your ball strikes your caddie or clubs (b). If your ball strikes another competitor or his caddie or clubs in medal play, however, it is considered a "rub of the green" and the ball must be played as it lies (c). It is also a "rub of the green" if your ball strikes a fore-caddie or is "stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match" and the ball must be played as it lies (d).

A "rub of the green" may be defined as an occurrence outside your control, the consequences of which you are required to accept.

- (a) Rule 18. (b) Stroke Rule 9.
(c) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (d) Rule 17 (1).

Information as to strokes played. (2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent gives wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 4 (2).

If a ball at rest is moved. (3) If you or your caddie or clubs move your opponent's ball while it is at rest in match play, you lose the hole (a). But in medal play you incur no penalty for moving your fellow competitor's ball, and he replaces it where it lay (b). Similarly, in either match or medal play, if your ball at rest is moved by any agency outside the match (except wind), there is no penalty, and the ball is *dropped* at the same spot in match play, or *replaced* in medal play (c).

(a) Rule 18.

(b) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (c) Rule 17 (3); Stroke Rule 10 (1).

If a ball lodges in anything moving. (4) If your ball lodges in anything moving, such as a wagon passing across the course, which takes your ball along with it, you may drop a ball without penalty at the spot where the ball met the moving object (a).

(a) Rule 17 (2).

If one ball strikes another. (5) If your opponent's ball strikes yours, through the green or in a hazard, you may, if you choose, drop your ball where it originally lay, but this must be done before either of you play another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 9 (2).

(6) If your ball cracks or becomes otherwise unfit for play, you may substitute another ball after telling your opponent of your intention. If the ball actually splits in pieces, you may drop a new ball where any one of the pieces lies.

Ball unfit for play or covered with mud.

Mud on the ball, however, is not considered to make it unfit for play. If you clean the mud from your ball, you lose the hole in match play, and in medal play you are disqualified (a), except under special rulings of Local Rules by committee in charge, U. S. G. A.

(a) Rule 24.

(7) If there is a pair or party ahead of you, you must wait until the players are out of range before playing your strokes through the green, and must not play up to the putting green until the players in front have holed out and moved away (a). But if in playing through the fairgreen they are so slow that the players ahead of them have gone ahead and left a space of a full hole in front of the slow players, you have the right to pass through into the vacant space and can require the slow players to let you do so. If they do not offer to let you through, it is proper to call "FORE" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them (b).

The players ahead.

(a) Etiquette (3). (b) Rule 1 (2).

ON THE PUTTING GREEN.

This brings us to the putting green which is defined as the ground within twenty yards of the hole. Hazards within this distance, however, are not considered a part of the putting green. If you

are on this ground you are subject to certain special rules governing this part of the game.

Order of play. (1) When both balls are on the putting green, the one farther from the hole is played first, as in the rest of the game. If your opponent is nearer the hole, but plays first, you may recall his stroke and make him replace his ball and wait until you have putted (a). In a tournament match this is obligatory (b).

(a) Rule 31 (2). (b) Match Play Rule 1.

Removing impediments. (2) Before putting you may clear away any loose impediment from any part of the putting green (a), and you may do this whether your ball is on the green or not, even if your ball is in a hazard near the green (b). You are supposed to remove such impediment by hand, except in the case of "dung, worm-casts, snow or ice," which "may be scraped aside with a club," but the club must not press on the ground with more than its own weight (c). You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, for if it does while you are removing any impediment from within six inches you are supposed to be responsible and are penalized one stroke in either match or medal play (d).

(a) Rule 28 (1). (b) Rule 28 (1) ; Rule 25 (4).
(c) Rule 28 (2). (d) Rule 28 (1).

Touching the line of putt. (3) Except in clearing away impediments as described above, the line of your putt must not be touched, although it may be pointed out (a). You are allowed, however, in addressing the ball for your putt, to rest your putter lightly on the ground in front of your ball, to

(a) Rule 29 (1)

aid you in getting your direction. In walking from the ball to the hole and vice versa, you must be careful to avoid stepping on the line of your putt, as this would be a violation of the rules, and would subject you to the penalties provided (b).

(b) Rule 28 (3).

(4) When you are approaching the putting green it is the best plan to have the flagstick removed and carried to a safe distance before you play. In match play there is no penalty for striking the flagstick in the hole or for striking it after your opponent or his caddie have taken it out, but if you strike the stick after you or your caddie have taken it out, you lose the hole (a). Removing the flagstick.

If your ball lodges against the flagstick in the hole you have to pull out the stick in order to see if the ball will fall in and save you a stroke. If it does not fall in you have to putt again (b).

On the other hand, in medal play if your ball played from within twenty yards of the hole strikes the flagstick in or out of the hole, or the person at the hole as stated in the next paragraph, it costs you two strokes (c).

(a) Rule 32 (1). (b) Rule 32 (1).

(c) Stroke Rule 13 (1).

(5) You may have someone stand at the hole to mark it for you, and are entitled to have your own caddie do this, and to refuse to allow a person not engaged in the match to stand at the hole when you putt (a). If your ball strikes the person at the hole you lose the hole in match play and are penalized two strokes in medal play (b). Having the hole marked.

(a) Rule 29 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 13 (1).

Ball on the edge of the hole. (11) It sometimes happens that a ball on the very brink of the cup may hesitate for an instant and then fall in; consequently, there is a rule that if you have putted out, and your opponent putts to the edge of the hole, you are not allowed to knock his ball away, as there is always the chance that it may fall in after all and give him the benefit of holing out without taking another stroke. On the other hand, he is not allowed to delay in the hope that his ball may finally fall in, but must putt again at once if you ask him to do so (a).

But if his ball is on the edge of the hole, and you hole out, then you may knock his ball away if you wish, unless your ball has struck his and set it in motion, so that there is a chance of its falling in (b).

(a) Rule 32 (3).

(b) Rule 32 (3).

Etiquette on the putting green. (12) It is part of the etiquette of golf that you should not stand near a player while he is making a stroke, or move or talk. This is particularly true on the putting green, and there is the additional point that you should not stand beyond the hole in the line of your companion's putt (a).

(a) Etiquette 1.

Leaving the putting green. (13) When you and your companion have both putted out, you should move off the green at once and see that the flag is replaced in the hole. You should not linger on the green to put down your scores or to try over your putts, to the inconvenience of those behind you (a). In a medal round you should compare scores with your fellow competitor after every hole, and should keep his score

(a) Etiquette 4.

and see that he keeps yours, unless the committee has provided you with a scorer (b).

(b) Stroke Rule 5 (1).

COMPLETING THE ROUND.

The foregoing rules cover the play of an entire hole and apply equally to every hole played.

(1) At the next tee whoever has won the hole (taken the fewer strokes) drives off first or "takes the honor." If you have halved the hole, the same player drives first as on the last tee (a). In match play, if you drive when your opponent should have driven, he may recall your stroke and make you play again, in turn, but without penalty (b). In a medal round there is also no penalty, but the stroke cannot be recalled (c). On the next tee.

(a) Rule 2 (2).

(b) Rule 2 (2). (c) Stroke Rule 7 (1).

(2) It is assumed that you will play the eighteen holes in order, but in a friendly match if you decide to play a shorter round you must give precedence to any pairs or parties playing the full round (a). In a stroke competition you must play the eighteen holes in their proper order and are expected to play continuously, not being allowed to discontinue on account of bad weather, or on any other account, unless the committee considers your reason satisfactory (b). Playing the full round.

(a) Rule 1 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 2 (1).

(3) In playing on a strange course, you should give attention to the local rules which are printed on the score card. You and your fellow competitor must abide by the local rules, and can- Local rule.

Ball on the edge of the hole. (11) It sometimes happens that a ball on the very brink of the cup may hesitate for an instant and then fall in; consequently, there is a rule that if you have putted out, and your opponent putts to the edge of the hole, you are not allowed to knock his ball away, as there is always the chance that it may fall in after all and give him the benefit of holing out without taking another stroke. On the other hand, he is not allowed to delay in the hope that his ball may finally fall in, but must putt again at once if you ask him to do so (a).

But if his ball is on the edge of the hole, and you hole out, then you may knock his ball away if you wish, unless your ball has struck his and set it in motion, so that there is a chance of its falling in (b).

(a) Rule 32 (3).

(b) Rule 32 (3).

Etiquette on the putting green. (12) It is part of the etiquette of golf that you should not stand near a player while he is making a stroke, or move or talk. This is particularly true on the putting green, and there is the additional point that you should not stand beyond the hole in the line of your companion's putt (a).

(a) Etiquette 1.

Leaving the putting green. (13) When you and your companion have both putted out, you should move off the green at once and see that the flag is replaced in the hole. You should not linger on the green to put down your scores or to try over your putts, to the inconvenience of those behind you (a). In a medal round you should compare scores with your fellow competitor after every hole, and should keep his score

(a) Etiquette 4.

and see that he keeps yours, unless the committee has provided you with a scorer (b).

(b) Stroke Rule 5 (1).

COMPLETING THE ROUND.

The foregoing rules cover the play of an entire hole and apply equally to every hole played.

(1) At the next tee whoever has won the hole (taken the fewer strokes) drives off first or "takes the honor." If you have halved the hole, the same player drives first as on the last tee (a). In match play, if you drive when your opponent should have driven, he may recall your stroke and make you play again, in turn, but without penalty (b). In a medal round there is also no penalty, but the stroke cannot be recalled (c). On the next tee.

(a) Rule 2 (2).

(b) Rule 2 (2). (c) Stroke Rule 7 (1).

(2) It is assumed that you will play the eighteen holes in order, but in a friendly match if you decide to play a shorter round you must give precedence to any pairs or parties playing the full round (a). In a stroke competition you must play the eighteen holes in their proper order and are expected to play continuously, not being allowed to discontinue on account of bad weather, or on any other account, unless the committee considers your reason satisfactory (b). Playing the full round.

(a) Rule 1 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 2 (1).

(3) In playing on a strange course, you should give attention to the local rules which are printed on the score card. You and your fellow competitor must abide by the local rules, and can- Local rule.

not agree to waive them (a). Neither can you and an opponent or fellow competitor agree to waive the penalties provided in the "Rules of Golf" under penalty of disqualification (b).

(a) Match Play Rule 3. (b) Match Play Rule 2.

SCORING.

Scoring match play and medal play. (1) As has been said previously, match play and medal play are scored differently. In match play you win the hole if you make fewer strokes than your opponent, but as only the score in holes counts in winning or losing, your total score for the round is not important. You are not even required to play out a hole that you are sure to lose. In medal play, on the other hand, your scoring must be continuous from the first tee to the last green and you must have a score for every hole, no matter how large or discouraging it may be.

You should call the score of every hole as soon as you have completed it at both match and medal play. After playing the last hole in medal play, where you have been keeping your opponent's score, you should sign the card and hand it in immediately on leaving the last green. You are held responsible for the scoring of the separate holes, but the committee is responsible for the addition of the total score (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 5 (1, 2).

Uncertain points referred to committee. (2) If a dispute arises on any point you must make a claim before going to the tee of the next hole, or if the dispute arises on the last hole, before leaving the last green. This claim should be laid before the committee in charge of the competition immediately on completion of the round (a).

(a) Rule 36.

If you are in doubt as to a penalty which you may have incurred, you should give your card to the committee with a full statement of the circumstances. The rules require such a statement to be in writing, and on the basis of this statement the committee will decide the point (b).

(b) Stroke Rule 5 (3).

(3) In match play you score the match by holes won. If you lead your opponent by any number of holes, you are said to be that number of holes "up on" him and he is the same number of holes "down to" you. If you have won the same number of holes you are "all even." The score is usually reckoned as so many holes "up" or "down," and so many "to play." That is, after finishing the thirteenth hole, if you have won four more holes than he has, you are "four up and five to play." A match is over when you or your opponent are more holes "up" than remain to be played. The remaining holes of the course are "bye holes" and may be played or not as agreed. If you are as many holes up as remain to be played, you are said to be "dormie" (a).

Terms used
in scoring
match play.

(a) Definition 21.

(4) In scoring strokes on each hole, as the necessary thing is to know how you stand in relation to your opponent, a set of terms is used which is frequently puzzling to those not used to match play. Thus, if you and your opponent have played the same number of strokes you are both "like as you lie." Whichever then plays first plays "the odd." If the same player has to play again before the other plays, his stroke

Calling
the strokes in
match play and
medal play.

is "two more," if again, "three more" and so on. His opponent then playing, if the first player has played three more, plays "one off three"; if two more, "one off two," and if the first player has merely played the odd the opponent then plays "the like." The whole system is based on a comparison of strokes.

In medal play, however, the number of the stroke is called as "playing four," "playing five" and so on (a).

(a) Definition 21.

Settling a
halved match
or a tie.

(5) In match play if you and your opponent finish the match "all even" you play on hole by hole until one wins the match; but if you tie with another competitor in a medal round, you and he must play the entire round again at a time appointed by the committee, the maker of the lowest score in the play-off to be the winner. If you and he again tie in the play-off round, you and he must again play another full round. Ties in medal play cannot be decided by a single hole, under the "Rules of Golf" (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 3.

MATCHES OF MORE THAN TWO PLAYERS.

Names of
matches
including
more than
two players.

(1) When more than two players play a match, the name of the match varies with the arrangement of the players. If two play on each side, but each side plays only one ball (the two players playing alternately) it is a "foursome." If one player plays two others, but the two play only one ball, it is a "threesome" (a). If three players play, each having his own ball, and each playing against the others it is a "three ball match."

(a) Definition 1.

If one of the players, however, matches his own ball against the best ball of two or more others, it is a "best ball match." If four play, each playing his own ball, but divided, two on a side, each side scoring with the ball making the better score, it is a "four ball match" (b).

(b) Rules for three-ball matches, etc. Definitions 1, 2, 3.

(2) *A match playing two balls only has precedence over any other form of match and is entitled to pass through.* Three ball and four ball matches must accordingly give way whenever requested. A single player has no standing whatever and must give way to any kind of a match, but a single player must not be confused with a "single" which is a match of two players. Order of precedence.

As has been stated above, a match playing a shorter round loses its standing and must let any match playing a full round pass through it (a).

(a) Rule 1 (2).

(3) Threesomes and foursomes are governed by the ordinary rules of match play, except that partners are required to strike the ball alternately under penalty of loss of the hole in match play or disqualification in medal play (a), but three ball, best ball and four ball matches require certain additional rules. Lifting a ball when desirable.

For example, as there are several balls in play, it is provided that any player may have any ball lifted or played if he thinks that the ball is either an interference or an assistance (b).

(a) Rule 3. (b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 1.

(4) Similarly, as there are several balls, if one strikes another, the one which is struck *must* be replaced without penalty (a). Ball striking another ball.

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 2.

Order of play. (5) The balls of a side may be played in the order which the side thinks best (a). If you play your ball when an opponent should have played, there is no penalty and the ball is not recalled, except on the putting green where the opponent may recall your stroke (b).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 6.

(b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 3.

If your ball strikes an opponent. (6) If your ball strikes an opponent or is stopped or moved by him or his caddie or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent, the occurrence shall be treated as a "rub of the green," in a three-ball match (a). But if your ball strikes yourself or your partner or either of your caddies or clubs, you are disqualified for that hole, but your partner may continue to play (b).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 5, 7.

(b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 8.

If you play your partner's ball. (7) You will be disqualified from playing a hole if you play a stroke with your partner's ball, and your partner should drop a ball at the spot and continue to play. But if this mistake is not discovered until the other side has played, your side loses the hole (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 9.

General rule for penalties. (8) Generally speaking, if a player in a three-ball, best-ball or four-ball match does anything which would mean losing the hole in match play, he is disqualified from finishing the hole, but his disqualification does not affect his partner and applies only to that hole (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 10.

Standardization of the Golf Ball

We believe that an explanation of the term "standardization" is due the golfing public. The golf ball has not been standardized in the strictest sense of that term, but a *limitation* in weight and size has been decided upon by the delegates representing the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient in Britain.

It is a two-fold limitation—a maximum of weight and a minimum of size. For tournament golf after May 1, 1921, the ball must **not** exceed 1.62 ounce in weight nor measure less than 1.62 inch in diameter. Avoirdupois is the system of weights used, and to be exact, the 1.62 ounce in connection with the weight limitation is really 29 1-2 pennyweights, not 30, as is the general belief. There are, approximately speaking, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths of an ounce to a pennyweight, though the hundredths-of-ounces method of weighing is more accurate and descriptive and the one that we as manufacturers have always employed, and, it will be noted, has been officially adopted by the respective associations.

It is our opinion that the destinies of the game of golf are in safe custody with the governing bodies of the United States and Britain, and it is of manifest importance that the manufacturers follow their dictates. It is our purpose to confine ourselves to the manufacture of golf balls which will conform to the above limitations. Any other course of action would be inimical to the best interests of the game.

It must be observed that the new ruling permits of balls of *larger* size and *lighter* weight being used, but does not interfere with the methods of construction or the characteristics of the different golf ball manufacturers. Individuality will still have free scope within the aforementioned limits. Golfers will retain the freedom of choice in the matter of the selection of a ball to suit their game, and we shall therefore, as in former years, manufacture a variety to meet these demands.

We cannot agree, however, with some remarks that have been made in the press, particularly in Britain, that the manufacturers will cease competing with one another for additional distance, even under this limitation. On the final analysis the makers of golf balls must be influenced by the man who buys the ball, and in our judgment competition undoubtedly will continue, even in this field, though be it said in our judgment also, with no resulting danger to the game. It is our emphatic intention to maintain the advantage in this field that we have always possessed.

On the other hand, there is an ever-increasing desire on the part of all golfers that the ball shall be made of a more durable character. This firm is carrying on continual and exhaustive experimentation along these lines, and we believe with some success.

The numbers 30, 40 and 50 which we use in connection with our leading golf balls constitute a method of nomenclature and do not stand for weight or size. The following specifications, if studied, should act as a valuable aid in the selection of a ball best suited to one's game.

FIFTY GOLF BALL.

The Fifty requires no introduction to the golfers of either this Continent or Britain. During the season of 1920 it won, practically speaking, every major tournament of importance throughout the world. For the season of 1921 it will carry a new and improved marking, thus eliminating any possible confusion between it and the Fifty of the preceding year, which becomes illegal after May 1 for use in tournament play. It is the most high-powered ball that is permitted under the new standardization, or limitation, of the ball, and a very long carry indeed may be secured from it. We have endeavored to suppress its roll as far as possible, as in the past, and hence it will be found controllable for the fine work around the green. Its weight is 1.62 ounce or 29½ pennyweights, and its size is 1.630 inch.

FORTY GOLF BALL.

The Forty is in all respects like the Fifty as regards its internal construction. It is also a high-powered ball built for carries, and its chief difference from the Fifty lies in the fact that it is somewhat larger—in fact, a medium size ball—and is marketed by us for this reason.

THIRTY GOLF BALL.

The Thirty in appearance will be precisely like our Thirty of a year ago. Our Thirty also as regards weight will approach the limit allowed under standardization, but its internal construction is of such a nature as to make it possible to secure great durability from it. In fact, it is *the* durable ball of our line, and though there may not be quite as much carry in it as the Forty and Fifty, yet this to a certain extent will be made up by an increased run. A very sweet feeling ball, and one that is comparatively more responsive to lighter blows than either the Forty or the Fifty.

The other golf balls of Spalding manufacture—Baby Dimple, Glory Dimple, Black Domino and Red Dot mesh—have been so long before the American public that they require no further detailed information. Details of construction will be found in the advertising pages of the main section of the GUIDE.



**SPALDING
SPORT -
SPECIALTY
SHOPS**

**"The Yoke that
Never Binds"**

See list on
inside front
cover of this
section.

is why **HARRY
VARDON** described
the **"FILMER"**
Jacket as the best
he had ever worn
for Golfing.

London made, of
British Tweeds and
Homespun.

With Trousers or
Knickerbockers.

Sweaters
Shirts
Neckwear
Hosiery
Shoes



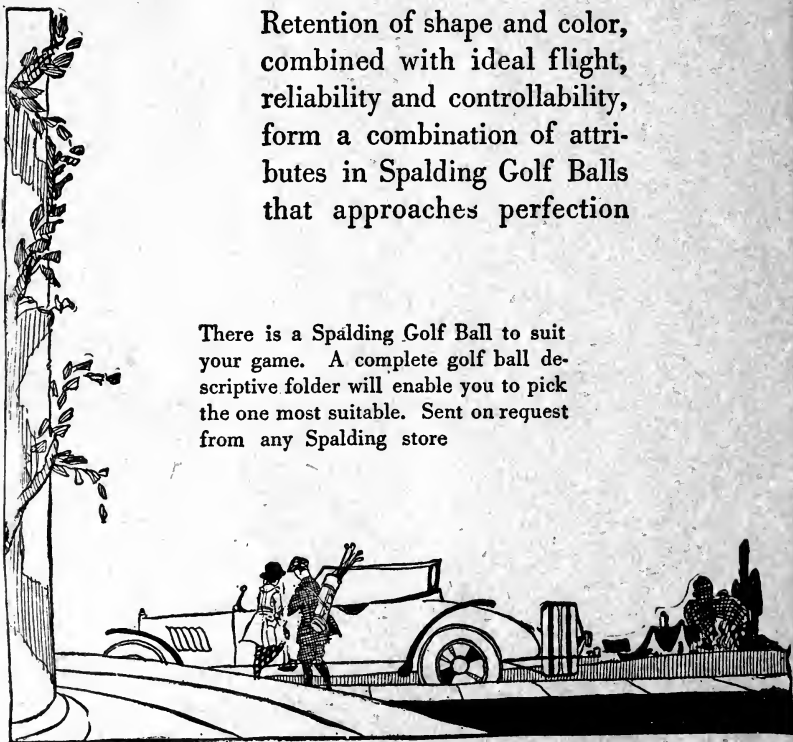
Spalding Golf Balls



Durability

Retention of shape and color,
combined with ideal flight,
reliability and controllability,
form a combination of attri-
butes in Spalding Golf Balls
that approaches perfection

There is a Spalding Golf Ball to suit
your game. A complete golf ball de-
scriptive folder will enable you to pick
the one most suitable. Sent on request
from any Spalding store



Spalding Kro-Flite Golf Irons

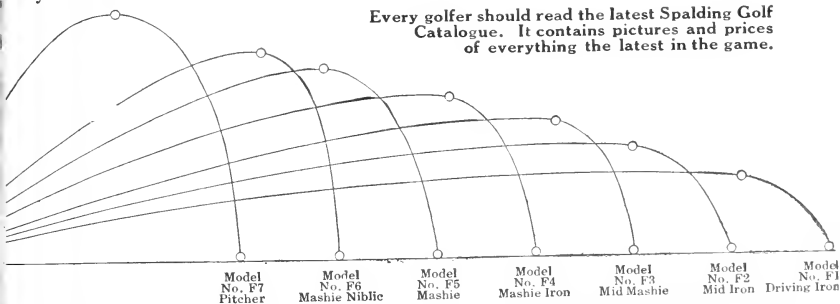


It is no exaggeration to say that probably eighty per cent. of golfers do not face their club right in addressing the ball. The angles of the different blades are more or less confusing and off play or poor trajectory results. The Kro-Flite marking (patent applied for) is an index that directly catches the eye the minute the ball is addressed, the index line being a prolongation of the center line of the shaft. Squared to the line of play, the hands naturally fall to the right position—the blade lies right for the shot and “direction” is improved to a very considerable degree.

Another point—did you ever hit a base ball at the end of the bat? Remember the sting? Well, a golf iron rounded too much at the nose will give exactly the same sensation. Therefore, by extending the nose a trifle and getting the weight beyond the point of contact, as in the Kro-Flite line, we secure that “sweetness” of “feel” that helps make golf a joy forever.

A prominent Western golfer, when shown the club, said: “I consider that the greatest step forward in club construction in years.” Try it, and be convinced.

Every golfer should read the latest Spalding Golf Catalogue. It contains pictures and prices of everything the latest in the game.



Club for Every Distance. Diagram Illustrating Trajectory or Line of Flight of Ball Played with Different Kro-Flite Irons

“STANDARD”—ALL



The Spalding "Fifty" for 1921 under its new standard specifications, will continue to be our leading high powered ball, containing the limit of power possible to put in a golf ball under present restrictions.

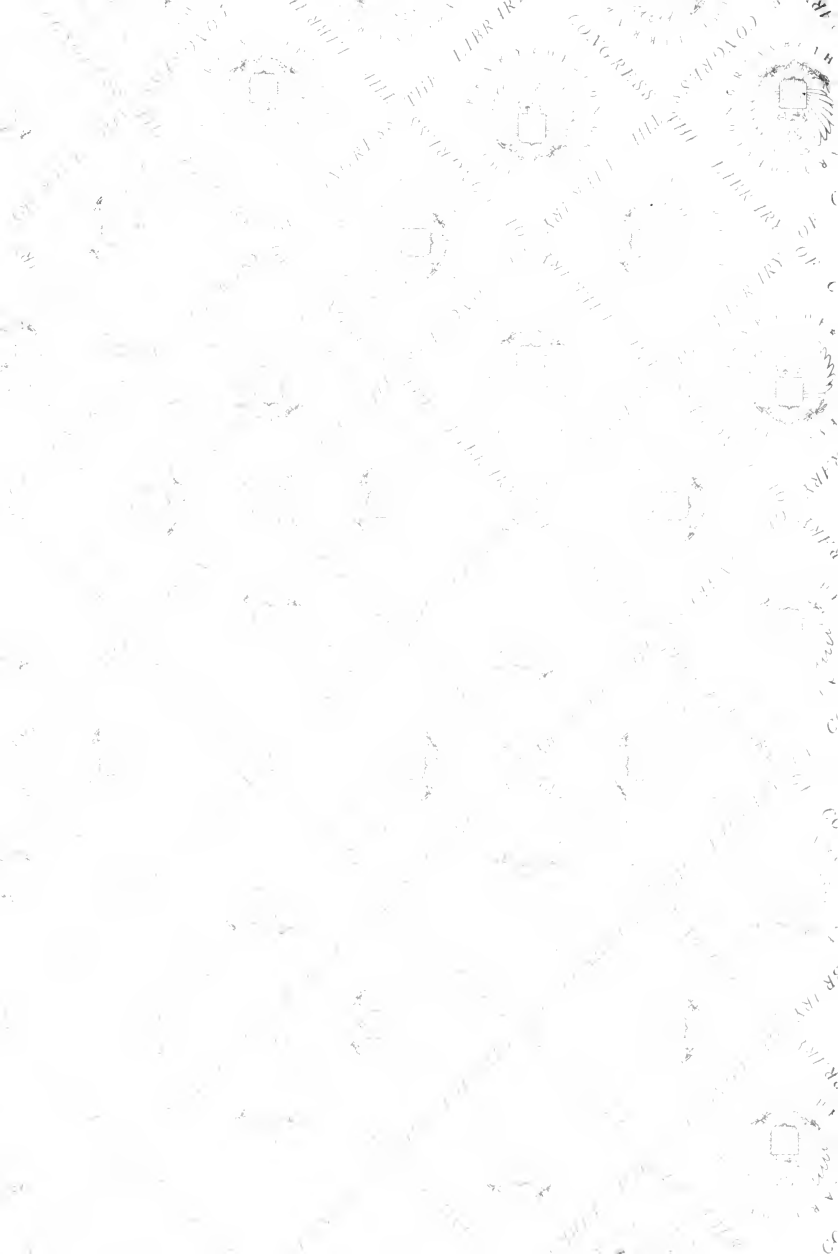
The performances of the Spalding "Fifty" during the past year, require no introduction to the golfers of either America or Great Britain. The National Amateur, National Open, Western Open, Professional Golfers', Canadian Amateur, British Open, French Open and Belgian Open Championships, are sufficient to indicate the variety of events and wide extent of territory embraced, in which the winner used a Spalding "Fifty."

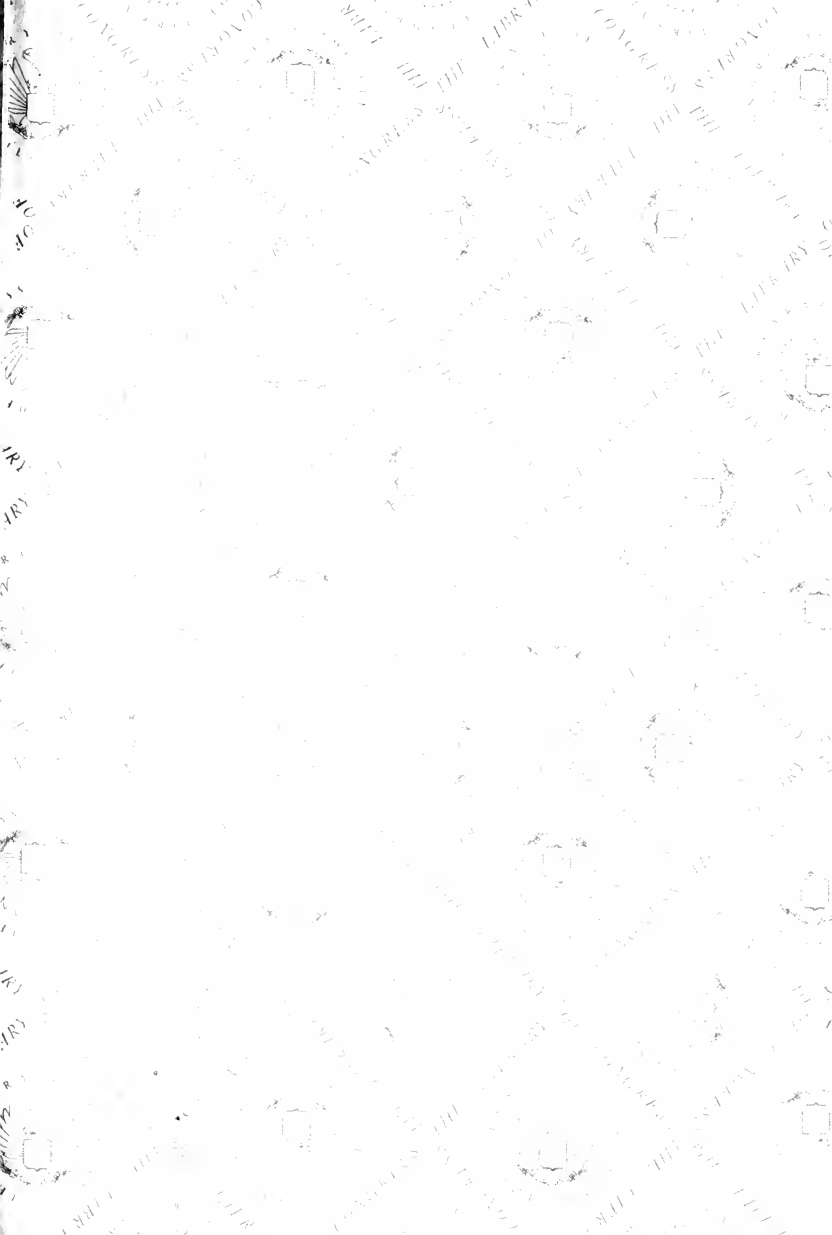
The "Thirty," in weight and size the same as the "Fifty," emphasizes Durability, and is especially recommended for players who desire a quicker response to a light impact.

All Spalding Golf Balls are made in accordance with the new standard specifications. In the complete line will be found a suitable ball for every player and every course.

SEND FOR GOLF BALL BOOKLET







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 346 334 0